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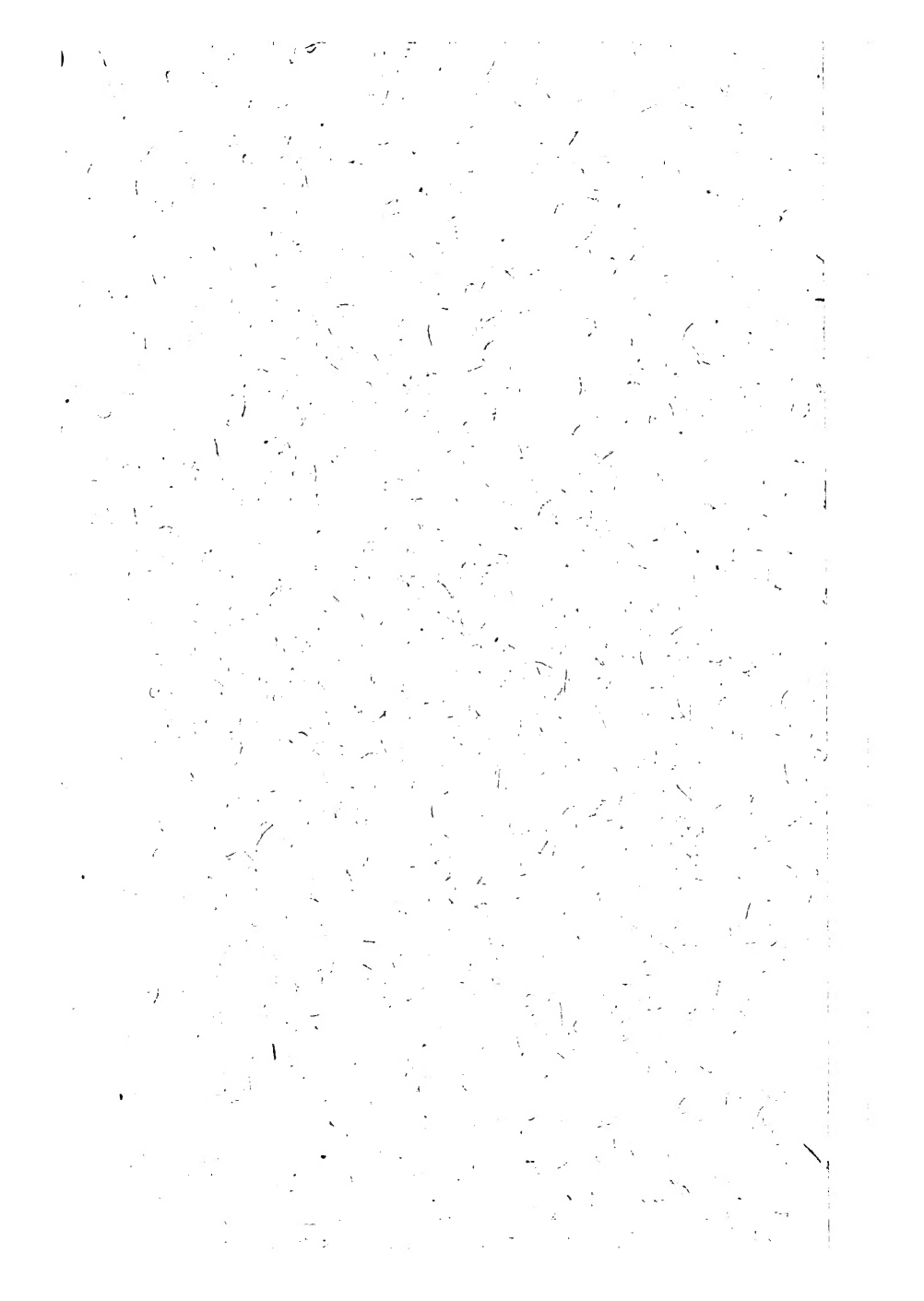


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EIGHT BOOKS

OF

72
CAESAR'S GALLIC WAR 1

BY

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WILLIAM RAINEY HARPER, Ph.D.
PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO;

AND

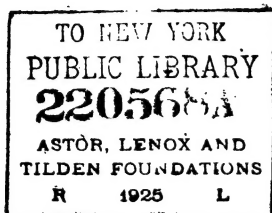
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HERBERT CUSHING TOLMAN, Ph.D.

PROFESSOR IN VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY

NEW YORK :: CINCINNATI :: CHICAGO

AMERICAN BOOK COMPANY

12 13 1413
1511



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Printed by
William Wilson
New York, U. S. A.

P R E F A C E.

THE Latin language is exhibited by Caesar in a richness and purity which no Roman writer has excelled. In this volume the student is permitted to compare the Latinity of the eighth book, which was written by Hirtius, with that of the seven which precede. No Latin author repays the careful study of advanced Latin scholarship more satisfactorily than Caesar, and for this reason it is a misfortune, perhaps, that the Commentaries are relegated to the preparatory school. On the other hand, in no writer are the great principles of the language so constantly reviewed, thus forming a sure foundation for classical scholarship.

This new edition of the text is the result of an endeavor to present the facts of the language and explain and illustrate the subject-matter in a manner different from the traditional method, which has been, we think, too closely adhered to in the past. The justification for a new text-book of Caesar will be found, it is hoped, in the features of this work which distinguish it from previous editions. These are the following:—

1. The indication in the text of every new word by full-faced type, thus furnishing the student a clear idea of the vocabulary which he is expected to have made his own.

2. The insertion of "Topics for Study," based upon the portion read, which are added after every chapter of the first four

books. By means of these topics the grammatical principles will be constantly reviewed.

3. Examples of inductive studies and lists of topics for investigation, which the teacher is expected to assign from time to time to the pupils to be worked out in a measure independently.

4. Word-lists containing in convenient order those words of which a knowledge is necessary for any satisfactory reading of the text.

5. An indication in the vocabulary of the number of times each word occurs, in order that the student may estimate for himself the vocabulary-value of each word.

6. A special vocabulary to Book VIII., added in order that the occurrence of words in "Caesar" may not be confused with their occurrence in "Hirtius."

7. Notes, intended not only to furnish information in reference to what is obscure, but also to compare idioms, phrases, and petrified expressions as they occur in "Caesar." Occasional references are given to other Latin authors, in order that the student may extend his horizon and obtain a broader conception of the genius of the language.

8. Grammatical references placed beneath the text, rather than in the notes; for it is believed that in practical work such a position will render them more helpful. In the first book these references have been made very full, and are designed to reflect the phenomena of the language as they are met with in the text.

9. Prose composition based on special chapters of "Caesar." This has been added as the surest method of enabling the student to apply the principles which he has learned. The requirements in Latin composition adopted by most colleges for

admission — the translation into Latin of connected passages of English prose — demand such preparatory training.

10. An introduction, including the life of Caesar, history of Gaul, Germany, and Britain, and a sketch of the method of Roman warfare, so arranged that the facts present themselves in a continuous narrative and can be referred to by references from the text. The student is thus enabled to see the relation of any one fact to those which precede and follow it.

11. Indicated quantities in the text of the first five books.

12. Numerous illustrations inserted in the body of the text.

The Latin text is based upon Kraner's edition, with various modifications. The corrected spelling of Latin words has been introduced, consistent with their etymology: thus, *contio* (con and ventio) for *concio*; *condicio* (con and dico) for *conditio*. The authors, however, recognize a Latin word *conditio* (con and do = Skt. $\sqrt{\text{DHA}}$, *put*), but believe that this differs from the above both in meaning and etymology. Nothing is more common in the manuscripts than the confusion of *tio* and *cio*, and in all cases we have followed the true orthography as shown in the best Latin inscriptions. It must be remembered that one good Latin inscription is more valuable in determining the correct spelling of a word than a host of manuscripts.

The entire eight books of the Gallic war have been given. The last four are intended for exercises in sight translation; here also the indication of every new word will be found very helpful.

The bases of grammatical reference are the grammars of Allen and Greenough, Gildersleeve, and Harkness.

In the preparation of this book much help has been derived from the German editions of Kraner and Holder, from Duruy's

"History of Rome," from Rüstow's "Heerwesen und Kriegführung Caesars," from which the "Roman Art of War" has been chiefly taken, and from various sources, which it would be vain to attempt to acknowledge. Credit is due to Profs. F. J. Miller and Lewis Stuart, Dr. George Scott, Dr. Hanns Oertel, and Mr. F. L. Palmer, for many favors. The authors would express thanks to Prof. Isaac B. Burgess, who has read the advance sheets and given many valuable suggestions.

That our work has many faults we are as fully aware as the severest critic can be, and we will receive gratefully all suggestions and corrections which may make it more efficient in imparting interest and help in the study of Caesar.

WILLIAM RAINEY HARPER.

HERBERT CUSHING TOLMAN.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 1, 1891.

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION.

LIFE OF CAIUS JULIUS CAESAR.

The foremost man of all this world.

SHAKESPEARE.¹

Great Julius, whom now all the world admires.

MILTON.²

1. Introduction.—In the study of history, events naturally group themselves around some centre,—an important war or a decisive battle, a great empire or a powerful city, a distinguished family or an illustrious man. Caius Julius Caesar was such a centre,—

“velut inter ignes
Luna minores.”³

Marius, Sylla, Pompey, and Cicero were great in particular parts; Caesar was full orb'd. He was orator and general, Rome's peerless master of prose and her greatest statesman. From the study of his character and achievements is to be obtained the clew to guide the student through the labyrinth of Rome's civil war (B. C. 133–131), and the best preparation for the study of the regal, republican, and imperial history of the “greatest of the nations.”

2. Events preceding Caesar's Birth. The Gracchi. Marius.—The first part of the second century before Christ was conspicuous for the wars of conquest. Hispania (Spain), Macedonia, Achaia, Asia, and Africa were conquered between B. C. 200 and B. C. 133. While the State had been greatly enriched, the plebeians were kept poor. The pat-

¹ Jul. Caesar, iv. 3.

² Par. Reg. iii. 39.

³ Hor. Od. I. xii. “As the moon among lesser stars.”

ricians had all the property as well as all the power. The plebeians did the hard work and the greater part of the fighting; the patricians held the offices and enjoyed the fruits of victory. Then came the civil wars. The Gracchi brought forward wise laws intended to alleviate the gross injustice of the times, but a violent death was the "guerdon of their toil." For Rome, corrupt and misgoverned, the crisis came in the war with Jugurtha. The success of Caius Marius in this war (B. C. 106) was a triumph for the party of the people. The same general's success in driving back the Cimbri and Teutones (B. C. 102, 101) added to his influence and to that of the party which he represented. Marius, however, was more successful as soldier than as statesman. Caesar's boyhood and youth were passed while the great struggle was going on between the popular and patrician parties, headed respectively by Marius and Sylla.

3. Ancestry. — The Caesars were an ancient and aristocratic family, which for eight generations had been prominent in the commonwealth. They were a branch of the Julian Gens (*Gens Julia*), claiming descent from *Iulus*, son of Aeneas.¹

4. Birth. — Caius Julius Caesar (GAIUS IULIVS CAESAR) was born July 12, B. C. 100,² six years after his illustrious contemporaries Pompey and Cicero.

5. Education. — Caesar received the usual education of the patrician youth and was especially apt in Greek and grammar.

6. Home Life. — The early home life was quiet and pleasant. His mother Aurelia was a fine example of the Roman matron and exerted a strong influence over her son. His love and reverence for her are honorable to both.

7. Personal Appearance. — Caesar's personal appearance in youth is thus described by Suetonius: "A tall, slight, handsome youth, with

¹ Vergil elaborated this tradition in the *Aeneid*.

² Mommsen argues for B. C. 102.

dark piercing eyes, a sallow complexion, large nose, lips full, features refined and intellectual, neck sinewy and thick. . . . He was particular about his appearance, used the bath frequently, and attended carefully to his hair. His dress was arranged with studied negligence."¹

8. Caesar's First Office. (B. C. 87.) — At the age of thirteen, Caesar was appointed priest of Jupiter (*flamen dialis*) through the influence of Marius.

9. Marriage with Cornelia. (B. C. 83). — In B. C. 84 Caesar's father died. In the following year Caesar married Cornelia, daughter of Cinna, at that time the leader of the Marian party. This alliance bound him more closely to the party of the people. On the other hand it aroused against him the hatred of Sylla, who, returning victorious from the war with Mithridates, made himself master of Rome. Sylla ordered him to divorce Cornelia, which Caesar refused to do. This necessitated an exile among the Sabines until friends secured his pardon. Suetonius tells us that Sylla exclaimed to the patricians interceding for him, "The youth for whom you plead will one day overthrow the aristocracy, . . . for in this young Caesar there are many Mariuses."²



FROM BUST IN VATICAN.
AGE, 35 YEARS.

10. Caesar, a Soldier. — Though free to appear in Rome, Caesar considered it advisable to go to Asia. Here he laid the foundation of his military knowledge, serving with distinction under Marcus Minucius Thermus. In the siege of Mytilene he was honored with a "civic crown"³ for saving the life of a fellow soldier.

¹ Quoted by Froude, Caesar, Chap. 8.

² Sulla proclamavit: "eum, quem incolumem tanto opere cuperent, quandoque optinatum partibus, quas secum defendissent, exitis futurum; nam Caesari multos Marios inesse." — Suetonius, Div. Julius, i. 1.

³ The civic crown (*corona civica*) was a chaplet of oak leaves. To obtain one was

11. Caesar, an Orator. — Caesar returned to Rome on hearing of Sylla's death (B. C. 78). The next year he conducted the prosecution against Dolabella under charges of extortion while Proconsul of Macedonia. So skilfully was the evidence massed and so eloquent the plea of the young orator that Dolabella, though defended by Hortensius, the greatest advocate of the day, would have failed of acquittal but for the influence of the senatorial party and the partisanship of senatorial judges. This case gained for Caesar a wide reputation for eloquence and forensic power, which led soon after to an invitation from the Archæans to conduct a similar case against Caius Antonius. Discerning his abilities in this direction, Caesar went to Rhodes and studied under Apollonius Molon, the skilful orator and still more skilful teacher of oratory.

12. The Pirate Episode. — When Caesar was on his way to Rhodes (B. C. 76), he was captured by pirates, who demanded twenty talents for his release. At this Caesar laughed, and saying he would give fifty (*i. e.* about fifty thousand dollars), added that when at liberty he would return and crucify every man of them. He kept his word.

13. Caesar, Military Tribune (B. C. 74). — After a short stay at Rhodes, Caesar went to Asia, where, having raised a small body of troops, he displayed ability as commander in some successful encounters in Caria with the troops of Mithridates. Being elected Pontiff the same year (B. C. 74) he returned to Rome, where, shortly after, the people elected him Military Tribune. This was his first election to office by the votes of the people.

14. Caesar, Quaestor (B. C. 68). — The six years following (B. C. 74–68) were important. Pompey, hitherto a strong supporter of the senatorial party, had been estranged, and was now engaged in strengthening the party of the people. The power of the tribunes was restored, judges were no longer selected only from the senate, and the Syllan constitution was repealed (B. C. 70). To the success of all these measures Caesar con-

a very great and a very rare honor. See Article *Corona Civica* in Smith's Dict. Class. Antiq.

tributed largely by his eloquence. He served as Quaestor during the year B. C. 68, in which year, his aunt Julia, the widow of Marius, and his wife Cornelia, daughter of Cinna, died. He pronounced funeral orations for both, and took occasion to extol the former chiefs of the popular party; busts of Marius were carried in the funeral procession of Julia, and the people loudly applauded alike the eulogies and the courage of Caesar. These religious duties performed, he went to Further Spain on his official duty as Quaestor.

15. Caesar's Marriage with Pompeia.—The year following (B. C. 67), Caesar married Pompeia, and was thus brought into more intimate relations with Pompey, her cousin. During the next two years he cordially supported Pompey's measures and the Gabinian and Manilian laws, by which almost absolute power was given to that great leader.

16. Caesar, Curule Aedile.—In B. C. 65, Caesar was Curule Aedile. To amuse the people with public shows, to adorn the city with new public buildings, monuments, and the like, were the chief duties and opportunities of this office. The lavish magnificence of Caesar dazzled the people, and his consequent popularity was unbounded.

17. Caesar, Pontifex Maximus.—Two years later (B. C. 63) he was elected Pontifex Maximus, which office placed him at the head of the State religion. Doubtless his election was due in great measure to his popularity; still he did not hesitate to use large sums of money in bribery. On the morning of this election, he told his mother Aurelia, as she affectionately wished him success, that he would come back Pontifex Maximus or be brought back a corpse.

18. Conspiracy of Catiline.—In December of this year, Caesar opposed as unconstitutional the execution of those convicted of participation in the conspiracy of Catiline, advocating however their perpetual imprisonment. This has been taken to imply Caesar's complicity in the conspiracy; but inherent probability, the public testimony of Cicero, and the utter failure of efforts to convict are all in his favor, and the prin-

ciple that a man is innocent until he is proved guilty should hold in history as in law.

19. Caesar, Praetor. — During the year of his Praetorship (B. C. 62), Caesar had many opportunities of exhibiting the qualities of coolness, courage, and self-reliance. It was in this year that a serious charge brought against the reputation of his wife Pompeia led to the now famous saying, "Caesar's wife must be above suspicion."

20. Caesar, Proprætor (B. C. 61). — On the expiration of his term as Praetor, Caesar was in debt to the extent of two hundred and fifty million sesterces (about ten million dollars). Before he was allowed to leave Rome for Further Spain, he was compelled to pay a considerable part of this debt. This he did with money obtained from Crassus, who had confidence in the political promise of his creditor. In Spain, Caesar found himself for the first time in command of a Roman army, and soon gave evidence of his ability to handle troops and manage provincials. His successes were voted a triumph by the senate, and his soldiers proclaimed him Imperator. If he sent large sums of money to Rome, he did not forget to keep a considerable amount for his own use.

21. Caesar, Consul (B. C. 59.) — A poet interprets the spirit of Caesar's ambition thus, —

"Better be first, he said, in a little Iberian village
Than be second in Rome;"¹

but manifestly he thought it best to be first in Rome. After an absence of about a year in Spain, Caesar returned and offered himself as candidate for the consulship. He was elected, and entered upon the duties of his office in B. C. 59. His colleague was Marcus Bibulus, who had been associated with him in the Aedileship and Praetorship.

22. The First Triumvirate. — After his election Caesar, Crassus, and Pompey entered into an alliance for personal, political, and in their

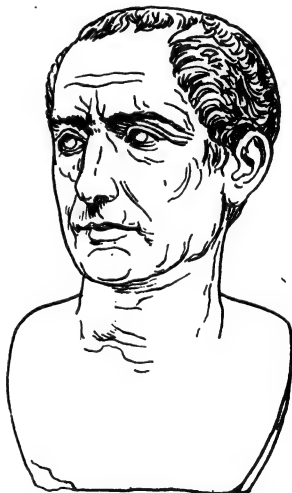
¹ Longfellow's Courtship of Miles Standish.

thought patriotic purposes, which is commonly known as the "First Triumvirate." Crassus and Pompey were friends to Caesar but not to each other; Caesar brought them together. Pompey married Caesar's daughter Julia, which served to strengthen the bond of their common interest. Caesar married Calpurnia, daughter of Calpurnius Piso, his successor in the consulship. During Caesar's consulship all classes of the people were benefited, abuses at home and abroad were corrected, and his administration was both successful and popular. Caesar was practically sole consul, for Bibulus' service consisted chiefly in lending his colleague the "helpful aid of his opposition."

23. Caesar, Proconsul (B. c. 58). — The senate, in order to limit Caesar's already too great influence, had assigned the forests and public lands in Italy for proconsular provinces. The people, however, passed the Vatinian law, which gave to Caesar the government of Gallia Cisalpina and Illyricum for five years, with three legions. The senate, in hope of thus getting rid of him, of its own accord added Gallia Transalpina and another legion.

24. Campaigns in Gaul (B. c. 58–51).

— Early in the spring of B. c. 58, Caesar set out from Rome and entered upon that career of conquest vividly described in his "Commentaries on the Gallic war," the study of which we are about to take up. The task before him was not an easy one. Rome had good cause to remember the men of Gaul. Many times since the battle of Allia and the sack of Rome had they struck terror to Roman hearts. Caesar's arrival in Gaul happened at a critical time in the history of the Gallic tribes, much disturbed among themselves and threatened by the Germans. Caesar by his clear-sighted-



FROM BUST IN NATIONAL MUSEUM
AT NAPLES. AGE, ABOUT 40.

ness, unfaltering confidence in himself, decision of character, and marvelous readiness for every emergency, together with the discipline of his armies, made of apparently insuperable difficulties aids to the most brilliant success. In his first campaign the Helvetians and the Germans under Ariovistus were conquered, and central Gaul brought into subjection. The military and executive ability seen in the governor of Spain were more conspicuous in the governor of Gaul. One of his most remarkable traits — that which most amazed the Gauls and in later times most excited the admiration of his distinguished admirer and imitator, Napoleon — was the rapidity with which he resolved and the almost greater rapidity with which he executed his resolves. A good illustration of the character of Caesar in which all the qualities just mentioned are exhibited is thus related by the good Captain in Longfellow's "Courtship of Miles Standish."

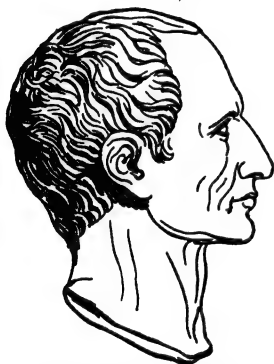
"Now do you know what he did on a certain occasion in Flanders,
When the rear-guard of his army retreated, the front giving way too,
And the immortal Twelfth Legion was crowded so closely together
There was no room for their swords? Why, he seized a shield from a soldier,
Put himself straight at the head of his troops, and commanded the captains,
Calling on each by his name, to order forward the ensigns;
Then to widen the ranks, and give more room for their weapons;
So he won the day, the battle of something — or other.
That's what I always say; if you wish a thing to be well done,
You must do it yourself, you must not leave it to others."¹

25. At Lucca (B. c. 56.) — In B. c. 56, Caesar invited Pompey and Crassus to meet him in Lucca. The leading men of Rome were present. Among these were two hundred senators and so large a crowd of distinguished officials that one hundred and fifty lictors are said to have been seen in the streets of the town. The programme here arranged included the following: Pompey and Crassus to be consuls the following year; Pompey to be governor of Spain for five years; Crassus to have Syria for his proconsular province; Caesar to have his term of office in Gaul extended to ten years, and thereafter to be consul.

¹ For incident here recorded, see De Bel. Gal. ii. 25.

26. Organizing Gaul (B. c. 50). For eight years Caesar was busy in Gaul. He found it easier to conquer the Gallic tribes than to keep them in subjection. Finally he succeeded in convincing them that further resistance would be useless, and represented to the chiefs the great advantages of becoming a part of the Roman republic. Admiration of Caesar, together with the strength of his personality influenced the chiefs to determine upon peace and friendly terms with Rome. Caesar now busied himself in organizing the new territory, fully expecting on his return to Rome at the expiration of his command to enter upon a second consulship according to the terms of the Lucca agreement.

27. Caesar and Pompey. — Crassus perished in a battle against the Parthians (B. c. 53), leaving Caesar and Pompey joint administrators of



FROM BUST IN BRITISH MUSEUM. AGE, ABOUT 45.

the Lucca programme. Caesar's success in Gaul, however, excited the jealousy of Pompey. The senatorial party, too, had gratified Pompey's vanity by their attitude toward his appointment as sole consul in B. c. 52. In B. c. 50 matters had gone so far that the consul Marcellus, doubtless at Pompey's instigation, proposed in the senate that Caesar give up his command in November of that year. This the tribune Curio vetoed. Caesar, hearing of the movement against him, was not dismayed. January 1, B. c. 49, a letter written by him was read in the senate, in which he expressed readiness to lay aside his military

power if Pompey would do the same. After a stormy session, a resolution was passed to the effect that unless Caesar disbanded his army he would be declared an enemy of the republic. The tribunes vetoed this resolution, but their veto was disregarded.

On January 7 the senate resolved that the consuls provide for the safety of the republic. This was a proclamation of martial law. The crisis had come. Marcus Antonius and Quintus Cassius, the tribunes

who advocated Caesar's interests, were driven from the senate and fled in disguise. Pompey proceeded to hold levies for raising an army, thinking that Caesar's soldiers were disaffected and that Caesar would not dare to offer resistance. Caesar, however, on learning the decree of the senate, addressed his soldiers frankly, protesting that he and his armies had served the State loyally for nine years, and had done much for the safety of the State and nothing to imperil it. The soldiers showed their unbounded affection and enthusiasm for their leader by volunteering to serve without pay.

28. Beginning of the Civil War.—Caesar forthwith crossed the Rubicon, the boundary of his province, to claim by force of arms the rights of which the senate sought to deprive him. At Rimini he met the expelled tribunes, and also envoys from Pompey who desired to gain time by a proposed conference. Caesar promptly dismissed these latter, throwing the blame of the civil war now begun on Pompey and the senate. As Caesar advanced, city after city yielded, and in three months he was master of Italy.

29. The Feeling at Rome (B. c. 48).—The events of the following year cannot be declared here. A letter from Cicero to Atticus (viii. 13), however, shows the popular feeling of the time:—

“Observe the man into whose hands we have fallen. How keen he is, how alert, how well prepared! By Jove, if he does not kill any one and spares the property of those who are so terrified, he will be in high favor. I talk with the tradesmen and farmers. They care for nothing but their lands and houses and money. They have gone right round. They fear the man they trusted and love the man they feared; and all this through our own blunders. I am sick to think of it.”

30. Battle of Pharsalus.—After various contests, not always in Caesar's favor, a decisive battle was fought at Pharsalus in Thessaly, August 9, B. c. 48. Pompey's forces far outnumbered Caesar's; but effeminate nobles, the flower of Pompey's army, were no match for Caesar's veterans. By this victory Caesar became practically master of Rome.

31. Death of Pompey. — Pompey was soon after murdered in Egypt, whither he had fled after the battle. In the death of his great rival Caesar had no part and took no pleasure. When the head of the murdered man was brought to him by those who hoped thus to win his favor, he turned away in horror. Not unlikely he then recalled Pompey only as Rome's idol and Caesar's friend. It may be said here that Caesar seems to have accepted civil war not because he delighted in it, but because it was inevitable. Humanity and self-defence compelled him to the issue. He became master of Rome not by invading the capital and slaughtering his personal enemies, but by meeting hostile forces on the field of battle at a distance from the city.



FROM BUST IN CAMPO SANTO
AT PISA. AGE, ABOUT 45.

32. Caesar in Egypt and Pontus. — Caesar, following Pompey to Egypt, was detained by certain disputes concerning the succession to the throne of that country. He then proceeded into Pontus against Pharnaces, son of Mithridates. August 2, B. C. 47, a battle was fought near Zela, where Caesar gained an easy victory. His dispatch to the senate after this battle was the famous "Veni, Vidi, Vici."¹

33. Return to Rome. — Returning to Rome, Caesar found great tasks awaiting him. Dictator now and absolute, he did not use office or power for unworthy purposes or for personal ends. His aim was to restore public confidence and credit.

34. Battle of Thapsus. — While Caesar was thus engaged, his enemies Cato and Scipio collected a large army in Africa, which was defeated in the decisive battle of Thapsus. This battle was fought April 6, B. C. 46, and at once ended the war and the hopes of the senatorial party.

¹ I came, I saw, I conquered.

35. Caesar's Triumphs. — Returning from Africa, Caesar celebrated with characteristic lavishness and splendor four triumphs, — one for his victories in Gaul, another for those in Egypt, the third for Zela, and the fourth for the Juba victories in Africa. No triumph of course was given for victories in civil war. To celebrate these triumphs there were splendid banquets, still more splendid entertainments in the circus and amphitheatre, and a generous distribution of corn and money. Caesar furnished "bread and circuses" (*panem et circenses*) without stint. The forty days of thanksgiving decreed by the senate were made such to the holiday-loving Romans by the seemingly careless but really purposed extravagance of the man who had just been made dictator for ten years.

36. Caesar's Reforms. — Caesar now gave himself to the work of reform with zeal, energy, and wisdom. The laws which had been passed in his first consulship (*Leges Iuliae*) were now enforced. The calendar, heretofore in the hands of the pontifices and now three months in advance of the real time, was corrected.¹ This reform was a benefit not only to his country but to the whole civilized world, and the Julian calendar was in use for nearly sixteen hundred years. He improved the personnel of the senate by removing all persons convicted of bribery or fraud, and by supplying their places with men of merit. The membership of this body was also greatly increased. This increase may have been partly due to a desire on Caesar's part to reward those who had proved themselves faithful to his interests, but probably more to a wise and really conservative view of "the needs of the times." All questions of importance were to be submitted to the senate. This careful consideration bestowed upon the calendar and senate he gave to every thing affecting the public welfare.

37. Battle of Munda (March 17, B. C. 45). — While engaged in these plans and measures, Caesar was called to Spain to quell a formidable insurrection instigated by the two sons of Pompey, Cneius and Sex-

¹ For example August 9, the date of the battle of Pharsalus in the corrected calendar is June 6.

tus. It was the end of the year B. C. 46 when Caesar set out, but not until March 17 of the following year was the decisive battle at Munda fought. Caesar's troops in this battle were at first driven back; defeat seemed inevitable, but the day was retrieved when the great Dictator in person rallied the broken lines and led them back to victory.

The Pompeian party was now utterly and forever crushed, and Caesar's military career ended. After settling affairs in Spain, Caesar returned to Italy in October. Many honors were now conferred upon him. He was made Imperator for life, and nominated *Pater Patriæ*; the month Quinctilis received the new name Iulius (July); his head appeared on the new coinage; he was proclaimed a god.

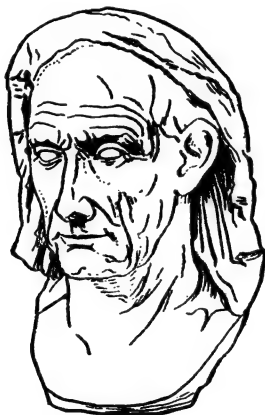
38. Caesar's Ambitions. — Caesar was ambitious, but nobly so. Thus far he had used his position for the advantage of his country. His great offices were used for large service to the State. His plans for promoting the welfare of the citizens, correcting abuses in legislation and administration at home and in the provinces, for beautifying the city and extending the Empire were not to be completed in the life-time of any single man, and it did not require the prophet's vision to see that Caesar's new order of things would be followed by anarchy if no provision were made for its continuance and completion during his life-time. It was the hereditary element in kingship which was attractive to the statesman of large and enlightened views and purposes. The anarchy following his death and the power seized by a rude and rapacious soldiery under the elective system are proofs alike of the great Dictator's patriotism and foresight in seeking the kingly office. On the feast of the Lupercalia (Feb. 15, B. C. 44), his colleague Antony publicly offered him a royal diadem. The disposition of the people, however, was such that Caesar declined it, and saying that the Romans had no King but Jove, ordered it to be placed on the head of the statue of Jupiter Capitolinus.

39. Conspiracy. — Many great and important changes were wrought by Caesar and in a marvellously short space of time. While busy with these a conspiracy was formed against his life. The leading spirits in this plot were Cassius and Brutus; their associates probably did not number

a hundred in all. "The conspiracy began in spite," says Mr. Browning, "and continued in folly."

40. Caesar's Death (March 15, B. C. 44). — The story of his murder is graphically told by Shakspeare, and is familiar. Caesar fell in the senate-house at the feet of the statue of Pompey on the Ides (15th) of March, B. C. 44. His murderers were men on whom he had conferred many and great favors. Men who could receive offices and gifts from the great and generous Caesar and treacherously conspire to murder their benefactor might pretend to, but could never have been animated by, a noble patriotism. So perished the greatest of Romans, — one of the greatest men, if not the very greatest man, of all antiquity. Caesar was great in planning and accomplishment; great as statesman, orator, soldier, historian; great by natural power and acquisition; great in thought and action; princeliest among his fellows, the admiration of all succeeding times.

"Truly a wonderful man was Caius Julius Caesar."



FROM BUST IN VATICAN. CAESAR
REPRESENTED AS PONTIFEX MAXIMUS.
AGE, ABOUT 55.

41. Principal Events in the Life of Caesar.

B. C.

- 100. Caesar's birth (July 12).¹
- 87. Flamen Dialis.
- 84. Death of Caesar's father.
- 83. Marries Cornelia.
- 80-78. Serves with the army in Asia.
- 77. Prosecutes Dolabella unsuccessfully.
- 76-75. Studies oratory at Rhodes.
- 74. Military tribune.
- 68. Quaestor.
- 67. Marries Pompeia.
- 65. Curule Aedile.
- 63. Pontifex Maximus (Catiline's Conspiracy).
- 62. Praetor.
- 61. Proprætor in Spain.
- 60. First Triumvirate formed.
- 59. Consul. Marries Calpurnia.
- 58. Proconsul in Gaul: *First Campaign*: He conquers the Helvetii and Ariovistus.
- 57. *Second Campaign*: He conquers the Belgæ, including the Nervii.
- 56. The Triumvirate meet at Lucca. *Third Campaign*: He conquers the Veneti and Aquitani.
- 55. *Fourth Campaign*: He conquers

B. C.

- the Usipetes, Germans, etc., and crosses into Britain.
- 54. *Fifth Campaign*: Second Invasion of Britain.
- 53. *Sixth Campaign*: He subdues the rebellious states of Gaul.
- 52. *Seventh Campaign*: He checks a second insurrection of the Gauls under Vercingetorix.
- 51. *Eighth Campaign*: The whole region is subdued and made subject to Rome.
- 50. Ninth year of command. He organizes the newly acquired territory. Breaks openly with Pompey.
- 49. Crosses the Rubicon. Civil war begun.
- 48. Conquers Pompey at Pharsalus.
- 47. Puts down rebellion in Egypt. Subdues Pharnaces.
- 46. Defeats the senatorial party at Thapsus. Appointed Dictator for ten years. Reforms the calendar.
- 45. Defeats the sons of Pompey at Munda. Imperator for life.
- 44. The conspiracy. Assassinated in the senate-house (March 15).

"Julius Caesar, whose remembrance yet
Lives in men's eyes, and will to ears and tongues
Be theme and hearing ever."

SHAKESPEARE, *Cymbeline*, Act iii. Sc. i. lines 2-4.

¹ Mommsen, 102.

CAESAR AS A WRITER.

42. The style of Caesar is compared by Cicero to the unadorned simplicity of an ancient Greek statue. This opinion of one who was not in sympathy with Caesar may be regarded as exceeding praise. Cicero also remarks that this exquisite purity was obtained by constant study and a thorough knowledge of the Latin language. Caesar inserts no word but what has an important mission, without any regard to embellishment. A perfect equality of expression pervades his writings. The narrative is clear and easy.

43. The commentaries were doubtless hastily written on the spot where the battles were fought, and were mere outlines which he perhaps hoped some day to fill out. Therefore we admire all the more the purity and neatness of Caesar's style, which have not been surpassed by any Roman writer, and easily pardon a deficiency of vigor.

44. The writings of Caesar which remain are seven books of the Gallic and three of the Civil war. The eighth book of the Gallic war was written by Aulus Hirtius, who was personally present with Caesar. Besides the works that have come down to us Caesar wrote other books, of which only fragments remain.

45. As an orator Cicero places him among the first, and Quintilian says that he spoke with the same spirit with which he fought, adding that if he had given his attention to the arts of peace, he would have rivalled Cicero in eloquence.

GAUL.

46. The comparative study of language throws a light upon the origin of the early inhabitants of Gaul. From the great family to which Hindu, Persian, Roman, Greek, and Teuton belonged, the Celts have separated. As the Vedas of India reflect the primitive creed of the

Aryans, so the system of the Druids undoubtedly must contain an impress, however small, of the religious thought of that ancient people.

47. The language of the Celts is not lost, for it lives in literature and is still spoken in the heart of Brittany, Wales, and in the north of Scotland, and in Ireland. Some standing ruins give evidence of monuments that have passed away.

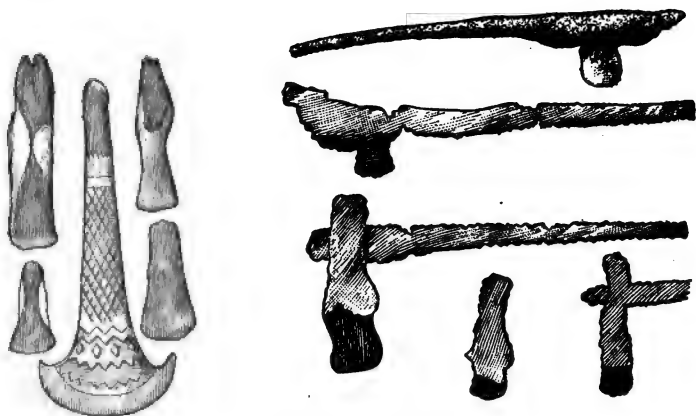
48. The Celtic race had diffused itself over the valleys and hills of France, including the western districts of Germany and Switzerland, and from thence occupied the southern part of England. In spite of the difference in language and manners (B. G. i. 1), there seems to have been a bond of union which joined the tribes in mutual interest.

49. All ancient writers agree that Gaul was well peopled. Agriculture undoubtedly was practised. "Gallic oxen especially were of good repute in Italy," so Varro tells us. Plautus mentions the "Gallic ponies." Varro again says: "It is not every race that is suited for the business of herdsmen; neither the Bastulians nor the Turdulians are fit for it. The Celts are the best, especially as respects beasts for riding and burden."

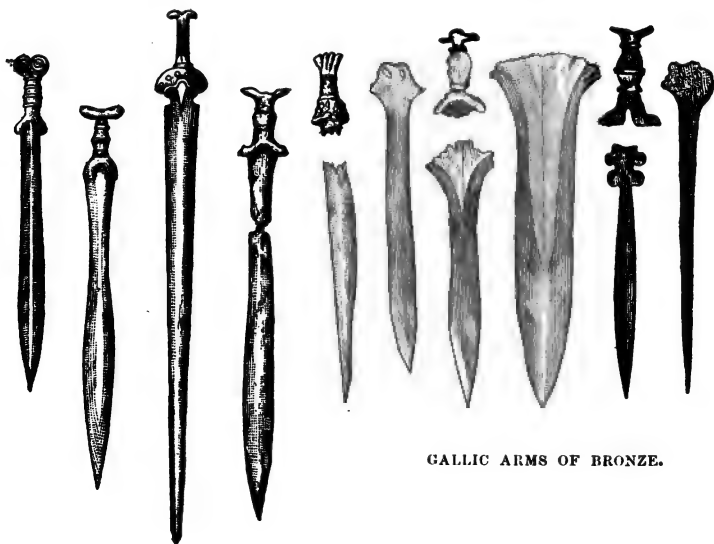
50. The art of building vessels had attained great progress among the Celts. They seem to be the first nation that regularly navigated the Atlantic ocean. Although in Caesar's time they used in the Channel a sort of portable leathern skiff, yet the peoples on the west coast, and especially the Veneti, sailed in large clumsy ships, propelled by leathern sails, and not by oars.

51. Marine fishing and the collection of the eggs of sea-birds were prosecuted on such an extensive scale that it probably gave rise to the statement in Caesar's time that "certain tribes at the mouth of the Rhine subsisted on fish and birds' eggs." The tolls of the river and seaports were important factors of commerce in certain cantons, as those of the Haedui and Veneti. The peculiar skill of the Celts in imitating any model and executing any instructions is observed by Caesar.

52. The implements of the Gauls for a long time were only stone axes bound to wooden handles by leathern bands, flint arrow-heads and



GALLIC STONE AXES.



GALLIC ARMS OF BRONZE.

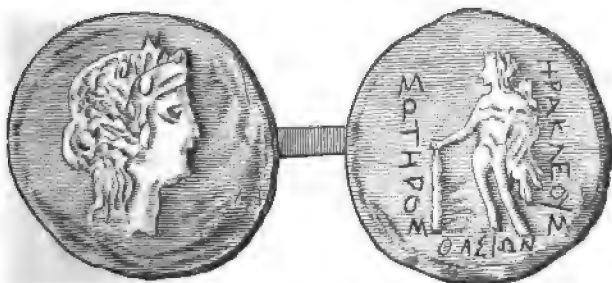
knives. Arms of bronze and iron are of a later period, and belonged to those tribes which were the nearest to Italy. Specimens of these earliest weapons are given.

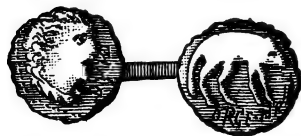
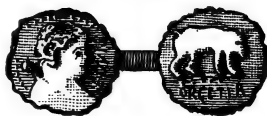
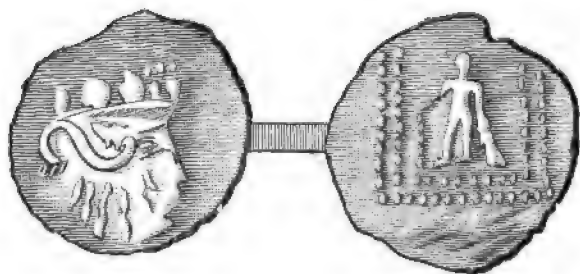


GALLIC TRUMPET.

53. The art of procuring metals had been developed to such an extent that miners played an important part in the sieges. The character of the country refutes the opinion prevalent among the Romans, that Gaul was one of the richest gold regions in the world.

54. The arts exhibit a remarkably low state when compared with the mechanical skill in the use of metals. The party-colored and brilliant ornaments show a lack of proper taste which the Gallic coins confirm with their simple, curious, and rude representations. On a great number is seen a wild boar or a horse without bridle, the symbol of liberty and war. The magnificent staters of Philip II. of Thasos were imitated, but in unskilled hands they lost all beauty of design. These coins of Macedon, however, gave an impulse toward producing varied pieces of curious types on which the likenesses of ambitious chiefs were stamped. Specimens of Gallic coins are given. See Illustrations.





55. The art of poetry on the other hand was highly valued by the Celts, and was intermingled with the religious and political institutions. Science and philosophy, although hampered by the theology of the country, received appreciation among them. The knowledge of writing was confined to the priests. In Caesar's time the Greek writing was made use of, but in the southern districts the Latin was predominant. (B. G. i. 29. "In castris Helvetiorum tabulae repertae sunt litteris Graecis confectae." The documents written were not in the Greek *language* but in the Greek *characters*). The coins also show Greek writing.

56. The clan-canton was the basis of the constitution of the State, with its prince, its council of elders, and its freemen capable of bearing arms. In the time of Caesar this cantonal constitution still existed unaltered among the insular Celts, and in the northern cantons of the mainland. We cannot say that this Gallic clanship contained only those descended from a common ancestor, for Caesar (B. G. i. 18) tells us that Dumnorix, by his liberality, gained clients every day, hence introducing a foreign element into the clan. The general assembly held the supreme authority; the prince was bound to conform to its decrees; the common council, which numbered in certain clans six hundred members, appears to have the same importance as the Senate of Rome under the kings. A revolution had occurred, before the time of Caesar, among the Arverni, Haedui, Sequani, and Helvetii, which set aside the royal authority and gave the power into the hands of the nobility.

57. Some words which Caesar uses in his Commentaries would lead us to suppose that in some cases a great council of entire Gaul assembled. However, we cannot take this to mean anything more than a confederate alliance, which Caesar, perhaps, interpreted as national unity.

58. The assemblies take precautions against hasty movements. "In the cantons," says Caesar, "which are considered the best regulated, it is a sacred law that he who learns anything of interest to the city should inform the magistrate of it, without telling it to any other person, since experience has shown that imprudent and uneducated men are often

alarmed by what is false, take extreme measures, and even go into crime. The magistrates conceal what is proper, and reveal to the multitude what they think is good for them to know. It is only in this assembly that public affairs are discussed."

59. There were two classes, the nobles and the freemen. The nobles compelled the freemen, who were oppressed by debt, to borrow from them, and to give up their freedom, *de facto*, as debtors. It was the privilege of the nobility to surround themselves with a number of mounted servants called *ambacti*, and thus to form a state within a state. Resting upon the support of these troops the nobles could overthrow the legal power, and break down the commonwealth. If in a clan which contained eighty thousand men a single chief could muster ten thousand retainers, not counting the bondmen and the debtors, he easily became more powerful than the rest of the nobles. Thus the state could no longer preserve the old cantonal constitution, and the other nobles accordingly gave themselves over as clients to this more powerful one among his fellows.

60. The cavalry was the principal force in the military system of the Celtic people. Among the Belgae, and still more in Britain, the war-chariot appears with great efficiency. These warriors, on horseback and on foot, were formed from the nobility and its vassals. It is characteristic of their mode of fighting that at the moment of beginning a conflict with an enemy of which they made little account, they swore individually that they would keep aloof from house and home if their army should not charge at least twice through the enemy's line.

61. Caesar calls them *equites*, and this cavalry was much esteemed among the Roman legions. "When any war is declared all the nobles take arms and surround themselves with a number of servants and clients in proportion to their birth and their wealth." Some of these clients dedicated their lives to their chief. They were called *soldurii* among the Aquitani. "The *soldurii* enjoy all the good things of life with those to whom they have consecrated themselves in friendship. If their chief dies, they

are unwilling to survive him, and slay themselves. It never has happened within the memory of man that one of those who had dedicated themselves to a chief by such an agreement refused to die with him." (B. G. iii. 22).

62. The infantry was far inferior to the cavalry. The large shield was the principal defensive and the long lance was the chief offensive weapon, preferred to the sword. A long line of wagons carried the baggage of the army, and a barricade of these wagons was made at night which poorly corresponded to the entrenched camp of the Romans. Certain cantons, as the Nervii, had infantry of exceptional efficiency, but these had no cavalry and perhaps were an immigrant German tribe, and not Celtic. "The Celt," says Caesar, "dares not face the German in battle." So unwarlike did Caesar consider the Celtic infantry that after having become acquainted with them in his first campaign, he never employed them again in connection with the Roman infantry.

63. A Spirit of National unity was manifesting itself in various ways and gaining strength with the decline of the individual cantons. Amid the feudal strife there were those who were willing to gain the independence of the nation at the cost of the independence of the several cantons.

64. A league of the Belgae we find in northeastern Gaul in Caesar's time. In central Gaul two parties were ambitious for the hegemony, the one led by the Haedui, the other by the Sequani. These confederacies subsisted side by side. The impulse of the nation toward unity found undoubtedly a sort of gratification in such unions as these.

65. The character of this union was of the loosest kind. The Belgian confederacy alone seems to have been bound firmly together. The contests for the leadership made disruptions in every other league.

66. The condition of women in Gaul indicates an advance in civilization. They were free in their choice of a husband, and brought a dowry with them. The man advanced an equal amount. The whole, with

whatever increase there might be, went to the survivor. (B. G. vi. 19). The husband however had the power of life and death over both wife and children. No son could address his father in public until he was of an age to bear arms.

67. "The funerals," says Caesar, "considering the civilization of the Gauls, are magnificent and costly; and they cast into the fire all things which they think are dear in this life; and a little while before this time, slaves and clients, who surely had been loved by the dead, were burned together with them." (B. G. vi. 19).

68. The estimate of human life was even lower among the Gauls than among the Romans. The stories of the old Gallic customs show the great indifference which the people felt toward their own life and that of others. Tilting by way of sport, fighting for life at feasts, selling themselves to death for a fixed sum of money or a number of casks of wine, accepting the fatal blow with willingness on a shield before the eyes of the Gallic people (a practice which outdid even the Roman gladiatorial shows) were frequent among them.

69. In regard to their dress and customs, Diodorus says: "Some of them wear coats of iron-mail, others fight naked. Instead of swords they wear great sabres suspended on the right side by chains of iron or brass. Some have gold or silver girdles. They also use pikes, the heads of which are a cubit long and about two palms broad. Their swords are scarcely less in size than the javelin of other nations, and the *sauniae* (heavy javelins) which they hurl have blades longer than their swords. Of these some are straight, others curved in order to tear the flesh and enlarge the wound when drawn out."

70. The dress of the Gauls differed from that of the Romans. They wore breeches tightly fitting on the legs, called *braccae*. A tunic covered the upper portion of their bodies, over which was thrown a *sagum*, a band of cloth light in summer, and thick in winter. On their feet they wore wooden-soled shoes (*gallicae*).

71. The personal appearance of the Gauls Diodorus again describes: "They are tall, possessing fair skin and light hair. Some of them shave their beard, while others allow it to grow long. They take their meals sitting on the skins of wolves and dogs. By their side are smoking caldrons and spits, on which are quarters of meat. The brave are honored by being offered the best morsels. Every stranger who comes to them is invited to the feast, and not until after the meal do they ask him who he is and what he wants. Then come long stories, for the Gauls desire to hear as well as see. These feasts, however, are often stained with blood; words beget quarrels; and as human life is despised, they challenge one another to single combat.

Their aspect is terrifying; they have loud rough voices, say little, and express themselves in riddles.

"A violent race," say the ancients, "who make war on mankind, Nature, and the gods. They shoot their arrows against heaven when it thunders; they take arms against the tempest; they march sword in hand upon overflowing rivers, or the ocean in its wrath."

RELIGION. (SEE DRUIDISM.)

TOPOGRAPHY OF GAUL.

72. Free Gaul (*Libera Gallia*), which Caesar refers to (B. G. i. 1), was that part not yet subdued by the Romans. The southern country had become a Roman province as early as 120 B. C., and to this conquered region Caesar gives the appellation *provincia*, or *provincia nostra*.

Ancient Gaul was bounded on the west by the Atlantic, on the north by the Rhine, on the east by the Rhine and the Alps, and on the south by the Pyrenees. The greatest breadth was 600 English miles, but much diminished toward each extremity, and its length was from 480 to 620 miles. It corresponds in some degree with the kingdom of France under Napoleon, which was 650 miles long from east to west and 560 broad from north to south. Three great nations comprised the Gauls, known as the Belgae, the Celtae, and the Aquitani. The Romans applied to the inhabitants of the country the general name Galli.

The Gauls proper, or Celtae, as they called themselves, occupied the central parts, extending from the Sequana (Seine) on the north to the Garumna (Garonne) on the south. The Belgae were in the north, between the Sequana and Lower Rhine. The Aquitani dwelt in the south, in the territory between the Garumna and Pyrenees, and intermingled with the Spaniards. Of these nations the Belgae were the bravest, but the Celtae the more numerous and indigenous. The Aquitani were of a race cognate to the Spanish tribes, while the Belgae were largely intermixed with the Germans.

The entire population of the country may have been about seven million.

73. The Aquitani probably spoke a language of Iberian origin. The Belgae and the Celtae used merely different dialects of the same language, the former Celtic mixed with German, the latter pure Celtic (B. G. i. 1).

GERMANY.

74. The science of language establishes the German races in the great family to which belong the Hindu, Roman, and Celt. The Teutonic language lives in its representatives, although the original speech has passed away without a literature. It is with peculiar interest that we study the early history of the Germans, who were our progenitors; and it is a matter of regret that no more writings of Latin authors concerning them have come down to us.

75. The Romans first met the Germans in 113 B. C., when they came upon the Roman confines and made invasions in Gaul and northern Italy, until checked by Marius. At that time they were under the appellation of Teutones and Cimbri.

76. Upon the Celts the Germans had exerted a pressure more violent even than that of the Romans on the south. All the land to the east of the Rhine was lost to the Celts. The Boii were wandering in search of a resting-place, and the land formerly possessed by the Helvetii was claimed by the Germans.

77. They were designated Germans when Caesar began his conquest of Gaul. It is not strange that the Celts being threatened with danger from two national foes should seek the one as a protection against the other.

78. Ariovistus attempted to establish the power of the nation which dwelt across the Danube in Gaul, but was defeated by Caesar and compelled to cross the Rhine (B. G. i. 53).

79. Caesar crossed the Rhine twice, not with the intention of conquest, but to prevent the frequent invasions of the Germans into Gaul.

80. Of the German tribes dwelling nearest the Rhine Caesar had an accurate knowledge, but the Suebi, he was told, inhabited the rest of Germany, and were divided into a hundred districts, which sent annually a thousand men each to seek booty. They lived by hunting and fishing, and devastated their borders to prevent foreign invasion. This stratagem was employed by the Germans on an extensive scale, and the neighborhood for miles was laid waste to guard against hostile attacks.

81. The appearance of the Germans, Roman writers declare, was as follows: A people with fierce blue eyes, yellow hair, strong frame, and gigantic height, who are inured to cold and hunger, but not heat and thirst, friendly, faithful, warlike, and ready to sacrifice life for liberty, dwell beyond the Rhine.

82. With the arts of civilization the Germans are represented to have been unacquainted; and they were ignorant of agriculture and the use of letters, living in the forests and supporting themselves by the chase.

83. The government was by the people in the majority of tribes, but some obeyed the limited authority of kings without giving up individual rights.

84. In battle it was the duty of a commander to be as valiant as possible, and the duty of his soldiers not to be inferior to him. It was considered a disgrace to survive the fall of the commander, but to protect him was the motive of every soldier.

85. The estimate of women was high among the German tribes, and polygamy was permitted only to princes in order to extend their influence in neighboring tribes.

86. They worshipped the sun, moon, earth, fire, and imaginary beings controlling the events of life, whose will the priests divined by mysteries. Their temples were caves of the earth.

BRITAIN.

87. In regard to Britain little was known before the time of Caesar, who endeavored to reduce it, but his attempts were ineffectual. Ostorius in the reign of Claudius subjugated the southern part; and Agricola in the reign of Domitian increased the Roman sway there. Britain remained a Roman province until A. D. 426, when the assistance of the troops was demanded by Valentine III. against the Huns. The Britons under the Roman power became so effeminate that they were unable to drive away the inhabitants of the north; and the Saxons, who were invoked to aid them, subdued the country.

Britain abounded in Roman walls, traces of which remain to-day. The race to which the Britons belonged was the Celtic.

DRUIDISM.

88. Druidism was an impress of the Indo-European faith. As the sky became the first deification of the Aryans (cf. Jupiter = *Dyaus pita*, *divus* = heavenly, hence divine, the old idea lingering on in "sub divo" out of doors), so the Druids first worshipped the stars, the sun, and the forces of nature, and these phenomena became personified. Bel became the sun-god; Kirk, the wind from the valley of the Rhone; Tarann, the thunder.

89. The deities of the Sanskrit pantheon lingered on in the system of the Druids. Much importance was attached to kine in both religions. In the Veda one of the most fertile sources of metaphors is the cow-stall; and likewise the forms of bulls and oxen obtained a great vogue in Druid worship. Many ceremonies, as religious bathing, etc., exhibit a striking correspondence.

90. The Druids formed a distinct caste by themselves, possessing great authority. They were regarded as the interpreters of the will of heaven and the diviners of the secrets of the earth.

91. The power of the Druids was supreme in the government of the state. According to Caesar they appointed the chief magistrates, and these acted as was agreeable to the will of the priests. Justice was administered by them, and whoever opposed their decisions was excommunicated.

92. The Druids gave oral instruction to pupils, who learned from them verses of hidden meaning amounting to many thousand; but they wrote nothing, and the songs of the early bards have passed away.

93. A belief in a life beyond the grave was taught by them. This was more clear and definite to them than the Latin faith in the vague existence of the Manes. The mistletoe was a sacred plant, the rarity of which caused it to become the holiest object in Nature. The oak was also venerated. Human sacrifices were frequently offered to the gods.

94. Such is a brief description of the religious system among the Gauls and Britons.

95. Caesar refers to the Druids in the following passages. *Druides*, vi. 14; *Druidum*, vi. 13 (twice); *Druidibus*, vi. 13; *Druides*, vi. 21; *Druidibus*, vi. 16, 18.



THE ROMAN ART OF WAR.

96. The Organization of the army. — The Roman army of the late republic consisted of (*a*) legions; (*b*) auxiliary infantry; (*c*) cavalry; (*d*) artillery; (*e*) staff and staff troops.

97. The Legions. — It was both the duty and the right of every Roman citizen to serve in the army. But after the social war the number of Roman citizens had increased to such an extent that only a part was needed. We find therefore at the end of the republic the armies changing into an organization of professional soldiers who were mostly led by the hope of gain. The higher classes remained at home, unless, indeed, some one was driven by natural inclination or anticipations of ascending to a high rank. The levy (*dilectus*) was held in Italy in the name of the consuls, in the provinces in the name of the proconsuls.

98. Number of soldiers. — The number of soldiers in a legion, at Caesar's time, may be estimated as amounting to 3,000 or 3,600. It was the custom to form a new legion (*legio tironum*) rather than to fill out vacancies in the old ones (*legiones veteranae*), unless their number was diminished to an extraordinary degree. (Cf. B. G. vii. 1, 7.)

99. Divisions of the Legions. — Each legion was divided into ten cohorts (300 to 360 men); each cohort into three maniples (100 to 120 men); each maniple into two platoons (50 to 60 men) [*ordines* = platoons].

100. Officers. — The officers of the legion were the six military tribunes (*tribuni militum*). Each maniple was under the command of

two centurions (*centurio prior* in charge of the first platoon and *centurio posterior* in charge of the second platoon).

The *centuriones* of the first maniple of a cohort were called *pili*, those of the second *principes*, those of the third *hastati*, — names which are an apparent survival of the older organization. The *centurio prior* (*pilus prior*, *principilus*) of the first maniple of the first cohort of the first legion had the highest rank. The centurions of the first maniple of a legion occupied an exceptional position, and took part in the council of war (B. G. v. 28).

101. The *tribuni militum*. — The *tribuni militum* were men of higher social position who, after having served a short time in the *cohors praetoria*, were appointed military tribunes.

The difference between the centurions and the *tribuni* was the same as that between non-commissioned officers and commissioned officers, — centurions being very rarely promoted to the rank of *tribuni militum*.

102. Clothing. — Clothing, armor, and equipment were the same for all legionaries. They wore the military cloak (*sagum*) and the cuirass (*lorica*) of leather, the helmet of either brass (*cassis*) or



PILUM.



GLADIUS.



SARCINAE.



SCUTUM.

leather (*galea*), greaves (*ocreae*), the wooden, iron-plated shield (*scutum*), and the sword (*gladius*). Their characteristic weapon was the spear

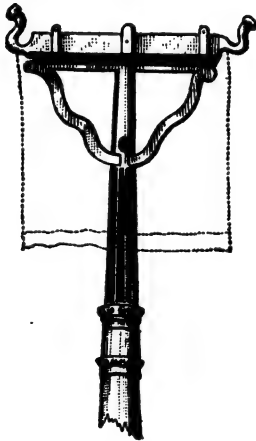
(*pilum*), the iron of which bent when the missile struck, since only the end was hardened: this made it useless to the enemy and prevented an easy removal. (B. G. i. 25).

Besides these each soldier carried entrenching tools (saws, spades, axes, etc.), cooking vessels, and spare clothing, and his ration of food ($1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds for a day).

For convenient carrying, the baggage — about 30 to 45 pounds — was packed in bundles (*sarcinae*) and fastened to a small board which rested on the top of a forked pole (*furca*).



AQUILIFER.



VEXILLUM.

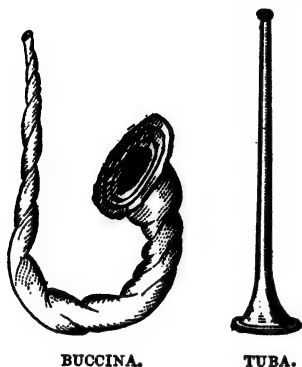


SIGNUM.

103. Standards. — Each legion had as a standard an eagle (*aquila*), entrusted to the *principilus*, first centurion of the first cohort (*aquilifer*). Each cohort had a *signum* (usually an animal).

(*Aquila* therefore sometimes = *legio*, and *signum* = *cohors*.)

104. Music. — Two kinds of instruments were used for giving signals to the legionaries: *buccina* (*buccinatores*) = bugle, and *tuba* (*tubicines*) = trumpet, — the latter being more numerous than the former.



BUCCINA.

TUBA.

105. Baggage train. — The heavy baggage of the legions was carried by pack-animals, horses, or mules (*jumenta sarcinaria*, B. G. vii. 45).

The first thing they carried were the leather tents (*tentoria*, *tabernacula*). Ten men formed a *contubernium*, but as two were always on guard-duty it was actually occupied by only eight. Each centurion had a tent for his own use. Making an allowance of two tents for servants, each maniple (one hundred and twenty men) needed sixteen tents, a cohort forty-eight, a legion four hundred and eighty (twelve tents for the *tribuni militum* and their servants excluded). Besides this, a great amount of stakes, tools, etc., was required for pitching camp, which justifies us in assuming one more pack-animal for each cohort ($48 + 1 = 49$).

The weight of a tent was about forty pounds, and as a pack-animal's load can be rated at about two hundred pounds, and as very probably each *contubernium* (ten men) had one mule or horse, it could convey besides the tent sixteen pounds of each soldier's baggage (food, mills, etc.). To this must be added about five servants and three pack-animals for each tribune, their several horses, etc., so that the sum total of animals hardly fell short of five hundred and twenty, — a real *impedimentum* for an army.

106. The antesignani. — The *antesignani* were a detachment from the cohorts (three hundred men for each legion) always ready for battle (*expediti*), and serving as vanguard and as light infantry in a hand-to-hand battle.

107. The Auxiliary Infantry. — *Auxilia* were raised by (a) enlistment from allied nations, — slingers from the Balearic Islands, archers from Numidia, and light-armed German troops (B. G. viii. 13); (b) by conscription from barbarian nations of the provinces, — troops which were seldom to be relied upon, and principally used for a show of strength, or for the construction of fortifications (B. G. i. 51; vii. 34); (c) by treaty with allied nations. The number of auxiliary troops is extremely varying. The name for all auxiliary infantry is *alarii*.

108. The Cavalry. — The cavalry in Caesar's army was raised in the manner described above. The soldiers came from Germany, Gaul, and Spain (B. G. v. 26, 46; vii. 13, 55).

As an average its strength was about one-fourth of that of the legions. They doubtless preserved to a certain extent their national organization. Bodies of from two hundred to four hundred were commanded by a *praefectus equitum* (either a native or a Roman, B. G. i. 18; iii. 26; iv. 11; viii. 12, 48). The whole was always under a Roman commander (B. G. i. 52; viii. 48). About four hundred horses made up an *ala* (regiment); the tactical unit of the *ala* was the *turma* (squadron) (32 men + the *decurio* = 33) (B. G. vi. 8; viii. 16, 18).

109. The Artillery. — Artillery was used by the Romans only in defending and attacking fortified places. Its organization is unknown to us. Very likely a number of *fabri* were entrusted with the transportation, construction, and use of the engines.

110. The Staff. — The general staff consists of: —

(a) The general (*imperator*).

(b) Legates (*legati*) were men of senatorial rank assigned to the pro-consuls by the senate. They were the lieutenants of the general, placed at the head of detachments of one or more legions. It was Caesar who first placed a legate at the head of each legion (B. G. i. 52).

(c) The *quaestor*, assigned by lot to the pro-consul as superintendent of the finances of the province. He with a numerous body of assistants

had to provide the army with food, pay, clothing, arms, equipments, and shelter.

(d) Aides-de-camp, and the staff of the quartermaster-general. A number of young noblemen followed the general as volunteers (*contubernales, comites praetorii, voluntarii*). They formed the nobler part of the general's suite (*cohors praetoria*), and served as aides-de-camp, orderly-officers, and were used as aids in the administrative department. If very numerous, they formed platoons by themselves, or joined the body-guard, taking part in the battle. The other part of the *cohors praetoria* was composed of *lictors*, scribes, servants, *apparitores* (orderlies), and *speculatores* (scouts, spies).

(e) Body-guard. This was not a choice troop, but troops which stood in a nearer personal relation to the general. (a) Small bodies of German cavalry (B. G. vii. 13) used as personal escort (*escadrons de service*); (β) *evocati* were those veteran soldiers who having completed their term of service either remained with the army or returned to it at the solicitation of the general. Those men who exercised more influence over the common soldier, with whom they were in every respect on the same plane, than officers and centurions, were of priceless value to a general.

They formed in Caesar's army an organized troop divided into *centuriae*, and were honored by a number of privileges. They had pack-animals and riding-horses, which they used on the march, and could therefore be used as orderlies for important communications or as scouts. In battle they fought near the general, protecting his person and the *vexillum* (standard). They were joined by the *voluntarii*.

(f) Engineers (*fabri*) stood under the command of the *praefectus fabrorum*. They were employed in building bridges, in constructing the winter-quarters, and in repairing the weapons. Thus the *pila*, which once hurled became useless, had to be collected after battle, and were repaired by the *fabri ferrarii*.

111. Pay. — Caesar had fixed the pay of the legionaries at 225 *denarii* (\$45), paid by three instalments (*stipendia*). For food and equipment a reduction was made, which in the provinces however was very low. Be-

sides, booty and gifts of the general increased the income of the soldier considerably.

(The pay of a day-laborer in Rome at that time was about three-fourths of a *denarius* daily.)

The auxiliary infantry very likely received the same pay; the cavalry three times as much, if they brought their horses with them.

112. Discipline. — Better than by fear of punishment order was maintained by constant employment; such were the daily fortification of the camp, the severe guard-duty, and constant practice in the use of weapons. Courage was rewarded by substantial gifts of money. Military crimes (mutiny, desertion, cowardice, abuse of authority) were always severely punished. Violence to the conquered, robbery and plunder, however, were allowed by generals desirous to attach the soldiers to their person.

113. Tactics. — Tactics of a troop comprise: its order of arrangement for battle, — with reference to which every movement and formation are made, — its movements during battle, the order of march, the disposition in the camp, and all evolutions in passing from one to the other.

Because the order-of-battle of a body of soldiers is that of the tactical unit of this body, we have to consider first the order-of-battle of the cohort, as being the tactical unit of the legion.

114. The Order of Battle. — The three maniples arrayed side by side formed the order-of-battle of a cohort. The front of each manipule was 40, that of the cohort 120 feet; each manipule had twelve files. Each man in the front rank (*ordo*, B. G. vii. 62) of the manipule occupied three feet, which were sufficient to throw the *pilum*. For the use of the sword four to six feet were needed, which were gained by the stepping forward of the odd numbers (*lazare ordines*, B. G. ii. 25). Each file consisted of ten men; the manipule had therefore ten ranks; the distance from breast to breast in the file was four feet. The manipule forms then a square, each side forty feet; the cohort a rectangle, 120 feet front by forty feet deep.

115. Offensive order-of-battle of the legion. — The legions formed either two (*acies duplex*) or three lines (*acies triplex*); if they were arrayed

in two lines each line consisted of five cohorts ; if in three, the first line of four, each of the two others of three. Between the cohorts of the first line intervals equal to or a little larger than the front of a cohort were left.

The front of a legion in order of battle is 840 feet, its depth 600 feet.

116. Attack. — The Roman legions never failed to take the advantage of a higher place (*superioris loci*, B. G. i. 22, 24, 25 ; ii. 8 ; iii. 4 ; v. 9 ; vi. 40 ; vii. 51), perhaps the slope of a hill, having thus the enemy below them. Under those circumstances more than one rank could hurl the spears (B. G. i. 25). If the distance was greater than about 250 paces to an enemy setting out for attack or greater than 120 paces to an enemy awaiting the onset, the legions first moved forward at an equal pace (*certo gradu*, B. G. viii. 9). At the proper distance they set out at a run (*concursum*) ; the first rank raised the spears (*infestis pilis*), which they hurled at a distance of ten to twenty paces (*emissio pilorum*, B. G. vi. 45), throwing thus the enemy into confusion. If the right moment had passed, and a rapidly advancing enemy had gotten too near, the soldiers had to drop the spears and use their swords (B. G. i. 52).

After they had hurled their spears the soldiers of the first rank drew their swords and rushed forward, taking advantage of the confusion of the enemy (*impetus gladiatorum*, B. G. i. 25, 52 ; vi. 8). The first ranks were now engaged in single combats, while the other ranks hurled their spears over their comrades' heads into the enemy and served as a reserve. They also prevented the enemy from pouring into the intervals and attacking the cohorts in flank, especially at the unprotected right side (*latera aperta*, B. G. i. 25 ; ii. 23 ; iv. 25, 26 ; v. 35). So that the second line, which followed at a distance of about 200 feet and halted when the first had become engaged, could be used as a reserve behind which the exhausted first line after about fifteen minutes could retire.

117. Defensive order-of-battle. — (1) In one line (*acies simplex*).
(2) The circle (*orbis*).

(1) The *acies simplex* was used for defending the walls of a camp. Where a second line and great depth were superfluous, five banks were

enough. In this arrangement a legion would cover 4800 feet without intervals. If this arrangement without intervals was used in the open field, which was done in order to prevent an outflanking or incursions of cavalry, etc., the cohorts retained their normal front and depth, and a legion covered then 1200 feet.

(2) The circle was formed in case an attack on all sides was feared. Small divisions (maniples) formed a solid circle, greater ones (cohorts), a solid square, still greater detachments hollow squares. A legion could form such a hollow square by placing the first, second, and third cohort in front, the eighth, ninth, and tenth in the rear, the fifth and sixth on the left, the fourth and seventh on the right side. The front would be 360 feet, the sides 320 feet, the inner square covering 67,200 square feet.

118. The march of the cohorts. — Order of march (*agmen*) of the cohorts is twofold. (1) Column of maniples (*manipulatum*). (2) Column of centuries (*ordinatim centuriatum*).

(1) Column of maniples was formed from the order-of-battle by facing to the right or left; the width of the column was forty feet.

(2) Column of centuries. The first maniple (*pilani*) marched forward and the rest followed successively. Its width was also forty feet. In this order Caesar crossed the Rhine. The width could, if necessary, be diminished to twenty feet by doubling the depth. The length of a column of centuries was 120 feet; of a maniple, 144 feet.

The order of battle was formed —

From the column of maniples by the commands, Halt! Front! From the column of centuries by aligning on the right or left after the leading maniples had halted.

119. The march of the legions. — The legions marched in three forms. (1) In simple form (*agmen pilatum*); (2) in order-of-battle (*acies instructa*); (3) in square (*agmen quadratum*).

In simple column the legions followed each other according to their number, each cohort in column of centuries. The length of a legion was then 1,400 feet; with double ranks, 2,600 feet. With baggage-train its length was 2,050 feet, or if the road was small 3,900 feet.

The march in order-of-battle was either by lines or by wings. A legion that marches in order-of-battle by lines formed as many columns as the order-of-battle has lines, — in Caesar's army generally three. The cohorts marched in columns of maniples and were able to form the order-of-battle by simply facing to the right or left.

A legion that marched in order-of-battle by wings formed three columns. The cohorts of the right wing (Nos. 1, 5, 8) formed the first, the cohorts of the centre (Nos. 2, 6, 9) the second, the cohorts of the left wing (Nos. 4, 3, 7) the third columns. Each cohort marched in columns of centuries.

Order of march in square (corresponding to the *orbis*): a division of troops in order-of-battle by wings led, followed by the baggage; a similar division marched at the rear; on either side marched a division in cohorts in columns of maniples.

120. Tactics of the cavalry. — The tactical unit of the Roman cavalry was the *turma* (32 horses), arranged in four ranks of eight horses. Front and depth were 40 feet.

Twelve *turmae* formed a regiment (*ala*). The order-of-battle very likely resembled that of the infantry, and consisted of two or three lines with intervals, the front of a line being 440 feet (B. G. iv. 33; viii. 17-19).

A detachment of cavalry served as reserve (B. G. vii. 13).

Caesar not unfrequently strengthened his cavalry by placing German infantry or maniples of *antesignani* in the intervals between two *turmae* (B. G. viii. 13).

The order-of-march of the regiment was in column of *turmae*, each *turma* keeping the order-of-battle. The length of a regiment was then 480 feet, to which the train added about 240 feet.

121. The camps (*castra*). — We have to distinguish two kinds of camps. (1) Summer camps (*castra aestiva*), which were regularly pitched at the evening of each day's march, however long and fatiguing it might have been, and frequently were left the next day. (2) Winter-quarters (*castra hiberna*), where the legions stayed over winter, kept apart from any contact with the inhabitants (B. G. iii. 4), and under a constant

training. As regards the form of the latter, they were hardly different from the summer camps, but they were naturally furnished with more accommodations. The tents (*tabernacula, pelles*) of the summer camp, for instance, were replaced by huts (*casae stramenticiae*). (B. G. v. 43.)

The place for the camp — the slope of a hill where there was an easy supply of water and wood was considered the best situation — was selected by a number of tribunes and centurions sent in advance (B. G. ii. 17).

The form of the Roman camp at Caesar's time was a square or a rectangle, the sides of which were as 2 : 3. Its front faced the enemy.

Two streets, running parallel to the front, divided the camp into three parts: the *praetentura*, divided from the *latera praetorii* by the *via principalis*; and the *retentura*, divided from the *latera praetorii* by the *via quintana*.

Either extremity of the *via principalis* was faced by a gate (*porta principalis, dextra, and sinistra*); and when two gates are mentioned from which a sally is made (B. G. iii. 19; v. 58; vii. 41), these two gates are to be understood. Besides there were two other gates: one facing the enemy in front, *porta praetoria*; the other at the opposite side, *porta decumana*. From the *porta praetoria* a street (*via praetoria*) led to the *via principalis*.

Distribution of the troops: In the *praetentura*, one fourth or one fifth of all the cohorts, one half of the cavalry, and all the *milites levis armaturae* (slingers, archers, dartmen).

The middle part of the middle camp is occupied by the *praetorium* (general's quarter), with the tents for the commander and his staff, altars, tribunal (B. G. vi. 3, *suggestus*), etc.

The same place which is occupied by the *praetorium* in the middle camp is taken by the *quaestorium*, with the tents for the quaestor and his staff in the *retentura*. Provisions and booty, foreign ambassadors and hostages, are kept here, along with the rest of the cohorts.

a. The camp was surrounded by wall and ditch. Between the wall and the encampment there was a street about 120 feet broad. The depth of the ditch was generally about seven feet, its breadth nine feet.

It is to be remarked that Caesar expressly states depth and breadth only when they deviate from the common measures.

NOTE.—There are three forms of ditches. (1), scarp (*latus interius*) and counterscarp (*latus exterius*) are inclined (*fossa fastigata*). (2), scarp is inclined; counterscarp, vertical (*fossa punica*). (3), both scarp and counterscarp vertical (*directis lateribus*). Of these the first is decidedly the most common. For the third see B. G. vii. 72; viii. 9.

b. The ditch yielded the material for the construction of the wall (*vallum*). Its height was dependent on the depth of the ditch. In the whole the height can be assumed to be two thirds of the upper breadth of the ditch (cf. B. G. ii. 5; B. C. iii. 63, *erat eo loco fossa pedum XV et vallum contra hostem in altitudinem pedum X*). Its outside was generally turfed (B. G. viii. 9). To make it still more firm and strong, fences of hurdle-work running parallel to the length of the wall were used. Inside steps led up to the top. The ordinary upper breadth of the wall in general was six feet. Broader walls had a rampart (*lorica, loricula*) of palisades (*valli*) (cf. B. G. v. 40; vii. 72; viii. 9), either all of the same height, or with *pinnae* (as B. G. v. 40; vii. 72), between which intervals were left. Where wall and ditch were of unusual size, or where there were even two ditches, we find the wall crowned with towers (B. G. v. 40; vii. 72; viii. 9).

c. The digging out of an ordinary ditch and the construction of an ordinary wall took from three to four hours.

d. A number of troops—generally one or two cohorts before each gate, and one *turma equitum*, but if required stronger forces, as before Avaricum, two legions (B. G. vii. 24)—kept guard (*excubari, in statione esse*) before the gates of the wall, others on the rampart. The word *excubiae* denotes guards either by night or by day, while *vigiliae* those by night only. The night (from 6 o'clock P.M. to 6 o'clock A.M.) was divided into four watches of three hours each. The signal for changing the watches was given by the *buccinator*.

e. Every evening a watchword (*tessera*) was given by the general, which was made known to the soldiers by the *tesserarii*.

122. Marches. — Every greater distance was divided into day's marches (*itinera*); two or three days of march were generally followed by a day of rest, the contrary being expressly stated (B. G. i. 41). Every day's march led from a camp to a camp, so that the days of march are not unfrequently counted by camps (B. G. vii. 63).

The armies marched about seven hours (= five Roman hours in summer), from 4 or 5 A.M. to 11 A.M. or 12 M. (*justum iter*, B. C. iii. 76, "normal march"), at a rate of something less than a hundred paces a minute. But marches at a much more quickened pace were not rare (B. G. vii. 40; v. 46, 47; ii. 12).

There are to be distinguished two kinds of marches. (1) Perpendicular marches, where the line of march stands perpendicular to the assumed line of the hostile army, divided into two subdivisions, — (a) advance, (b) retreat. (2) Parallel marches, where the line of march runs parallel to the line of the hostile army or to the line of its march.

123. I. The Advance. When the column is marching forward we have to distinguish, — (1), the van (*primum agmen*); (2), the main body (*exercitus, omnes copiae, agmen legionum*); (3), the rear-guard (*agmen novissimum, agmen extremum*).

(1) The van consisted of light infantry and the greater part of the cavalry. Its object was (a) to delay the march of the hostile army (*novissimum agmen capere, demorari*), giving the main body time to deploy. (b) To reconnoitre the country (*loci naturam perspicere, iter cognoscere*, B. G. i. 15, etc.), and to give news of the enemy. This was done by detachments of cavalry (*exploratores*) sent out in different directions. (c) To select a proper situation for a camp.

(2) In some distance after the van the main body followed, marching in one of the following three forms: —

(a) In column, each legion followed with its baggage, which divided it from the legion next following. A column of five legions, with a breadth of forty feet, requires 10,250 feet length; and a sixth legion would need not less than forty minutes to reach the head and join with the other legions in battle. Legions marching in this form were therefore not ready for battle (*impeditae*, B. G. iii. 24), and the form was only adopted in a

friendly country. When near the enemy a second form was therefore adopted.

(b) In column, but with the baggage of the whole army assembled. Three fourths of the entire number of legions composed the head, followed by the collected baggage; the rest of the legions (one fourth) formed the rear-guard (*claudunt agmen*) as guard for the baggage (*praesidio impeditis*). As the legions could in this form more easily deploy, they were called *expeditae*. Nevertheless the individual soldier was even here not ready for battle, being of course unable to fight *sub sarcinis*, — i. e., laden with all his personal baggage (*sarcinae*), etc. If therefore an army marching in this form was attacked, the legionaries had to pile their baggage (*sarcinas in acervum comportare, sarcinas conferre*, B. G. i. 24; vii. 18), to draw the shields from their coverings (*tegumenta scutis detrahere*, B. G. ii. 21), to put on their field-badges (*insignia accommodare*, B. G. ii. 21), to put on their helmets (*galeas induere*, B. G. ii. 21), and to get their weapons ready (*arma expedire, legio armatur*, B. G. vii. 18). Time for this was won by the van.

(c.) The advance in order-of-battle (*acie instructa*) could be adopted only for comparatively short distances (about three hours' way), provided the ground was suitable and the enemy near (B. G. iv. 14). The baggage was left in the camp.

II. The Retreat.

(a) The retreat in column, with baggage massed. For this form of the retreat the baggage was sent out of the camp as early as possible, accompanied by a legion which formed the van-guard, and selected the place for a new camp. Then followed the main body, the cohorts in columns of centuries, as in the advance. The rear-guard left the camp last, following at a suitable distance; it was composed of the greatest part of cavalry and of the *milites levis armaturae* (archers, slingers), often supported by the *antesignani*, or even an entire legion.

(b) When the enemy had numerous cavalry and were on a march through a rebellious country, the retreat in square (*agmen quadratum*) was chosen. As a rule, all the legions formed the square, with the united baggage in the centre. The cavalry, remaining outside the square, skir-

mished around it; if it was unable to resist the enemy, the legions formed the *orbis*.

III. Flank marches. They were made in order-of-battle, and therefore for short distances only, the legions marching in a column of lines (two, *acie duplici*, or three, *acie triplici*). The baggage-train marched either on the side opposite the enemy, or followed each legion (B. G. vii. 34), especially when a considerable obstacle was between the enemy and the Roman army.

124. **Crossing a stream.**—(1) By fords. This method was preferred by Caesar, as it required no long preparation. When the current was very strong two lines of cavalry were stationed, — one up-stream for breaking its force, one down-stream in order to save men carried from their footing (B. G. vii. 56).

(2) By bridges of every kind. Especially noteworthy is the elaborate bridge with which Caesar twice spanned the Rhine (described B. G. iv. 16–18; cf. also vi. 9). Bridges of boats were used (B. G. vi. 6); they were protected by strong fortifications and forces (*praesidia*).

125. **The battle.**—1. The offensive. (a) The legions. The normal order for the offensive was the triple line (*acies triplex*), the third line being designed as a reserve. The first line had to attack the enemy and to overthrow them if possible. If it did not succeed, the second line took up the attack, the third line being designed to prevent a flank movement of the enemy (cf. B. G. i. 25), and to be hurled against the hostile army at the crisis of battle (B. G. i. 25). In B. G. i. 49 we see it also employed in pitching a camp.

Where there was no need of a reserve, as in a *coup-de-main*, a double line (*acies duplex*) was sufficient (B. G. iii. 24–26). Where on the other hand both flank movements of the foe were to be feared and a necessity for a reserve was felt, we find a quadruple line (*acies quadruplex*).

(b) The cavalry, which was commonly placed at both the flanks of the legions, had to guard against a flank movement of the enemy, to take

if circumstances permitted the enemy in flank, and to distress the fleeing foe (B. G. i. 53; iv. 14; viii. 29). Chiefly if the cavalry consisted of troops which could not be relied upon (B. G. i. 24, 25), and also from other reasons (B. G. i. 52), it was placed behind the first cohorts of the legions.

(c) The light troops were mostly placed at the wings of the legions.

(d) The front of the line-of-battle was divided into the centre (*acies media*) and right and left wing (*cornu dextrum* and *sinistrum*). The most experienced and reliable troops were placed at the wings, and the best of all (the tenth legion in Caesar's army) was stationed on the wing which was to begin the attack.

(e) Before the battle commenced the general personally encouraged each legion (B. G. ii. 20), going through the whole line-of-battle (*acies instructa*).

2. The defensive. The fundamental idea of every defensive method is to delay the enemy's approach by making use of the natural obstacles which the ground affords, to weaken him meanwhile by missiles, and finally to attack him at the weakest point. Now the Roman legions were fit only for a hand-to-hand fight, and their missiles being neither very far-reaching nor very numerous, the principal thing was to select a ground which was most disadvantageous to the approaching battle-line of the enemy, and to increase the natural obstacles by art (as B. G. vii. 56, 62, 63, 64, where we have ditches, pitfalls, etc.). An excellent illustration of a Roman defensive method is given in B. G. ii. 5.

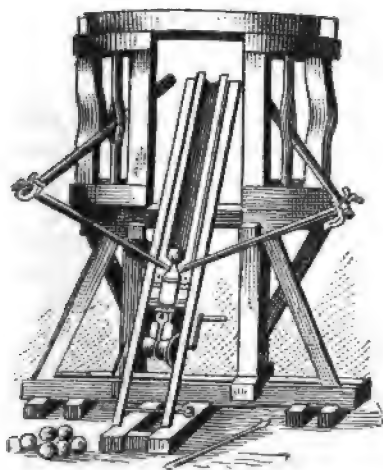
126. The Siege. — Fortified places were assailed —

- (a) By blockade (*obsidio*).
- (b) By violent assault (*oppugnatio repentina*).
- (c) By formal siege (*oppugnatio*).

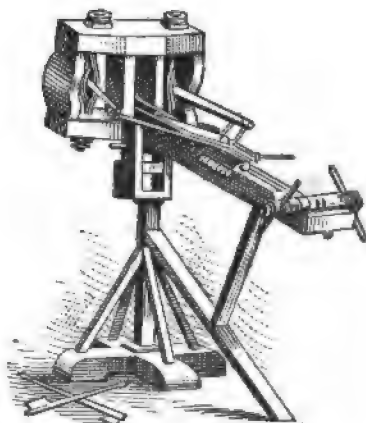
(a) Blockade (*obsidio*) was used against places of great strength which seemed to be poorly provided with provisions, provided their location allowed a complete environment. The most famous blockade is that of Alesia (B. G. vii. 69).

The besieged town was surrounded by fortifications (*circumvallatio*), consisting of redoubts (*castella*) at convenient places, connected by walls (*braccia, munitiones*). Behind these fortifications the camps of the besieging army were pitched. The stronger the place and the weaker the blockading army the stronger the circumvallation was to be. (Cp. the circumvallation of Alesia with threefold ditches, a wall twelve feet high, etc.) If succor was to be feared, a second line of circumvallation facing outwards was to be built. The army camped then between the two lines (B. G. vii. 74). Small garrisons (*praesidia*) held the redoubts (*castella*), strengthened in day-time by sentries (*stationes*), in night-time by strong pickets (*excubitores*). (B. G. vii. 69.)

(b) Violent assault (*oppugnatio repentina*) was used against places with weak fortifications well supplied with provisions; and against strongly



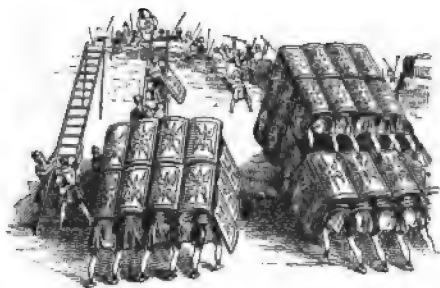
BALLISTA.



CATAPULTA.

fortified places if time pressed. The principal means for a violent assault were scaling-ladders and breaching-huts (*musculi*). Behind hurdles (*crates*) slingers and archers were as near the wall as possible in order to drive the soldiers from the ramparts. After this had been done the legionaries,

formed in several columns, rushed forward, in order to distract the enemy's attention by an attack on several points. At their head were laborers who carried the ladders and material for filling out the ditch. While a number of soldiers tried to climb up the wall, others tried to make a breach in the wall through which the place might be entered.



TESTUDO.



ARIES.

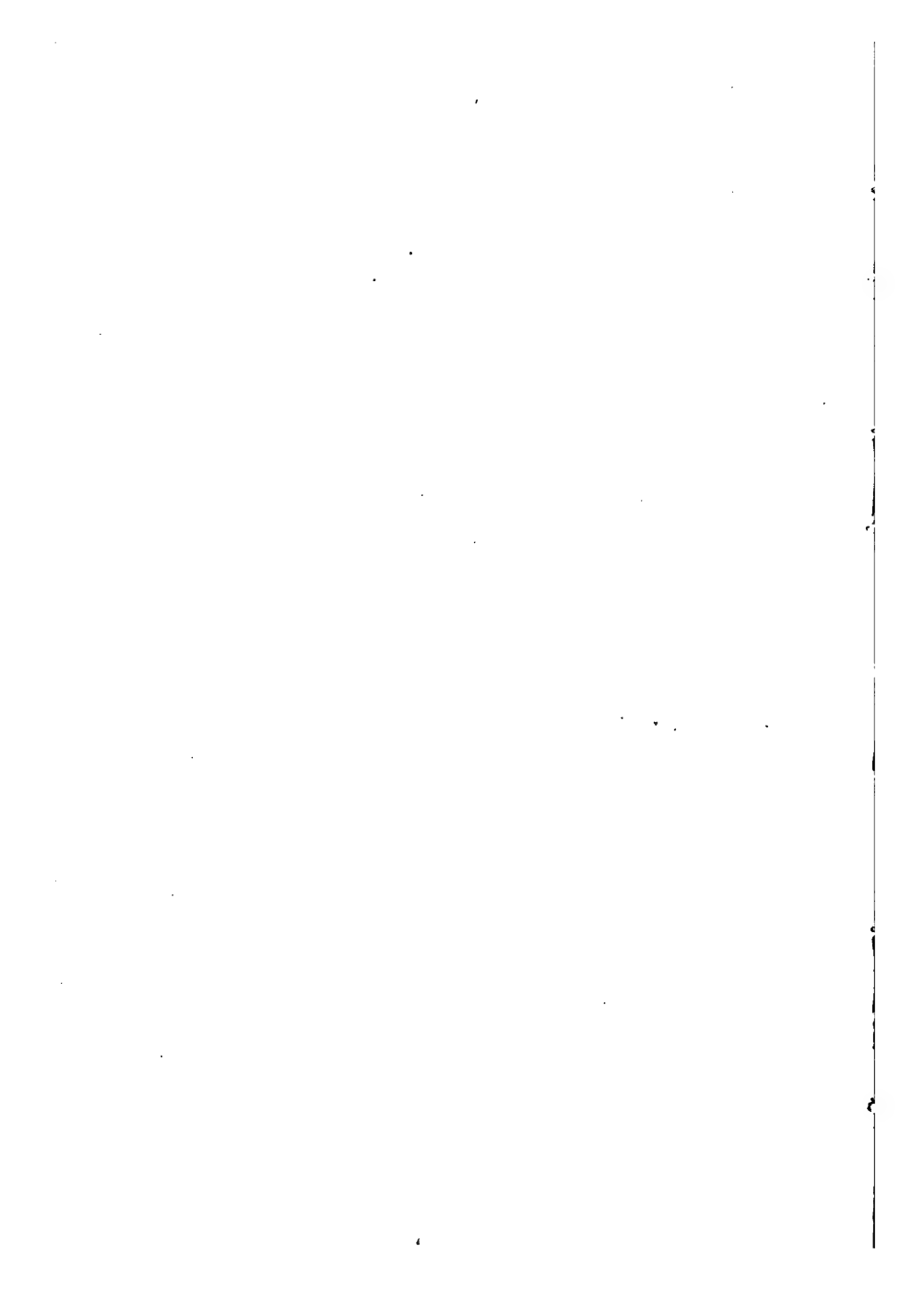
(c) The formal siege (*oppugnatio*) was used against strongly fortified and well-supplied places. It was often combined with (a) blockade (B. G. vii. 11).

127. The Agger.—The principal work for a formal siege was the mound (*agger*). It was begun at a distance of not less than about four hundred feet, the distance being dependent on the power of the hostile missiles. Its height was equal to the wall of the stronghold, or even a little higher. (Before Avaricum it was, for instance, eighty feet.) Its breadth must have been enough for a storming column, — at least fifty feet.

NOTE. — The breadth of the mound before Avaricum ("*pedes CCCXXX*") is incredible. The figures seem to be corrupt.

For the construction of the *agger* the ground had to be levelled by workmen protected by *musculi* (χελώνη χωστρίς), a sort of very strong *vineae* (movable sheds). Those who built the *agger* were guarded by *plutei* (standing shield) against missiles, while others brought the

material in covered galleries composed of a number of *vineae*. Archers and slingers posted behind *plutei* and the artillery in moving towers tried to keep the rampart free from soldiers. In a few cases *turres ambulatoriae* were placed on the mound (*agger*), (B. G. ii. 30, 31 ; viii. 41). The *agger* then was intended to give a firm, smooth roadway for the tower. As a rule, one or two (B. G. vii. 17) moving towers accompanied the *agger*. The *agger* contained much wood-work. (It was frequently set on fire, B. G. vii. 22, 24.) This wood-work was mainly logs (*arbores, materia*). It was not solid, but had holes which admitted draught (cf. B. G. vii. 24, where the mound is set on fire from below). It gradually approached the wall (B. G. vii. 24, *cum murum hostium paene contingeret*). It was erected story after story. The place near to the enemy's wall was filled out by pouring out great masses of rubbish, stones, wood, etc., brought through the galleries left in the middle of each story, after the *agger* had reached the required height.



INDUCTIVE STUDIES.

THE studies will contain (1) examples showing the method of Inductive Study, and (2) a *list of topics* for investigation. The topics may be regarded as review work. The purpose of this work is to give the student an impulse to original research.

L. The CONJUNCTION *cum* in First Book of the Gallic War.

A. OCCURRENCE. Chaps. 1, 2, 4, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13 (twice), 14, 16 (twice), 19, 20 (three times), 22, 23, 25, 26 (four times), 27, 31, 32, 33 (twice), 35, 36, 38, 39, 40 (four times), 41, 42 (three times), 43, 47, 50, 52 (twice), 53. In all, forty-six times.

B. CLASSIFICATION.

a. "*cum* - prohibent - gerunt," 1. "*cum* - videbatur," 40.

From *a* we observe the following: namely, the conjunction *cum* (1) denotes absolute time; (2) it takes the indicative mood.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>b. "<i>cum</i> - conaretur - cogerent," 4.
"<i>cum</i> - nuntiatum esset," 7.
"<i>cum</i> - exisset," 12.
"<i>cum</i> - intellegent," 13.
"<i>cum</i> - possent," 13.
"<i>cum</i> - posset," 16.
"<i>cum</i> - peteret," 20.
"<i>cum</i> - posset," 20.
"<i>cum</i> - teneretur - abesset - cognitus esset," 22.
"<i>biduum supererat, cum</i> - <i>opporteret</i>" = <i>in quo tempore</i>, 23.
"<i>cum</i> - inflexisset," 25.
"<i>cum</i> - esset pugnatum," 26.
"<i>cum</i> - possent," 26.
"<i>cum</i> - convenissent - proiecissent - petissent - iussisset," 27.</p> | <p>"<i>cum</i> - contenderent," 31.
"<i>cum</i> - quaereret - posset," 32.
"<i>cum</i> - occupavissent," 33.
"<i>cum</i> - vellet" (in <i>oratio obliqua</i>), 36.
"<i>cum</i> - processisset," 38.
"<i>cum</i> - iussisset" (in <i>oratio obliqua</i>), 39.
"<i>cum</i> - tenuisset - fecisset," 40.
"<i>cum</i> - animadvertisset," 40.
"<i>cum</i> - mitterentur," 42.
"<i>cum</i> - fieret," 42.
"<i>cum</i> - conspexisset," 47.
"<i>cum</i> - quaeretur," 50.
"<i>cum</i> - animadvertisset," 52.
"<i>cum</i> - conversa esset," 52.
"<i>cum</i> - traheretur," 53.</p> |
|--|---|

From *b* we observe that the subjunctive mood is used without exception. The conjunction *cum* (1) takes the subjunctive mood, and (2) denotes relative time, — i. e., time present, past, or future, in connection with the time of the action of the principal verb. Or, since in numerous instances the notion of time and cause is mingled, we may say that *cum* (1) expresses the temporal idea with conjoint notion of cause, and (2) takes the subjunctive. We observe furthermore (3) that the tenses employed are the imperfect and pluperfect.

- c. "cum — praestarent," 2.
 "cum — posset," 9.
 "cum — posset," 11.
 "cum — accederent," 19.
 "cum — teneretur," 20.

- "cum — potuissent," 26.
 "cum — appellatus esset," 35.
 "cum — viderentur," 40.
 "cum — intermitteret," 41.
 "cum — polliceretur," 42.

With praesertim.

"praesertim cum — divideret," 33. |

Perfect subjunctive with praesertim.

"praesertim cum — suscepit," 16.

From *c* we observe that the conjunction *cum* (1) denotes cause, and (2) takes the subjunctive mood when so used. Also it is seen (3) that the causal idea is sometimes emphasized by the adverb *praesertim*.

- d. "cum — haberet," 43.

Perfect subjunctive.

"cum — pugnatum sit," 26. |

Present subjunctive.

"cum — sint," 14.

From *d* we observe that the conjunction *cum* (1) denotes concession, — i. e., actions notwithstanding which other events occur; and (2) takes the subjunctive mood when so used.

II. INDIRECT DISCOURSE, illustrated by chapter 20 of the First Book.

The exact words of the speaker are as follows: —

- A. "Do not pass any very severe sentence upon my brother. I know that these facts are true, and no one receives more pain on that account than I do. Because, when I could do a great deal by my influence at home and in the rest of Gaul, and my brother Dumnorix very little on account of his youth, by my help he rose to authority and is now using the power and strength thus gained not only to lessen my influence, but almost for my own ruin. Yet I am moved by affection for my brother and by public opinion. If any very severe punishment is inflicted upon him by you, no one will think that it was done without my own desire, since I hold such a place in your friendship. And for that reason it will happen that the affections of the whole of Gaul will be turned from me."

In Latin.

B.

"Noli quid gravius in fratrem statuere. Ego scio hæc esse vera, nec quisquam ex hoc plus quam ego doloris capio, propterea quod, cum ipse gratia plurimum domi atque in reliqua Gallia, ille minimum propter adulescentiam posset, per me crevit; quibus opibus ac nervis non solum ad minuendam gratiam, sed paene ad perniciem meam utitur. Ego tamen et amore fraterno et existimatione vulgi commoveor. Quod si quid ei a te gravius acciderit, cum ipse hunc locum amicitiae apud te teneam, nemo existimabit non mea voluntate factum. Qua ex re fiet, uti totius Galliae animi a me avertantur."

The words of the speaker when indirectly quoted are as follows:—

C.

Divitiacus began to implore Caesar not to pass any very severe sentence upon his brother, (saying) that he knew that those facts were true, and no one received more pain on that account than he did. Because when he could do a great deal by his influence at home and in the rest of Gaul, and his brother very little on account of his youth, by his help he had risen to authority, which power and strength he was using not only to lessen his influence, but almost for his ruin. Yet he was moved by affection for his brother and by public opinion. But if any very severe punishment should be inflicted upon him by Caesar, no one would think that it was done without his own desire, since he held such a place in Caesar's friendship. And for that reason it would happen that the affections of the whole of Gaul would be turned from him.

In Latin.

D.

Divitiacus obsecrare coepit, ne quid gravius in fratrem statueret. Scire se illa esse vera, nec quemquam ex eo plus quam se doloris capere, propterea quod, cum ipse gratia plurimum domi atque in reliqua Gallia, ille minimum propter adulescentiam posset, per se crevisset; quibus opibus ac nervis non solum ad minuendam gratiam, sed paene ad perniciem suam uteretur. Sese tamen et amore fraterno et existimatione vulgi commoveri. Quod si quid ei a Caesare gravius accidisset, cum ipse eum locum amicitiae apud eum teneret, neminem existimaturum non sua voluntate factum. Qua ex re futurum, uti totius Galliae animi a se averterentur.

From a study of the above we observe the following:—

1. Principal declarative clauses in indirect discourse have their verbs in the infinitive with subjects in the accusative: scire se illa esse vera for ego scio;

quemquam — se — capere for quisquam — ego — capio; sese commoveri for commoveor; neminem existimaturum for nemo existimabit; futurum (esse) for futurum est, erit, or fiet.

2. Unlike the English idiom, which changes the tense of principal verbs in indirect discourse from present to past after a verb of saying containing a past notion, the Latin language employs the present infinitive, the time of which is relative to that of the verb on which the *oratio obliqua* depends. E.g., He said that he knew that those things were true = Dixit scire (not scivisse) se illa esse (not fuisse) vera.

3. The verb in all subordinate clauses is in the subjunctive: posset, crevisset, uteretur, accidisset, teneret, averterentur. From B we see which of these verbs would be in the indicative in the direct narrative.

4. The tense of coepit throws the verbs of the subordinate clauses into the secondary tenses, i. e., imperfect and pluperfect.

5. The imperative becomes the subjunctive: statueret for noli statuere.

6. The first person is changed to the third: ego to se (scire se, se capere, se commoveri, a se averterentur); meus to suus (ad suam perniciem, sua voluntate); ego ipse to is ipse (ipse posset, ipse teneret); haec to illa (illa esse vera); hoc to eo (ex eo plus); hunc to eum (eum locum amicitiae).

7. The second person is changed to the third: statue to statueret (quid statueret); te to Caesare (a Caesare accidisset); te to eum (apud eum teneret).

8. In B we observe that accidisset would be the future perfect in the direct discourse, denoting the action as completed at the future time denoted by existimabit, — a nicety of expression which the English language does not exhibit. Notice the tense used in the *oratio obliqua*.

III. The GERUND and GERUNDIVE in Second Book of the Gallic War:

A. OCCURRENCE of the GERUND. Chaps. 1, 6 (twice), 7, 9, 10, 12, 17, 21 (three times), 24. In all, twelve times.

B. OCCURRENCE of the GERUNDIVE. Chaps. 1, 2 (impersonal construction), 5 (impersonal construction), 7, 8, 9, 10 (three times), 17, 19, 20 (nine times), 21 (five times), 28. In all, twenty-six times.

C. CLASSIFICATION.

a. Genitive of the gerund.

- "coniurandi causas," 1.
- "consistendi potestas," 6.
- "finem oppugnandi," 6.
- "studium propugnandi," 7.
- "transeundi initium," 9.

- "pugnandi causā," 10.
- "praedandi causā," 17.
- "cohortandi causā," 21.
- "pugnandi tempus," 21.
- "praedandi causā," 24.

b. Accusative of the gerund.

"ad oppugnandum," 12.

"ad dimicandum," 21.

c. Nominative of the gerundive.

"Caesari omnia erant agenda," 20.

"(milites) arcessendi," 20.

"vexillum proponendum," 20.

"acies instruenda," 20.

"signum tuba dandum," 20.

"milites cohortandi," 20.

"revocandi milites," 20.

"signum dandum," 20.

d. Genitive of the gerundive.

"potiundi oppidi," 7.

"aggeris petendi," 20.

"committendi proelii," 19.

"committendi proelii signum," 21.

e. Accusative of the gerundive.

"non omittendum sibi concilium
Nervii existimaverunt," 17.

"ad defendendos eos," 10.

"ad homines conducendos," 1.

"ad insignia accommodanda," 21.

"ad aciem instruendam," 8.

"ad galeas induendas," 21.

"ad bellum gerundum," 9.

"ad tegimenta detrudenda," 21.

f. Ablative of the gerundive.

"de expugnando oppido," 10.

"in quaerendis suis," 21.

"de flumine transeundo," 10.

"in commemoranda calamitate," 28.

g. Impersonal construction

"dubitandum non existimavit," 3.

"configendum sit," 3.

D. CONCLUSION.

From *a* and *d* we learn that the genitive of the gerund and gerundive depends on a noun, like any other genitive on its noun.

The examples in *b* and *e* exhibit a fondness to employ the preposition *ad* with the accusative to express purpose, readiness, and ability.

In the examples in *c* and *g*, and first example in *e*, we see the notion of necessity, duty, or obligation thrust into the gerundive.

From first example in *c*, *Caesari omnia erant agenda*, and first example in *e*, *omittendum sibi*, we observe that the *nomen agentis*, or the principal actor, is put in the dative case.

From *f* it is seen that the ablative with the prepositions *de* and *in* is of frequent occurrence.

The examples in *d*, *e*, and *f* show that when the gerund would have a direct object, the gerundive formation is preferred; when the gerundive is used, the noun,

which would have been the direct object of the gerund, takes the construction which the gerund would have had.

From the first example in *d* and second example in *f* we notice that even dependent verbs and intransitive verbs allow the gerundive formation.

In studying the three following topics the student is expected to deduce as many principles as the classifications admit of.

IV. The ABLATIVE CASE in the Third Book of the Gallic War. Chaps. 16-20.

A. OCCURRENCE. Chaps. 16 (six times), 17 (nineteen times), 18 (seventeen times), 19 (nine times), 20 (sixteen times). In all, sixty-seven times.

B. CLASSIFICATION.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>a. "quo proelio," 16.
"militum vocibus," 17.
"magnis praemiis pollicitationibus," 18.</p> | <p>"quibus angustiis prematur," 18.
"quibus fossas compleant," 18.
"quo plurimum valebant," 20.</p> |
|--|---|

Ablative of means.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>b. "a barbaris ius conservaretur," 16.</p> | <p>"ab iis erat provisum," 18.
"ab his sit concessum," 18.</p> |
|---|--|

Ablative of Agency. *nomen agentis* always takes the preposition *ab*.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>c. "cum his copiis," 17.
"cum Viridovice" (friendly sense), 17.</p> | <p>"cum tanta multitudine" (hostile sense), 17.</p> |
|--|---|

Ablative of accompaniment; always with the preposition *cum*. The classical distinction between the ablative of manner and the ablative with *cum* is, that *cum* thrusts into the ablative the notion of addition or unexpectedness; e. g., *cum celeritate* would denote an additional quality or one which would not be expected.

d. Ablative with preposition *ab*.

1. See *b*.

2. "ab agricultura et cotidiano labore," 17.

Ablative of separation.

<p>3 "a Caesare acceperat," 17.</p>	<p>"ab imo acclivis," 19.</p>
-------------------------------------	-------------------------------

Ablative of source.

e. Ablative with preposition *ex*.

- | | | |
|--|--|--------------------------------|
| 1. "ex quibus exercitum coegerat," 17. | | "ex iis quos habebat," 18. |
| | | "ex tertia parte Galliae," 20. |

Ablative of separation; often equivalent to a partitive genitive. This substitution of a preposition for the ending of the genitive case (cf. *ex his unus* for *horum unus*) is an anticipation of the breaking down of the inflectional system. The substitution of the preposition *de* in this sense is perpetuated in the Romance languages; cf. French *de*.

- | | | |
|---------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| 2. "ex Gallia," 17. | | "duces ex concilio dimittunt," 18. |
| "ex castris," 18. | | |

Ablative of place from which. Notice that *ex* denotes "from the interior of."

3. "ex fuga evaserant," 19.

Ablative of means; originally an ablative of source, but the source was looked upon as the means. A similar confusion of source and means is found in some Greek writers in their use of $\epsilon\zeta$ for $\iota\pi\delta$.

f. Tolosa et Narbone," 20.

Ablative of place from which, without a preposition; mostly confined to names of towns.

g. Ablative with preposition *de*.

1. "ea de causa," 17.

Ablative of source; metaphorically.

2. "de navali pugna, de victoria," 19.

de, "concerning."

- | | | |
|----------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| h. "in Venetia," 17. | | "in itinere agmen adorti," 20. |
| "in iis locis," 20. | | "in convalle in insidiis," 20. |

Ablative with preposition *in*; place in which.

- | | | |
|--|--|-----------------------------|
| i. "spatio duum milium," 17. | | "castris sese tenebat," 17. |
| "idoneo loco," 17 (like <i>loco are locis, terra marique, dextra, laeva, etc.</i>). | | "duabus portis," 19. |

Ablative of place in which, without a preposition; chiefly when the place is regarded also as the means.

- | | | |
|------------------------------|--|---|
| j. "auxilii causa," 18. | | "opportunitate, inscientia, defatigatione, virtute, exercitatione," 19. |
| "auxilii ferendi causa," 18. | | |
| "his rebus adducti," 18. | | "latitudine, et multitudine," 19. |

Ablative of cause.

k. "his paucis diebus," 17.

"proxima nocte," 18.

Ablative of time when.

"uno tempore," 19.

"eodem tempore," 20.

l. "magno cursu contenderunt," 19.

Ablative of manner.

m. "integris viribus milites," 19.

Ablative of characteristic or quality. The main distinction which can be observed between the ablative of quality and the genitive of quality is, that the genitive denotes the permanent condition, but the ablative the assumption of a new quality or a temporary state.

Notice *viribus* is a temporary condition, while "*omnes gravioris ætatis*" (chap. 16) shows a permanent state.

n. "pro perfuga," 18 (equivalent to a noun in apposition).

Ablative with preposition *pro*.

o. "eo gravius Caesar vindicandum statuit," 16.

"quo diligentius ius conservaretur," 16 for *ut* with comparison.

Ablative denoting degree of comparison.

tive degree to explain the comparison = *ut* eo.

"paucis ante annis," 20.

p. "quibus amissis," 16

"omni senatu necato," 16.

"senatu suo interfecto," 17.

"productis copiis," 17.

"præsertim eo absente" (the idea of cause, emphasized by *præsertim*), 17.

"æquo loco" (with an adjective for a participle; condition strengthened by *nisi*), 17.

"opportunitate aliqua data," 17.

"hac confirmata opinione," 18.

"qua re concessa," 18.

"ut explorata victoria" (ut as-

sisting a condition = contrary to fact), 18.

"sarmentis virgultisque collectis," 18.

"impeditis hostibus," 19.

"exercitu pulso," 19.

"impedimentis amissis," 19.

"re frumentaria provisa, auxiliis equitatuque comparato, multis viris evocatis," 20.

"cuius adventu cognito," 20.

"magnis copiis coactis equitatu," 20.

"equitatu suo pulso," 20.

"insequentibus nostris," 20.

Ablative absolute. Especially common, for the Latin language was handicapped in having no perfect active participle. The present active participle was used with much more exactness than in English, being never employed in the best writers unless the time of the action expressed by it is the same as that of the verb. Hence

to express the past notion conveyed by the present or perfect active participle in English the Latin language must use (1) a clause introduced by *cum*, *postquam*, etc.; or (2) the perfect participle of a deponent verb; or (3) the ablative absolute.

C. Let the student establish as many rules as possible from the above classification.

V. The SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD in the Fourth Book of the Gallic War. Chaps. 22-31.

A. OCCURRENCE. Chaps. 22 (five times), 23 (seven times), 24 (once), 25 (four times), 26 (once), 27 (five times), 28 (four times), 29 (three times), 30 (once), 31 (twice). In all, thirty-three times.

B. CLASSIFICATION

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>a. "legati qui se excusarent" (qui = ut ii), 22.
"qui pollicerentur," 22.
"ut administrarentur," 23.</p> | <p>"ut ea res eveniret," 25.
"ne tantum dedecus admitteretur," 25.
"ut ignoscereetur petiverunt," 27.</p> |
|---|---|

Subjunctive of purpose.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>b. "quo minus venire possent" (after verb of hindering), 22.
"uti telum adigi posset," 23.
"ut nulla cursum tenere posset," 28.
"sed aliae eodem referrentur," 28.</p> | <p>"ad partem insulae deicerentur," 28.
"accidit ut esset luna plena," 29.
"ut navigari commodum posset effecit," 31.</p> |
|---|---|

Subjunctive of result.

- c. "naves quibus reportari possent," 29.

Subjunctive in relative clause of characteristic. This is a true subjunctive of result, the action of the verb being the result of other actions or qualities belonging to the antecedent of the relative; e.g., *nemo est qui noceat* = *there is no one who so conducts himself, or is of such a character, that he harms.*

- d. "quod bellum fecissent," 22. | "questus quod bellum intulissent," 27.

Subjunctive with *quod*, denoting cause on the authority of another than the writer, or an assumed reason.

- e. "ut quae motum haberent" (emphasized by *ut*), 23.

Subjunctive in relative clause expressing cause.

f. "ut ratio, maritimae res postularent," 23.

Subjunctive by the attraction of another subjunctive clause.

g. "quae cognosset et quae fieri vellet ostendit," 23.

Subjunctive in indirect question.

h. "quae imperasset, facturos," 22. | "quaeque imperasset, facturos," 27.

Subjunctive in subordinate clause in indirect discourse. In the direct narrative *imperasset* would have been in the future perfect, to show that the command will be given before the obedience begins.

i. "dum reliquae naves convenirent, expectavit," 23.

Subjunctive with *dum*, denoting futurity and purpose.

j. "cum esset administratum," 23.

"cum tela conicerent, incitarent,"
24.

"reliquae cum essent inutiles,"
29.

"cum administraretur," 31.

Subjunctive with *cum*, denoting cause.

k. "cum voce magna dixisset," 25.

"hos cum conspexissent," 25.
"quod cum animadvertisset,"
26.

"quae cum appropinquarent et viderentur," 28.

"cum equites intellegerent, cognoscerent," 30.

Subjunctive with *cum*, denoting relative time.

l. "cum mandata deferret," 27. | "cum pacem petissent," 27.

Subjunctive with *cum*, denoting concession.

C. Let the student establish as many rules for the subjunctive mood as he can, based upon the above classification.

VI. WHAT WE KNOW OF THE GERMANS FROM THE TEXT OF CAESAR.

A. For places where the words "Germania" and "Germani" occur, the student should consult the Geographical Index.

B. Principal facts about this people.

a. The training for war. i. 36.

b. The personal appearance and prowess. i. 39.

c. The method of engagement in cavalry battles. i. 48.

d. The superstition in vogue in regard to the expediency of entering battle
i. 50.

e. The manner of fighting in battle. i. 52.

f. The method of life; means of protecting their own boundaries; proceedings in time of war; government in time of peace; morality; strength of the nation. vi. 23, 24.

C. Let the student construct an historical account of the Germans by filling out the references given above, and also by further investigation. (See A.)

VII. ADDITIONAL EXERCISES.

In the following topics the places of occurrence in first four books are given to assist the student. The portion of text to be assigned is left to the discretion of the instructor.

1. *debeo. oportet.*

a. debeo. — *debeant*, i. 17. *debere*, i. 44, 45. *deberet*, ii. 27. *debuisset*, ii. 33. *debuerint*, i. 11.

b. oportet. — *oportere*, i. 34, 36, 44; iii. 18, 24; iv. 29. *oportebat*, i. 4. *porteret*, i. 16, 23, 44, 45 (twice); ii. 20.

2. *licet.*

Licet, iv. 1. *liceat*, i. 7. *licere*, i. 42; iii. 10; iv. 8. *liceret*, i. 30, 31, 35, 39.

3. *coepit.*

coepit, i. 20, 26; ii. 10, 12, 23; iii. 3, 21; iv. 7, 14, 25. *coeperunt*, i. 15, 23, 25 (twice), 32, 54; ii. 6, 13, 19, 26; iii. 23, 26, 28; iv. 27, 30. *coeperint*, ii. 5. *coeperant*, i. 26; iii. 12. *coepisset*, iii. 13. *coepissent*, iii. 5, 24. *coeptus est*, iv. 18. *coepti sunt*, ii. 6. *coepita erat*, iv. 18. *coepita essent*, i. 47; ii. 2. Judging from the examples just cited when is *coepisse* used in passive? Note the voice of the complementary infinitive used in last four cases.

4. *proprior and proximus.*

propius, i. 42, 46; iv. 9, 11, 28. *proximus*, iii. 7. *proximum*, i. 22, 24. *proximo*, i. 50. *proxima*, i. 40; ii. 12, 35; iii. 18. *proximo*, i. 44. *proximi*, i. 1, 54; ii. 3, 12, 27; iii. 11. *proximas*, i. 12. *proxima* (acc.), iii. 12. *proximis*, i. 3; ii. 33; iv. 25. *proxime*, i. 24; ii. 8, 19; iii. 29.

5. *aut. sive. vel.*

a. aut. i. 1 (twice), 13 (four times), 15, 19 (twice), 22, 27, 31 (twice), 34 (twice), 39 (three times), 40 (eight times), 43, 47 (twice), 48, 53; ii. 25, 30, 33 (twice);

iii. 6, 14, 16, 17, 22 (twice), 26; iv. 1, 2, 5, 16, 17, 20 (twice), 24 (twice), 29 (twice), 30.

b. *sive*, i. 12 (twice), 23, 27 (twice); iii. 13, 17.

c. *vel*, i. 6 (twice), 19 (twice), 31 (three times); iii. 14; iv. 7 (twice), 16.

6. *postquam. cum.*

a. *postquam*, i. 24, 27; ii. 5; iii. 15.

b. *cum*, i. 1, 2, 4, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13 (twice), 14, 16, 19, 20 (three times), 22, 23, 25, 26 (four times), 27, 31, 32, 33 (twice), 35, 36, 38, 39, 40 (four times), 41, 42 (three times), 43, 47, 50, 52 (twice), 53; ii. 1, 2, 3, 4 (twice), 6 (twice), 8, 11 (twice), 13 (twice), 15, 16, 17 (four times), 19, 20, 22, 24 (three times), 25, 26 (three times), 27, 28, 29 (three times), 33 (twice); iii. 1 (twice), 2 (twice), 3 (twice), 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 (twice), 15 (three times), 16, 17, 20 (twice), 21, 22, 24, 25 (twice), 28, 29; iv. 2, 3, 4 (twice), 5, 6, 7, 11 (twice), 12 (three times), 14, 15 (three times), 16 (three times), 23, 24, 25 (twice), 26, 27 (twice), 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 (twice), 33, 37 (twice), 38.

7. *dum.*

i. 7, 11, 27, 39, 46; iii. 17; iv. 13, 22, 23, 32, 34.

8. *ut. ne.*

a. *ut*, i. 2 (twice), 3 (three times), 4 (twice), 5 (twice), 6 (twice), 7 (twice), 9 (three times), 10, 11, 12, 13 (four times), 16, 19, 20 (twice), 22 (three times), 25 (four times), 26, 28 (twice), 29, 31 (three times), 33 (twice), 34, 35 (twice), 36, 38 (three times), 39 (four times), 40, 41 (twice), 42, 43 (five times), 44 (twice), 46 (twice), 47, 48 (twice), 49, 50, 51, 52; ii. 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9 (twice), 10 (twice), 11 (twice), 14, 17 (three times), 18 (three times), 21, 22 (three times), 23, 25, 26, 27 (five times), 28 (twice), 32 (twice), 33 (four times); iii. 2, 3, 4 (twice), 8 (twice), 9, 12, 13 (twice), 14 (three times), 15 (three times), 17 (twice), 18, 19 (three times), 20, 21, 22, 26 (twice); iv. 1, 2 (twice), 3, 11 (four times), 12, 13 (twice), 16 (twice), 17 (three times), 19 (three times), 21 (three times), 23 (three times), 25, 27, 28, 29, 31, 33, 35.

b. *ne*, i. 4, 9, 13 (twice), 17, 19, 20, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31 (twice), 35, 37, 38, 42 (twice), 43, 46, 49, 51 (twice); ii. 1, 5, 8, 21, 26, 31, 32, 33; iii. 10, 11, 26, 29; iv. 6, 9, 11 (twice), 13, 25.

9. *ante.*

i. 3, 6, 16, 18, 21, 31 (three times), 33, 44, 49, 50; ii. 12, 22, 32, 33 (twice), 35; iii. 20 (twice); iv. 9, 12, 35, 36.

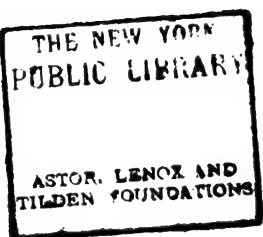
10. *apud.*

i. 2, 9, 17, 18 (twice), 16, 20 (twice), 31, 33, 40, 47, 50; ii. 2, 4, 7, 14; iii. 9, 21; iv. 1, 2, 8, 13, 15, 18.

In the remaining topics no help is given, as the work should be pursued independently. The student should collect examples from the text, classify them, and establish as many principles or truths as he is able from the material which he has gathered.

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Conjunctions 12. { <i>et</i>. <li style="margin-left: 20px;">{ <i>atque</i>. <li style="margin-left: 20px;">{ <i>que</i> 13. The conjunction <i>cum</i>. 14. <i>antequam</i>. 15. Particles. 16. Adjectives 17. Adverbs. 18. Appositives. 19. The nominative. 20. The genitive. 21. The dative. 22. Dative of agent so called. 23. Two datives. 24. The dative after verbs of persuading. 25. The accusative. 26. The accusative of extent of space and duration of time. 27. The accusative of limit of motion. 28. The ablative. 29. The ablative absolute. 30. The ablative of place. 31. Prepositions. 32. { <i>ab</i>. <li style="margin-left: 20px;">{ <i>de</i>. <li style="margin-left: 20px;">{ <i>ex</i> 33. { <i>ad</i>. <li style="margin-left: 20px;">{ <i>in</i>. 34. The objective genitive. 35. The locative case. 36. The comparative degree. 37. Comparatives and superlatives. 38. Noun formation. 39. Irregular nouns. 40. Collective nouns. 41. Abstract nouns. 42. Compounds. 43. Derivatives. 44. Numerals. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 45. Negatives. 46. Classification of verbs. 47. Conjugation. 48. Irregular verbs. 49. The infinitive. 50. The supine. 51. The participle. 52. Gerund and gerundive. 53. The subjunctive mood. 54. Subjunctive of result. 55. Subjunctive of purpose. 56. Conditional sentences. 57. Commands and desires. 58. Mixed purpose or result. 59. The imperfect tense. 60. The perfect tense. 61. The present tense. 62. The sequence of tenses. 63. The active voice. 64. The passive voice. 65. Deponent verbs. 66. Impersonal verbs. 67. The periphrastic conjugation. 68. Methods of expressing futurity. 69. Methods of expressing necessity. 70. Methods of expressing cause. 71. Methods of expressing concession. 72. Indirect question. 73. Indirect discourse. 74. Construction after verbs of commanding. 75. Construction after verbs of fearing. 76. Verbs of remembering, etc. 77. Relative clauses. 78. Relative adverbs. 79. Conditional relative sentences. 80. Expressions of time. 81. Methods of denoting possession. 82. The Belgae. 83. The Boii. |
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| 84. Gaul. | 92. Classification of clauses |
| 85. The Helvetii. | 93. The Roman Calendar. |
| 86. Ariovistus. | 94. The predicate. |
| 87. Dumnorix. | 95. The style of Caesar. |
| 88. The Allobroges. | 96. Figures of speech. |
| 89. Britain. | 97. Asyndeton. |
| 90. Helvetia. | 98. Ellipsis. |
| 91. Correlatives. | 99. Periphrasis. |

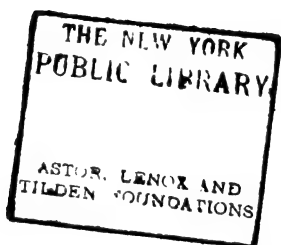




East 4° 20' from 6° 20' Greenwich 8° 20' 10° 20' 12° 20' 14° 20'



Longitude 2° East from 4° Paris 6° 8°



C. IULII CAESARIS

DE BELLŌ GALLICŌ

COMMENTARIUS PRIMUS.

1. A word which the student meets for the first time is printed in the full-faced type. (The first occurrence of different stems is also treated in the same way, e. g. *est* and *fruit*.)

2. After its first occurrence every word is put into ordinary type. The student can therefore, by a glance at a page, realize what words he has met already in his reading.

1. DESCRIPTION OF GAUL.



1. ¹Gallia est omnis ²divisa in partes tres, ³quarum unam incolunt Belgae, aliam Aquitani, tertiam, quae ipsorum ⁴lingua ⁵Celtae, nostra Galli appellantur. hi omnes ⁶lingua, institutis, legibus inter se differunt. ⁷Gallus ab Aquitanis Garumna flumen, a Belgis Matrona et Sequana ⁸dividit. horum omnium fortissimi sunt Belgae, propterea quod a cultu atque humanitate provinciae longissime absunt, minimeque ad eos ¹⁰

mercatores saepe commeant atque ea, quae ad ⁹effeminandos animos pertinent, important, proximique sunt ¹⁰Germanis, qui trans Rhenum incolunt, quibuscum continenter bellum gerunt.

1. ¹ Gallia, Introd. No. 72, and Vocabulary. ² *divisa*, H. 550, n. 2; A. & G. 291, b; G. 438. ³ *quarum*, H. 397; A. & G. 216; G. 367. ⁴ H. 418; A. & G. 249, c; G. 401. ⁵ *Celtae*, Introd. No. 48. ⁶ *lingua*, H. 424; A. & G. 253; G. 397; Introd. No. 73. ⁷ *dividit*, H. 463, II, 3; A. & G. 205, b; G. 211, n. 1. ⁸ *effeminandos*, H. 544; A. & G. 300; G. 427. ⁹ *Germanis*, H. 391, 1; A. & G. 234, a; G. 359. Introd. No. 74 and Vocabulary.

quā dē causā Helvētīi quoque ¹⁰ reliquos Gallōs virtūte praecēdunt, quod ferē cotidiānis proellis cum Germānis contendunt, cum aut ¹¹ suis ¹² finibus eōs prohibent, aut ipsī in eōrum finibus bellum gerunt. eōrum ūna pars, quam ¹³ Gallōs ⁵ obtinēre ¹⁴ dictum est, initium capit ā flūmine Rhodanō; continētur Garumnā flūmine, Oceanō, finibus Belgārum; attingit etiam ab Sēquanis et Helvētiis flūmen Rhēnum; vergit ad septentrionēs. Belgae ab extrēmīs Galliae finibus oriuntur; pertinent ad inferiōrem partem flūminis Rhēnī; spectant in ¹⁰ septentrionēs et orientem sōlem. Aquitānia ¹⁵ ā Garumnā ¹⁶ flūmine ad Pyrēnaeōs mōntēs et ad eam partem Oceanī, quae est ad Hispāniam, pertinet; spectat inter occāsum sōlis et septentrionēs.

Topics for Study.

(1.) The geography of Gaul. (2.) The partitive genitive. (3.) The ablative of specification. (4.) The dative after adjectives. (5.) The preposition regularly used with the ablative of accompaniment. (6.) The reflexive pronoun. (7.) The idiom *reliquos Gallos*. (8.) The impersonal construction. (9.) The different uses of the preposition *ad* in the chapter.

2-29. THE HELVETIAN WAR.

The ambitious designs of the Helvetii under Orgetorix.

2. Apud Helvētiōs longē nobilissimus et ditissimus fuit ¹⁵ Orgetorix. is M. Messālā et M. Pisōne ¹ cōsulibus ² rēgni cupiditate inductus coniūratiōnem nobilitātis fecit et ³ civitātī persuāsit, ⁴ ut dē finibus suis cum omnibus cōplis ⁵ exi-

1. ¹⁰ reliquos, H. 440, 2, n. 1, 2; A. & G. 193; G. 291, n. 2. ¹¹ suis, H. 449, 1; A. & G. 196; G. 309, 1. ¹² finibus, H. 414; A. & G. 243; G. 390. ¹³ Gallos obtinere, H. 523, 1; 535; A. & G. 272; G. 528. ¹⁴ dictum est, H. 538; A. & G. 270; G. 535. ¹⁵ a Garumna, H. 415; A. & G. 244; G. 390. ¹⁶ flumine, H. 363; A. & G. 184; G. 321.

2. ¹ consulibus, H. 431, 4; A. & G. 255, a; G. 409. ² regni, H. 396, III; A. & G. 217; G. 363, 2. ³ civitati, H. 385, II; A. & G. 227; G. 346, 2. ⁴ ut — exirent, H. 498; A. & G. 331; G. 546. ⁵ exirent, H. 493, 1; 461; A. & G. 286; 205, c, 1; G. 510.

rent: **perfacile** ⁶esse, cum virtute ⁷omnibus ⁸**praestarent**, **tōtius** Galliae ⁹**imperio** **potiri** id hōc **facilius** eis persuāsit, quod **undique** loci **nātūrā** Helvētii continentur: **ūnā** **ex** parte flumine Rhēnō, **lātissimō** atque **altissimō**, quī **agrum** Helvētium ā Germānis dividit; **alterā** ex parte mōnte Iūrā **altissimō**, quī est inter Sēquanōs et Helvētios; **tertiā** lacū **Lemannō** et flūmine Rhodanō, quī prōvinciam nostram ab Helvētiis dividit. his **rēbus** ¹⁰**fiēbat**, ut et **minus** **lātē** ¹¹**vagarentur**, et minus facile finitimis bellum inferre possent; quā ex parte **hominēs** ¹²**bellandi** **cupidi** **māgnō** **dolōre** **adficiēbantur**. **prō** **multitūdine** ¹³**autem** hominum et **prō** **gloriā** bellī atque **fortitūdinis** **angustōs** ¹⁴**sē** **finēs** **habēre** **arbitrābantur**, quī in **longitūdinem** ¹⁵**milla passuum** CCXL, in **lātitudinem** CLXXX **patēbant**.

Topics for Study.

(1.) The superlative degree. (2.) The ablative absolute. (3.) The objective genitive. (4.) The construction after *persuasit*. (5.) The omission of the verb which governs the indirect discourse. (6.) The dative after compounds. (7.) The case employed after *potior*. (8.) The accusative of extent of space.

The Helvetii make preparations. Orgetorix is chosen to carry out their plans.

3. His **rēbus** **adducti** et **auctōritāte** Orgetorigis **permōti** **cōstituērunt** ea, quae ad **proficiscendum** ¹**pertinērent**, **com-** **parāre**, **iūmentōrum** et **carrōrum** ²**quam** **māximum** **numerum** **cōēmere**, **sēmentēs** **quam** **māximās** **facere**, ut in **itinere** **cōpia**

2. ⁶ *esse*, H. 523; A. & G. 336; 330, e; G. 650. ⁷ *omnibus*, H. 386; A. & G. 228; G. 347. ⁸ *praestarent*, H. 517; A. & G. 326; G. 586. ⁹ *imperio*, H. 421; A. & G. 249; G. 407. ¹⁰ *fiēbat*, H. 468; A. & G. 277; G. 231. ¹¹ *vagarentur*, H. 501, I; A. & G. 332, a; G. 553, 3. ¹² *bellandi*, H. 399, I; 542, I; A. & G. 218, a; 298; G. 428. ¹³ *se*, H. 449; A. & G. 196; G. 309. ¹⁴ *milia*, H. 178; 379; A. & G. 94, e; 257; G. 95, R. 3; 335. ¹⁵ *passuum*, H. 396, IV; A. & G. 216; G. 367.

3. ¹ *pertinērent*, H. 524; A. & G. 340; G. 628. ² *quam maximum*, H. 170, 2; A. & G. 93, b; G. 303, R. 1.

frūmenti ³ *suppeteret*, cum proximīs cīvitātibus pācem et amicitiam cōfirmāre. ad eās rēs ⁴ cōficiendās biennium sibi satis esse dūxerunt: in tertium annum profectiōnem ⁵ lēge cōfirmant. ad eās rēs cōficiendās Orgetorix dēligitur. is sibi lēgatiōnem ad cīvitātēs *suscōpit*. in eō itinere persuādet ⁶ *Casticō*, *Catamantaloedis* filiō, Sēquanō, cūius pater rēgnum in Sēquanīs multōs ⁷ annōs obtinuerat et ā senātū populī Rōmānī amicus appellātus erat, ut rēgnum in cīvitāte suā ⁸ occupāret, quod pater ante habuerat; itemque *Dumnorigi Haeduō*, ¹⁰ frātrī *Divitiaci*, quī eō ⁹ tempore principātum in cīvitāte ¹⁰ obtinēbat āo māximē plēbī acceptus erat, ut idem cōnārētur, persuādet eiūque fillam suam in mātīmōnium dat. perfacile ¹¹ factū ¹² esse illis probat cōnāta perficere, proptereā quod ipse suae cīvitātis imperium ¹³ obtentūrus esset: nōn esse dubium, ¹⁵ quīn tōtius ¹⁴ Galliae plūrimū Helvētīū ¹⁵ possent; sē suis cōpiīs suōque exercitū illis rēgna conciliātūrum cōfirmat. hāc orātiōne adductī inter sē fidem et iūstūrandum dant et ¹⁶ rēgnō occupātō per trēs potentissimōs ac firmissimōs populōs tōtius ¹⁷ Galliae sēsē potiri posse spērant.

Topics for Study.

(1.) The superlative with *quam*. (2.) The subjunctive of purpose. (3.) The gerundive construction. (4.) The accusative of duration of time. (5.) The historical present. (6.) The ablative of time. (7.) The datives in this chapter. (8.) The formation *factu*. (9.) The genitive after *potior*.

3. ³ *suppeteret*, H. 497, II; A. & G. 317; G. 545, 1. ⁴ *conficiendas*, H. 544; A. & G. 300; G. 427. ⁵ *lege*, H. 418; A. & G. 248, c; G. 401. ⁶ *Castico*, H. 385, II; A. & G. 227; G. 346, 2. ⁷ *annos*, H. 379; A. & G. 256; G. 336. ⁸ *occuparet*, H. 499, 3; A. & G. 331; G. 546. ⁹ *tempore*, H. 429; A. & G. 256; G. 393. ¹⁰ *obtinebat*, H. 468; A. & G. 277; G. 231. ¹¹ *factu*, H. 547; A. & G. 303; G. 436. ¹² *esse*, H. 535; A. & G. 336, 1, 2; G. 650. ¹³ *obtenturus esset*, H. 233; 524; A. & G. 113, b, 1; G. 515. ¹⁴ *Galliae*, H. 397; A. & G. 216; G. 367. ¹⁵ *possent*, H. 501, II, 2; A. & G. 319, d; G. 555, 2. ¹⁶ *regno occupato*, H. 431, 2; A. & G. 255; G. 409. ¹⁷ *Galliae*, H. 410, V, 3; A. & G. 249, a; G. 407, n. 2, d.

The scheme is discovered. Orgetorix is tried, and is rescued by his vassals. His death.

4. Ea res est Helvëtiis per indicium enūtiata. ¹mōribus suis Orgetorigem ex vinculis causam dicere coëgērunt; ²damnatum poenam sequi oportēbat, ut igni ³cremārētur. ⁴diē ⁵cōstitutā causae dictiōnis Orgetorix ad iudicium omnem suam familiam, ad hominum milia decem, undique coëgit et omnes clientēs obaerātōsque suos, quōrum māgnū numerum habēbat, eōdem condūxit: ⁶per eos, nō causam diceret, sē ēripuit. cum civitas ob eam rem incitata armis iūs suum exsequi ⁷cōnārētur multitudinemque hominum ex agris magistrātūs cōgerent, Orgetorix mortuus est; neque abest suspiciō, ut Helvëtii arbi-¹⁰trantur, quin ipse sibi mortem ⁸cōnsciverit.

Topics for Study.

- (1.) The idiom *ex vinculis causam dicere*. (2.) The participle. (3.) The substantive clause of result. (4.) The distinction between *per* with the accusative and *ab* with the ablative. (5.) The conjunction *cum* in temporal sense. (6.) The preposition *ad* with numerals. (7.) The subjunctive with *quin* after negative clauses. (8.) The intensive pronoun.

The Helvetii nevertheless complete their preparations.

5. Post eius mortem ¹nihilō minus Helvëtii id, quod cōstituerant, facere cōnantur, ²ut ē finibus suis exeant. ubi iam sē ad eam rem parātōs esse arbitrāti sunt, oppida sua

4. ¹ moribus, H. 416; A. & G. 245; G. 408. ² damnatum, H. 549, 2; A. & G. 292, ex. 5; G. 667. ³ cremaretur, H. 501, III; A. & G. 332; G. 557. ⁴ die, H. 429; A. & G. 256, 1; G. 393. ⁵ constituta, H. 123; A. & G. 73; G. 64. ⁶ per eos, H. 415, I, 1, n. 1; A. & G. 246, b; G. 416, No. 18. ⁷ conaretur, H. 521, II, 2; A. & G. 325; G. 585. ⁸ consciverit, H. 504; A. & G. 319, d; G. 555.

5. ¹ nihilō, H. 423; A. & G. 250; G. 403. ² ut — exeant, H. 501, III; A. & G. 332; G. 546.

omnia, ³numerō ad duodecim, vicōs ad quadringentōs, reliqua
privāta aedificia incendunt, frumentum omne, praeterquam quod
sēcum portātūrī erant, combūrant, ut domum reditiōnis spē
sublātā parātiōrēs ad omnia pericula subeunda ⁴essent, trium
5 mēsum molita cibāria sibi quemque ⁵domō efferre iubent.
persuādent Rauriciis et Tulingis et Latovicis finitimis, uti
eōdem ⁶usi cōnsiliō oppidis suis vicisque exustis unā cum
iis proficiscantur, Boiōsque, quī trāns Rhēnum incoluerant et
in agrum Nōricum trāsierant Nōrēlamque oppugnārant, re-
10 ceptōs ad sē sociōs sibi adsciscunt.

Topics for Study.

(1.) The ablative of degree of difference. (2.) Substantive clauses of purpose.
(3.) The accusative of limit of motion. (4.) Verbal nouns. (5.) The ablative ab-
solute. (6.) The gerundive. (7.) The construction after *utor*. (8.) Other verb
which the student has met in the text that has the same construction after it.

The two routes offering an egress from the country.

6. Erant omninō itinera duo, quibus ¹itineribus domō exire
²possent: ³ūnum per Sēquanōs, angustum et difficile, inter
mōntem Iūram et flūmen Rhodanum, vix quā singulī carrī
⁴dūcerentur; mōns autem altissimus impendēbat, ut facile per-
15 pauci prohibēre possent: ⁵alterum per prōvinciam nostram,
⁶multō facilius atque expeditius, proptereā quod inter finēs
Helvētiōrum et Allobrogum, quī nūper pācātī erant, Rhodanus
fuit isque nōnnullis ⁷locīs vadō trānsitur. extrēmum oppi-

5. ³ numero, H. 424; A. & G. 253; G. 397. ⁴ essent, H. 497, II; 495,
II; A. & G. 317; 287, e; G. 545, 1; 511, R. 1. ⁵ domo, H. 412, II, 1;
A. & G. 258, a; G. 391. ⁶ usi, H. 421, 1; A. & G. 249; G. 407.

6. ¹ itineribus, H. 453, 2; A. & G. 200; G. 615. ² possent, H. 503, 1;
A. & G. 320; G. 631, 1. ³ unum, H. 364; A. & G. 184; G. 323. ⁴ duce-
rentur, H. 503, 1; A. & G. 320; G. 631, 1. ⁵ alterum, H. 364; A. & G.
184; G. 323. ⁶ multo, H. 423; A. & G. 250; G. 403. ⁷ locis, H. 425,
II, 2; A. & G. 258, f; G. 385.

dum Allobrogum est proximumque Helvëtiörum finibus **Genäva**. ex eö oppidö **pöns** ad Helvëtiös pertinet. Allobrogibus **sësë** **vel** persuäsürös, quod **nöndum** ⁸**bonö** animö in populum Römänum ⁹**vidërentur**, **existimäbant**, vel **vi** coäctürös, ut per suös finës eös ire **paterentur**. omnibus rëbus ad profectiönem ⁵ comparätis diem dīcunt, ¹⁰quā diē ad **ripam** Rhodanī omnēs ¹¹**convenient**. is diēs erat a. d. V. ¹²**Kal. Apr. L. Pisōne**, **A. Gabiniö** cōsulibus.

Topics for Study.

(1.) The relative pronoun. (2.) Partitive apposition. (3.) The ablative of quality. (4.) Sequence of tenses. (5.) The Roman reckoning of time.

Caesar attempts to check the march of the Helvetii. They send ambassadors to him.

7. ¹**Caesari** cum id ²**nūntiätum** esset, eös per prövinciam nostram iter facere ³**cönärī**, **mäturat** ab **urbe** proficiscī et quam ¹⁰⁴**māximis** potest itineribus in Galliam **ulteriörem** contendit et ad Genävam **pervēnit**. ⁵prövinciae tötī quam māximum potest **militum** numerum **imperat** (erat omninö in Galliä ulteriöre ⁶**legiö** üna), pöntem, quī erat ad Genävam, iubet **rescindī**. ubi dē **ēius** **adventū** Helvëtiū **certiörēs** facti sunt, **lëgätös** ad eum **mit-** ¹⁵**tunt** nōbilissimös civitātis, cūius lëgatiönis **Nammēius** et **Veruloetius** **principem** locum obtinēbant, quī ⁷dicerent ⁸sibi esse in animö **sine** üllö **maleficiö** iter per prövinciam facere, propterea

6. ⁸ *bono animo*, H. 419, II; A. & G. 251; G. 400. ⁹ *viderentur*, H. 524; 493, 1; A. & G. 286; 336, B; G. 518; 650. ¹⁰ *qua die*, H. 453, 2; A. & G. 200; G. 615. ¹¹ *convenient*, H. 497, I; A. & G. 317; G. 630. ¹² *Kal.*, H. 642, III, 3; 644, 11; A. & G. 259, e; 376; G. appendix.

7. ¹ *Caesari*, H. 384, 1; A. & G. 225, e; G. 345. ² *nuntiatum esset*, H. 521, II, 2; A. & G. 325, ex. 2; G. 585. ³ *conari*, H. 539, II; A. & G. 329, 1; G. 535. ⁴ *maximis*, H. 170, 2; A. & G. 93, b; G. 303. ⁵ *provinciae*, H. 385, 1; A. & G. 227; G. 346. ⁶ *legio*, Introd. No. 98. ⁷ *dicerent*, H. 497, I; A. & G. 317; G. 630. ⁸ *sibi*, H. 387; A. & G. 231; G. 349.

quod aliud iter habērent nūllum: rogāre, ut ēius voluntāte id sibi facere liceat. Caesar, quod ⁹memoriā tenēbat L. Cassium cōsulem ¹⁰occisum exercitumque ēius ab Helvētiis pulsum et sub iugum missum, concōdendum nōn putābat; neque hominēs
 5 inimicō animō datā facultāte per prōvinciam ¹¹itineris faciundī temperātūrōs ab iniuriā et maleficiō existimābat. tamen, ut spatium intercōdere posset, dum militēs, quōs imperāverat,
¹²convenirent, lēgātis respondit diem sē ad dēliberandum sūmp-
 tūrū: si quid vellent, ad Idūs Apr. ¹³reverterentur.

Topics for Study.

(1.) The dative of indirect object. (2.) The infinitive clause as an appositive. (3.) The relative in purpose clauses. (4.) The dative of possessor. (5.) The idiom, *certiores facti*. (6.) The ablatives in this chapter. (7.) The gerundive. (8.) The imperative after a verb of saying. (9.) The Roman legion.

Caesar erects fortifications. The Helvetii attempt to cross the Rhone against his will, but are compelled to desist.

10 8. Intereā eā ¹legiōne, quam sēcum habēbat, militibusque, quī ex prōvinciā convēnerant, ā lacū Lemannō, quī in flūmen Rhodanum *influxit*, ad mōntem Iūram, quī finēs Sēquanōrum ab Helvētiis dividit, milia passuum decem novem mūrū in altitū-
 dinem ²pedum sēdecim fossamque *perducit*. eō opere per-
 15 fectō praesidia *dispōnit*, castella *commūnit*, ³quō facilius, si ⁴sē *invitō* trānsire ⁵cōnārentur, prohibēre possit. ubi ea diēs, quam cōstituerat cum lēgātis, *vēnit*, et lēgātī ad eum revertērunt, *negat* sē ⁶mōre et *exemplō* populī Rōmānī posse iter ulli per

7. ⁹ *memoria*, H. 420; A. & G. 248, c; G. 401. ¹⁰ *occisum*, H. 535, 1; A. & G. 272; G. 527. ¹¹ *itineris faciundī*, H. 544; A. & G. 296; G. 427; 130, 8. ¹² *convenirent*, H. 519, II, 2; A. & G. 328; G. 572. ¹³ *reverterentur*, H. 523, III; A. & G. 339; G. 652.

8. ¹ *legione*, H. 420; A. & G. 248, c; G. 401. ² *pedum*, H. 396, V; A. & G. 215, b; G. 365. ³ *quo — possit*, H. 497, II; A. & G. 317, b; G. 545, 2. ⁴ *se invito*, H. 431, 4; A. & G. 255, a; G. 409. ⁵ *conarentur*, H. 529, 2; A. & G. 342; G. 629. ⁶ *more*, H. 416; A. & G. 245; G. 408.

prōvinciam dare et, si vim facere ⁷cōnentur, prohibitūrum ostendit. Helvētīi eā ⁸spē dēfecti nāvibus iunctis ratibusque complūribus factis, alii vadis Rhodanī, quā minima altitūdō flūminis erat, nōnumquam interdiū, saepius noctū, si perrumpere ⁹possent, cōnāti, operis mūnitiōne et militum concursū et tālis repulsi hōc cōnātū dēstitērunt.

Topics for Study.

(1.) The ablative of instrument. (2.) The genitive of quality. (3.) The regular conjunction in final clauses containing a comparative. (4.) The subjunctive by attraction. (5.) The indirect question. (6.) The different parts of speech for forming the ablative absolute that the student has met with.

Dumnorix prevails upon the Sequani to allow the Helvetii to march through their territory.

9. Relinquēbātur ūna per Sēquanōs via, quā ¹Sēquanīs invitīs propter angustias ire nōn poterant. hīs cum suā sponte persuādere nōn possent, lēgātōs ad Dumnorigem Haeduum mittunt, ut ²eō dēprecātōre ā Sēquanīs ³impetrārent. Dumnorix grātiā et largitiōne apud Sēquanōs plūrimum poterat et Helvētiīs erat amicus, quod ex eā civitate Orgetorigis filiam in mātrimonium dūxerat, et cupiditate rēgnī adductus ⁴novis rēbus studēbat et quam plūrimās civitatēs suō beneficiō habēre obstrictās volēbat. itaque rem suscipit et ā Sēquanīs impetrat, ut per ⁵finēs suōs Helvētiōs ire patiantur, obsidēsque utī inter sēsē dent, perficit: Sēquanī, nē itinere Helvētiōs prohibeant, Helvētīi, ut sine maleficiō et iniuriā ⁶trāseant.

8. ⁷conentur, H. 524; A. & G. 336; G. 650. ⁸spe, H. 414; A. & G. 243; G. 390. ⁹possent, H. 529, 1; A. & G. 334; G. 460, b.

9. ¹Sequanis invitīs, H. 431; A. & G. 255; G. 409. ²eo deprecatore, H. 431, 4; A. & G. 255, a; G. 409. ³impetrarent, H. 495, II; A. & G. 287, e; G. 509, a. ⁴novis rebus, H. 384, 1, 6; A. & G. 227; G. 346. ⁵transeant, H. 497, II; A. & G. 317; G. 545.

Topics for Study.

(1.) The mood used with the conjunction *cum* in causal sense. (2.) The historical present. (3.) The construction after *studeo*. (4.) The idiom *plurimum posse*. (5.) The expression for "to marry" used of the man. (6.) The negatives used in purpose clauses. (7.) The anticipation of the part the verb "to have" was to hold in verbal conjugation.

Caesar prepares to defeat this plan.

10. Caesarī renūntiātur, Helvētiis esse in animō, per agrum Sēquanōrum et Haeduōrum iter in **Santonum** finēs facere, quī nōn longē ā **Tolōsātium** finibus absunt, quae civitas est in prōvinciā. id sī ¹ fieret, intellegēbat māgnō cum periculō prōvinciae futūrum, ut hominēs **bellicōsōs**, populi Rōmānī inimicōs, locīs patentibus māximēque frūmentāriis finitimōs ² habēret. ob eas causās ei ³ mūnitiōnī, quam fēcerat, **T. Labiēnum** ⁴ lēgātum praefecit, ipse in Itāliam māgnis itineribus contendit duāsque ibi legiōnēs cōnscribit et trēs, quae circum **Aquilēiam** hiemābant, 10 ex hibernis ēducit et, quā proximum iter in ulteriōrem Galliam per **Alpēs** erat, cum his quinque legiōnibus ire contendit. ibi **Centrōnēs** et **Grāloceli** et **Caturigēs** ⁶ locis superiōribus occupātis ⁶ itinere exercitum prohibēre cōnantur. complūribus his proeliis pulsīs ab **Ōcelō**, quod est ceteriōris prōvinciae extrēmum, in finēs 15 **Vococtiōrum** ulteriōris prōvinciae diē septimō pervēnit; inde in **Allobrogum** finēs, ab **Allobrogibus** in **Segusiāvōs** exercitum dūcit. hī sunt extrā prōvinciam trāns **Rhodanum** **prīmi**.

Topics for Study.

(1.) Subordinate clauses in indirect discourse. (2.) The dative after compounds. (3.) The ablative absolute. (4.) Substantive clauses of result. (5.) The ablative of separation. (6.) The comparison of adjectives in *us* preceded by a vowel. (7.) The functions of the *legatus*.

10. ¹ *fieret*, H. 524; A. & G. 336; G. 650. ² *haberet*, H. 501, 1; A. & G. 329; G. 506. ³ *munitioni*, H. 386; A. & G. 228; G. 347. ⁴ *legatum*, Introd. No. 110, b. ⁵ *locis — occupatis*, H. 431; A. & G. 255; G. 409. ⁶ *itinere*, H. 414; A. & G. 243; G. 390.

The Haedui and other tribes complain to Caesar of the devastation of their fields.

11. Helvētīi iam per angustias et finēs Sēquanōrum suās cōpiās trādūxerant et in Haeduōrum finēs pervēnerant eōrumque agrōs populābantur. Haeduī, cum sē ¹suaque ab iīs dēfendere nōn ²possent, lēgātōs ad Caesarem mittunt ³rogātum auxillium: ita sē omnī tempore dē populō Rōmānō ⁴meritōs esse, ut paene ⁵in cōnspectū exercitūs nostrī agrī ⁶vāstārī, liberī eōrum in servitūtem abdūcī, oppida expūgnārī nōn ⁷dēbuerint. eōdem tempore Haeduī, Ambarri, necēssārī et cōnsanguinei Haeduōrum, Caesarem certiōrem faciunt sēsē ⁸dēpopulātis agrīs nōn facile ab oppidis vim hostium prohibēre. item Allobrogēs, quī trāns ⁹Rhodanum vicōs possēssiōnēsque habēbant, ¹⁰fugā sē ad Caesarem recipiunt et dēmōnstrant sibi praeter agrī solum nihil esse ¹¹reliquī. ¹²quibus rēbus adductus Caesar nōn ¹³exspectandum ¹⁴sibi statuit, dum omnibus fōrtūnis sociōrum cōnsūmptis in Santonōs Helvētīi ¹⁵pervenirent.

Topics for Study.

(1.) Causal clauses with *cum*. (2.) The use of the present infinitive after *debeo*. (3.) The time denoted by the infinitive. (4.) The supine. (5.) The passive notion in deponent verbs. (6.) The impersonal construction. (7.) The ablative of means. (8.) The partitive genitive. (9.) The dative of agent. (10.) Temporal clauses with *dum*. (11.) The omission of the verb which governs the indirect discourse.

11. ¹ *sua*, H. 441, l. 449; A. & G. 188, 197, *d*, ex. 2; G. 204, n. 2. ² *possent*, H. 517; A. & G. 326; G. 586. ³ *rogatum*, H. 546; A. & G. 302; G. 435. ⁴ *meritos esse*, H. 522–525; A. & G. 330, *e*; 335; 336; G. 648–650. ⁵ *vastari*, H. 537, l. 1; A. & G. 288, *a*; G. 423, n. 2. ⁶ *debuerint*, H. 495, VI; A. & G. 287, *c*; G. 513. ⁷ *depopulatis agris*, H. 231, 2; A. & G. 135, *b*; G. 220, n. 1. ⁸ *fuga*, H. 420; A. & G. 248; G. 399. ⁹ *reliqui*, H. 397; A. & G. 216; G. 369. ¹⁰ *quibus*, H. 453; A. & G. 180, *f*; G. 610, r. 1. ¹¹ *expectandum*, H. 234; A. & G. 330, *c*; G. 427. ¹² *sibi*, H. 389; A. & G. 232; G. 355. ¹³ *pervenirent*, H. 519, II, 2; A. & G. 328; G. 572.

The destruction of the Tigurini.

12. Flūmen est Arar, quod per finēs Haeduōrum et Sēquanōrum in Rhodanum influit ¹incrēdibili ²lēnitāte, ita ut oculis, in utram partem ³fluat, iūdicārī nōn ⁴possit. id Helvētīū rati-
bus ac lintribus iūctis trānsībant. ubi per explōrātōrēs Caesar
5 certior factus est, trēs iam cōpiarum partēs Helvētiōs id ⁴flūmen
trādūxisse, quartam ferē partem citrā flūmen Ararim reliquam
esse, dē tertiā vigiliā cum legiōnibus tribus ē castris profectus
ad eam partem pervēnit, quae nōndum flūmen trānsierat. eōs
impeditōe et inopinantēs aggressus māgnam eōrum partem con-
10 cidit: reliquī fugae sēsē ⁵mandārunt atque in proximās silvās
abdidērunt. is pāgus appellābātur Tigurinus; nam omnis civitās
Helvētia in quattuor pāgōs divisa est. hīc pāgus ūnus, cum
domō exisset patrum nostrōrum memoriā, L. Cassium cōsulem
interfēcera et ēius exercitum sub iugum mīserat. ita sive cāsū
15 sive cōnsiliō deōrum immortalium, quae ⁶pars civitātis Helvētiaē
insignem calamitātem populō Rōmānō intulerat, ea ⁷princeps
poenās persolvit. quā in rē Caesar nōn solum publicās, sed
etiam privātās iniuriās ultus est, quod ēius soceri L. Pisōnis
avum, L. Pisōnem lēgātum, Tigurinī eōdem proeliō, quō Cas-
20 sium, interfēcera.

Topics for Study.

(1.) The ablative of manner. (2.) The accusative after compounds. (3.) Indirect question. (4.) Subjunctive of result. (5.) The attraction of the antecedent. (6.) The contraction of the perfect. (7.) The idiom *princeps poenas persolvit*. (8.) The deponent verb. (9.) Temporal clauses. (10.) The divisions of the Roman day and night. (11.) The three methods (illustrated in this chapter) of supplying the deficiency caused by the absence of a perfect active participle in the Latin language.

12. ¹ *lenitate*, H. 419, III; A. & G. 248; G. 399. ² *fluat*, H. 529, I; A. & G. 334; G. 467. ³ *possit*, H. 500, II; A. & G. 319; G. 552. ⁴ *flumen*, H. 376; A. & G. 239, *b*; G. 331, I, r. 1. ⁵ *mandarunt*, H. 235; A. & G. 128, *a*; G. 131, I. ⁶ *pars*, H. 445, 9; A. & G. 200, *b*, n. ex. 2; G. 620. ⁷ *princeps*, H. 442; A. & G. 191; G. 325, r. 6.

The embassy sent from the Helvetii. Divico speaks.

13. Hōc proeliō factō reliquās cōpiās Helvētiōrum ut cōnsequi¹ posset, pōntem in Arare² faciundum cōrat atque ita exercitum trādūcit. Helvētīi repentinō ēius adventū commōti cum id, quod ipsī diēbus viginti aegerrimē cōfēceraut, ut flūmen trānsirent, ūnō illum diē fēcisse³ intellexerent, lēgātōs ad eum⁵ mittunt; cūius lēgatiōnis Divicō princeps fuit, qui bellō Cassiānō dux Helvētiōrum fuerat. is ita cum Caesare ēgit: sī pācem populus Rōmānus cum Helvētiis⁴ faceret, in eam partem⁶ itūrōs atque ibi futūrōs Helvētiōs, ubi eōs Caesar cōstituisset atque esse voluisset; sin bellō persequi perseverāret,⁶ remi-
niscerētur et veteris incommodi populī Rōmānī et pristinae virtutis Helvētiōrum. quod improvisō ūnum pāgum adortus esset, cum iī, qui flūmen trānsissent,⁷ suis auxilium ferre nōn possent, nē ob eam rem aut suae māgnopere virtūtī tribueret aut ipsōs dēspiceret. sē ita ā patribus māiōribusque suis di-
dicisse, ut magis virtūte, quam dolo⁸ contenderent aut insidiis niterentur. quārē nē committeret, ut is locus, ubi cōstitissent, ex calamitate populī Rōmānī et interneciōne exercitūs nōmen caperet aut memoriam prōderet.

Topics for Study.

(1.) The subjunctive of purpose. (2.) Temporal clauses with *cum*. (3.) The gerundive construction. (4.) The ablative of time. (5.) Subordinate clauses in indirect discourse. (6.) The prepositions in this chapter. (7.) The mood in indirect discourse representing the indicative future (perfect) of the direct. (8.) The sequence of tenses.

13 ¹ *posset*, H. 497, II; A. & G. 317; G. 545, I. ² *faciundum*, H. 544; A. & G. 294, *d*; G. 430. ³ *intellexerent*, H. 521, II, 2; A. & G. 325; G. 585. ⁴ *faceret*, H. 524; A. & G. 336; G. 650. ⁵ *ituros*, H. 523, 1; A. & G. 336; G. 527. ⁶ *reminisceretur*, H. 523, III; A. & G. 339; G. 652. ⁷ *suis*, H. 441, 1; A. & G. 190, *a*; G. 204, *n. l. b*. ⁸ *contenderent*, H. 500, II; A. & G. 319; G. 552.

Caesar's reply.

14. His Caesar ita respondit: ¹eō sibi minus ²dubitātiōnis dari, quod eūs rēs, quās lēgātī Helvētīi commemorāssent, ³memoriā tenēret, atque ⁴eō grāvius ferre, quō minus meritō populī Rōmānī accidissent: quī sī alicūius ⁵iniūriāe sibi cōn-
 5 scius fuisset, nōn fuisse difficile cavēre; sed eō dēceptum, quod neque commissum ā sē intellexeret, quārē timēret, neque sine causā timendum putāret. ⁶quod sī veteris ⁷contumēliae obli-
 visci vellet, ⁸num etiam recentium iniūriarū, quod eō invitō iter per prōvinciam per viam temptāssent, quod Haeduōs, quod
 10 Ambarrōs, quod Allobrogās ⁹vērāssent, memoriā dēpōnere posse? quod suā victoriā tam insolenter glōriārentur quodque tam diū sē impūne iniūriās tulisse admirārentur, eōdem pertinēre. cōnsuēsse enim deōs immortāles, quō grāvius hominēs ex commutātiōne rērum doleant, quōs prō scelere eōrum ulcisci
 15 velint, hīs secundiōrēs interdum rēs et diūturniorem impūnitātem concēdere. cum ea ita ¹⁰sint, tamen, si obsidēs ab iīs sibi dentur, utī ea, quae polliceantur, factūrōs intellegat, et sī Haeduīs dē iniūriīs, quās ipsīs sociisq̄ue eōrum intulerint, item sī Allobrogibus satisfaciant, sēsē cum iīs pācem esse factūrū.
 20 Divicō respondit: ita Helvētiōs ā māiōribus suis institūtōs esse, utī obsidēs accipere, nōn dare, cōsuērint: ēius rei populū Rōmānum esse testem. hōc respōnsō datō discessit.

Topics for Study.

(1.) The ablative of cause. (2.) The partitive genitive. (3.) The correlative *quo — eo*. (4.) The ablative of difference. (5.) The ablative of means. (6.) The genitive after adjectives. (7.) The genitive after verbs. (8.) Concessive clauses with *cum*. (9.) Interrogative words used in text thus far.

14. ¹eo, H. 416; A. & G. 245; G. 408. ²dubitatiōnis, H. 397; A. & G. 216; G. 372. ³memoria, H. 420; A. & G. 248; G. 401. ⁴eo — quo, H. 423; A. & G. 106, c; G. 403. ⁵iniuriarum, H. 399, 2; A. & G. 218, a; G. 374. ⁶quod si, H. 453, 6; A. & G. 240, b, last ex. ⁷contumeliae, H. 406, II; A. & G. 219; G. 376. ⁸num, H. 351, 1, n. 3; A. & G. 210, c; G. 456. ⁹verassent, H. 516; A. & G. 333; G. 525. ¹⁰sint, H. 515, III; A. & G. 326; G. 587.

The cavalry of Caesar defeated by the Helvetii. The march of both armies.

15. Posterō diē castra ex eō locō movent. idem facit Caesar equitātumque omnem, ad numerum quattuor milium, quem ex omni prōvinciā et Haeduīs atque eōrum sociīs coāctum habēbat, praemittit, quī ¹videant, quās in partēs hostēs iter faciant. quī ²cupidius novissimum āgmen insecūtī aliēnō locō cum equitātū 5 Helvētiōrum proelium committunt; et pauci ³dē nostris cadunt. quō proeliō sublātī Helvētīi, quod quingentīs equitibus tantam multitudinem equitum prōpulerant, audācius subsistere nō-numquam et novissimō āgmine proeliō nostrōs lacessere coepērunt. Caesar suōs ā proeliō continēbat ac satis habēbat in 10 praesentiā hostem rapinis, pābulātiōnibus populātiōnibusque prohibēre. ita diēs circiter quīdecim iter fecērunt, utī inter novissimum hostium āgmen et nostrum primum nōn amplius quīnis aut sēnis milibus passuum interesset.

Topics for Study.

(1.) The relative clause of purpose. (2.) An equivalent for the partitive genitive. (3.) The force of the comparative. (4.) Collective nouns. (5.) The ablative of instrument. (6.) The accusative of duration of time. (7.) Distributive numerals.

The delay of the Haedui in furnishing grain. Caesar calls a council of their chiefs.

16. Interim cotidiis Caesar ¹Haeduōs frūmentum, quod essent 15 publicē polliciti, ²flagitāre. nam propter frigora, quod Gallia sub septentrionibus, ut ante dictum est, posita est, nōn modo frūmenta in agris mātūra nōn erant, sed nē pābuli quidem satis

15. ¹ videant, H. 497, 1; A. & G. 317; G. 630. ² cupidius, H. 444, 1; A. & G. 93, a; G. 297. ³ de nostris, H. 397, 3, n. 3; A. & G. 216, c; G. 372, R. 2.

16. ¹ Haeduos frumentum, H. 374; A. & G. 239, c; G. 339. ² flagitare, H. 536, 1; A. & G. 275; G. 647.

magna cōpia suppetēbat: eō autem ³frūmentō, quod flūmine Arare nāvibus **subvēxerat**, proptereā ūti minus poterat, quod iter ab Arare Helvētiū **āverterant**, ā quibus discēdere **nōlēbat**. diem ex diē dūcere Haedui: **cōnferri, comportāri, adesse** dīcere. ubi sē diūtius dūci intellēxit et diem **instāre**, quō diē frūmentum militibus **mētiri** oportēret, **convocātis** eōrum principibus, quōrum magnam cōpiam in castris habēbat, in hīs Divitiacō et **Liscō**, quī **summō** magistratūi **praecerat**, quem **vergobretum** appellant Haedui, quī **creātur annuus** et **vitae necisque** in suōs 10 habet **potestātem**, graviter eōs **accūsāt**, quod, cum neque emi neque ex agris sūmī posset, tam **necessariō** tempore, tam **propinquis** hostibus ab iīs nōn ⁴**sublevētur**; **praesertim** cum māguā ex parte eōrum **precibus** adductus bellum suscepit, multō etiam gravius, quod sit **dēstitūtus**, **queritur**.

Topics for Study.

(1.) Verbs which admit two accusatives. (2.) Frequentatives. (3.) The "historical infinitive." (4.) The construction after *utor*. (5.) Position of the emphatic word with *ne* — *quidem*. (6.) The dative with compounds. (7.) The ablative with comparatives. (8.) Causal clauses introduced by *quod* on authority of another.

Speech of Liscus.

15 17. Tum dēnum Liscus ōrātiōne Caesaris adductus, quod **anteā tacuerat**, **prōpōnit**: esse nōnnūllōs, quōrum auctōritās apud plēbem plūrimum **valeat**, quī **privātīm** plūs possint, quam ipsi magistrātūs. hōs **sēditiosā** atque **improbā** ōrātiōne multitudinem **dēterrere**, nē frūmentum ¹**cōnferant**, quod praestāre 20 dēbeant: sī iam principātum Galliae obtinēre nōn possint, Gallōrum quam Rōmānōrum imperia **praeferre**, neque **dubitāre** [dēbeant], ²**quīn**, sī Helvētiōs **superāverint** Rōmānū, ūnā cum

16. ³ *frumento*, H. 421, 1; A. & G. 249; G. 407. ⁴ *sublevetur*, H. 516, II; A. & G. 321; G. 541.

17. ¹ *cōnferant*, H. 505, II, 1; A. & G. 331, e, 2; G. 548. ² *quīn*, H. 505, 1; A. & G. 319, d; G. 555.

reliquā Galliā ³ Haeduīs libertātem sint ēreptūrī. ab eisdem nostra cōsilia quaeque in castrīs gerantur hostibus ēnūtiārī: hōs ā sē coērcērī nōn posse: quīn etiam, quod necessariam rem coactus Caesari ēnūtiārīt, intelligere sēsē, quantō id cum periculō fēcerīt, et ob eam causam, quam diū potuerit, tacuisse. 5

Topics for Study.

- (1.) Subjunctive after verbs of *hindering*. (2.) The time of the infinitive.
 (3.) Result expressed by *quin*. (4.) The dative for the ablative of separation.
 (5.) The accusatives in this chapter.

Liscus discloses the treachery of Dumnorix.

18. Caesar hāc orātiōne Liscī Dumnorigem, Divitiaci frātre, dēsignārī sentiēbat, sed, quod plūribus praesentibus eās rēs iactārī nōlēbat, celeriter concilium dimittit, Liscum retinet. quaerit ex sōlō ea, quae in conventū dixerat. dicit liberius atque audācius. eadem sēcrētō ab aliīs quaerit; reperit esse 10 vērā: ipsum esse Dumnorigem, summā audāciā, magnā apud plēbem propter liberalitātem grātiā, cupidum rerum novārum. complūrēs ¹ annōs portōria reliquaue omnia Haeduōrum vēctigālīa parvō pretiō redēpta ² habēre, propterea, quod illō licente contrā licērī audeat nēmō. hīs rēbus et suam rem ¹⁵ familiārem auxisse et facultātēs ad largiendum magnās comparāsse; māgnū numerum equitātūs suō sūmptū semper alere et circum sē habēre, neque solum ³ domī, sed etiam apud finitimās civitatēs largiter posse, atque hūius potentiae ⁴ causā mātrem in Biturigibus hominī illic nobilissimō ac potentissimō conlo- cāsse, ipsum ex Helvētiīs uxōrem habēre, sorōrem ex mātre et propinquās suās ⁵ nūptum in aliās civitatēs conlocāsse. favēre et

17. ³ *Haeduīs*, H. 385, II, 2; A. & G. 229; G. 345, R. 1.

18. ¹ *annos*, H. 379; A. & G. 256; G. 336. ² *habere*, H. 388, 1, N.; A. & G. 292, c; G. 238. ³ *domi*, H. 426, 2; A. & G. 258, d; G. 411.

⁴ *causa*, H. 416; A. & G. 245, c; G. 408. ⁵ *nuptum*, H. 546, 1; A. & G. 302; G. 435.

cupere Helvētiis propter eam **adfinitātem**, **odisse** etiam suō nōmine Caesarem et Rōmānōs, quod eōrum adventū potentia eius **dēminūta** et Divitiacus frāter in **antiquum** locum grātiaē atque **honōris** sit **restitūtus**. **sī quid** accidat Rōmānis, summam in
 5 spem per Helvētiōs rēgnī obtinendī venire; inperiō populi Rōmānī nōn modo dē rēgnō, sed etiam dē eā, quam habeat, grātiā **dēspērāre**. reperiēbat etiam in quaerendō Caesar, quod proelium **equestre adversum** paucis ante diēbus esset factum, initium eius fugae factum ā Dumnorige atque eius equitibus (nam equitātui,
 10 quem ⁶ **auxiliō** Caesarī Haedui mīserant, Dumnorix praecerat): eōrum fugā reliquum esse equitātum **perterritum**.

Topics for Study.

(1.) The locative case. (2.) The ablative of cause. (3.) The supine. (4.) Two datives. (5.) The ablative of price. (6.) The dative with special verbs. (7.) The ablative of characteristic.

Caesar summons Divitiacus, brother of Dumnorix.

19. Quibus rēbus **cōgnitis**, cum ad hās suspiciōnēs certissimae rēs **accēderent**, quod per finēs Sēquanōrum Helvētiōs ¹ **trādūxisset**, quod obsidēs inter eōs dandōs cūrasset, quod ea
 15 omnia nōn modo ² **inīussū** suō et civitātis, sed etiam **inscientibus** ipsīs fēcisset, quod ā magistrātū Haeduōrum accūsārētur, satis esse causae arbitrābātur, quārē in eum aut ipse **animadverteret**, aut civitātem animadvertere iubēret. hīs omnibus rēbus ūnum **repugnābat**, quod Divitiaci frātris summum in populum
 20 Rōmānum **studium**, summam in sē voluntātem, **ēgregiam** fidem, **iūstitiam**, **temperantiam** cōgnōverat: nam, ³ **nē** eius **supplicio** Divitiaci animum **offenderet**, **verēbātur**. itaque **prius**, quam

18. ⁶ *auxilio Caesarī*, H. 390, II; A. & G. 233; G. 356.

19. ¹ *traduxisset*, H. 516, II; A. & G. 321; 341, d; G. 628. ² *inīussū*, H. 134; A. & G. 71 b; G. 70, A. ³ *ne*, H. 498, III, n. 1; A. & G. 331, f; G. 550.

quicquam ⁴cōnārētur, Divitiacum ad sē **vocārī** iubet et cotidianis **interpretibus remōtis**, per C. **Valerium Procllūm**, principem Galliae prōvinciae, familiārem suum, cui summam omnium rerum fidem habēbat, cum eō **conloquitur**: **simul commonefacit**, quae ipso praesente in concilio Gallōrum dē **Dumnorige** sint dicta, et ostendit, quae **sēparatim** quisque dē eō apud sē dixerit. **petit** atque **hortatur**, ut sine eius **offēnsiōne** animi vel ipse dē eō causā cōgnitā statuatur, vel civitatem statuere iubeat.

Topics for Study.

(1.) Clauses introduced by *quod* on another's authority. (2.) The partitive genitive. (3.) The construction after verbs of fearing. (4.) Defective nouns. (5.) The subjunctive with *praequam*. (6.) Subjunctive of purpose.

Divitiacus intercedes for his brother. Caesar pardons Dumnorix.

20. Divitiacus multis cum lacrimis Caesarem complexus obsecrāre coepit, nē quid gravius in frātre statueret: scire sē illa esse vērā, nec quemquam ex eō plūs quam sē dolōris capere, propterea quod, cum ipse ¹grātiā plurimum domi atque in reliquā Galliā, ille minimum propter **adulēscēntiam** posset, per sē **crēvisset**; quibus opibus ac nervis nōn solum ad **minuendam** grātiā, sed paene ad **perniciem** suam ²ūteretur. sēsē tamen et **15 amōre** ³frāternō et **existimātiōne** vulgi commoveri. quod si quid ei ā Caesare gravius ⁴accidisset, cum ipse eum locum amicitiae apud eum teneret, nēminem existimātūrum, nōn suā voluntate factum; quā ex rē futurum, uti tōtius Galliae animi ā sē āverterentur. haec cum pluribus **verbis flēns** ā Caesare **20 peteret**, Caesar eius **dextram** **prendit**; **cōnsolātus** rogat, finem **orandi** ⁵faciat; ⁶tanti eius apud sē grātiā esse ostendit, uti et

19. ⁴conaretur, H. 520, 11; A. & G. 327; G. 517.

20. ¹gratia, H. 416; A. & G. 245; G. 408. ²uteretur, H. 524; A. & G. 336; G. 650. ³fraterno, H. 395, n. 2; A. & G. 190, b; G. 363.

⁴accidisset, H. 525, 2; A. & G. 307, f; G. 656. ⁵faciat, H. 499, 2; A. & G. 331, f, r; G. 546, R. 2. ⁶tanti, H. 404; A. & G. 252, a; G. 380.

reipublicae iniūriam et suum dolōrem eius voluntātī ac precibus condōnet. Dumnorigem ad sē vocat, frātrei **adhibet**; quae in eō **reprehendat**, ostendit, quae ipse intellegat, quae cīvitas querātur, prōponit; **monet**, ut in reliquum tempus omnēs suspiciōnēs **vitet**; **praeterita** sē Divitiacō frātri condōnāre dicit. Dumnorigi **custōdēs** pōnit, ut, quae agat, quibuscum loquātur, scīre possit.

Topics for Study.

- (1.) The adjective for the genitive. (2.) Principal clauses in indirect discourse. (3.) Subordinate clauses in indirect discourse. (4.) Change of person in indirect discourse. (5.) The omission of *ut*. (6.) The periphrastic form *futurum esse*.

The preparations for engaging the Helvetii.

21. Eōdem diē ab explōrātōribus certior factus hostēs sub mōnte **cōnsēdisse** milia passuum ab ipsius castris **octō**, **quālis** esset nātūra montis et quālis in **circuitū ascēsus**, quī ¹cōgnōscerent, mīsit. renūtiātum est, facilem esse. dē tertiā **vigiliā** Titum Labiēnum, lēgātum prō **praetōre**, cum duābus legiōnibus et iis ducibus, quī iter cōgnōverant, summum iugum mōntis **ascendere** iubet; quid suī cōsiliī sit, ostendit. ipse dē quartā **vigiliā** eōdem itinere, quō hostēs ierant, ad eōs contendit equitā-
15 tumque omnem ante sē mittit. **P. Cōnsidius**, quī rei **militāris peritissimus** habebātur et in exercitū **L. Sullae** et **postea** in **M. Crassi** fuerat, cum explōrātōribus praemittitur.

Topics for Study.

- (1.) The powers of *praetor*. (2.) Relative clauses of purpose. (3.) The *vigiliae*. (4.) The indirect question.

These preparations are rendered useless by the fears of P. Considius.

22. Prīmā **lūce**, cum summus mōns ā T. Labiēnō tenērētur, ipse ab hostium castris non lōngius mille et quīngentis passibus

21. ¹ *cognoscerent*, H. 497, 1; A. & G. 317; G. 630.

abesset, neque, ut postea ex **captivis comperit**, aut ipsius adventus aut Labiēni ¹cognitus esset, Cōnsidius **equō admissō** ad eum **accurrit**, dicit mōntem, quem ā Labiēnō occupāri voluerit, ab hostibus tenēri: id sē ā **Gallicis** armis atque **insignibus** cōgnōvisse. Caesar suās cōpiās in proximum ²collem **subdūcit**, ⁵**aciem instruit**. Labiēnus, ut erat ei **praeceptum** ā Caesare, nē proelium ³committeret, **nisi** ipsius cōpiae **prope** hostium castra visae essent, ut undique ūnō tempore in hostēs **impetus** fieret, mōnte occupātō nostrōs expectābat ⁴proeliōque **abstinēbat**. multō **denique** diē per explorātōrēs Caesar cōgnōvit et mōntem ā suis tenēri et Helvētiōs castra mōvisse et



Cōnsidium **tīmōre** perterritum, quod nōn vidisset, prō visō sibi renūntiāsse. eō diē quō cōnsuērat **intervallō** hostēs sequitur et ⁵milia passuum tria ab eōrum castris castra pōnit.

Topics for Study.

(1.) The idiom *equo admisso*. (2.) Substantive clauses. (3.) Dependent clauses in indirect discourse. (4.) Asyndeton. (5.) The idiom *multo die*.

Caesar advances towards Bibracte.

23. **Postridiēs** eius ¹diēi, quod omnīnō **bīdium** **supererat**, cum exercitui frūmentum mētīri oportēret, et quod ā **Bibracte**, ²⁰oppidō Haeduōrum longe māximō et **cōpiōsissimō**, nōn amplius milibus passuum XVIII aberat, rei frūmentāriae **prōspiciendum**

22. ¹*cognitus esset*, H. 521, II, 2; A. & G. 325; G. 585. ²*collem*, Introd. No. 116. ³*committeret*, H. 498, I; A. & G. 331; G. 546. ⁴*proelio*, H. 414, 1; A. & G. 243; G. 390. ⁵*milia*, H. 379; A. & G. 257, b; G. 335.

23. ¹*diei*, H. 398, 5; A. & G. 223, c; G. 372, N. 3.

existimāvit: iter ab Helvētiis āvertit ac Bibracte ire contendit. ea rēs per fugitivōs L. Aemilli, decurionis equitum Gallōrum, hostibus nūntiatur. Helvētīi, seu quod timōre perterritōs Rōmānōs discēdere ā sē existimārent, ²eō magis, quod pridīe ⁵superiōribus locis occupātis proelium nōn commisissent, sive eō, quod rē frūmentāriā interclūdī posse cōnfiderent, commūtātō cōnsiliō atque itinere conversō nostrōs ā novissimō āgmine insequi ac lacessere coepērunt.

Topics for Study.

(1.) The genitive with *postridie*. (2.) The impersonal construction. (3.) The powers of the *decurio*. (4.) Ablative of degree of difference. (5.) The dative after compounds.

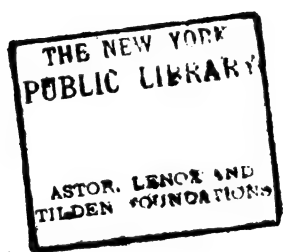
Preparations for battle.

24. Postquam id animum advertit, cōpiās suās Caesar in
10 proximum collem subducit. ¹equitātumque, quī sustinēret hostium impetum, misit. ipse interim in colle
15 mediō triplicem ²aciem instruxit ³legionum quattuor veterānārum [ita utī sup̄rā]; sed in summō iugō duās legiōnēs, quās in Galliā ceteriōre proximē cōscripserat, et omnia ⁴auxilia conlocāvit ac tōtum mōntem hominibus complēvit; intereā ⁵sarcinās in ūnum locum cōferri et eum ab hīs, quī in superiōre aciē cōstiterant, mūniri iussit. Helvētīi cum omnibus suis carrīs
20 SARCINA. secūtī impedimenta in ūnum locum contulērunt; ipsī cōnfertissimā ⁶aciē rēlectō nostrō equitātū phalange factā sub primam nostram aciem successērunt.



23. ² eo, H. 423; A. & G. 250, N.; G. 403.

24. ¹ equitatum, Introd. No. 108. ² aciem, Introd. No. 115. ³ legionum, Introd. No. 98. ⁴ auxilia, Introd. No. 107. ⁵ sarcinas — conferri, Introd. No. 123, I, 2) b. ⁶ acie, H. 419, III; A. & G. 248; G. 399.

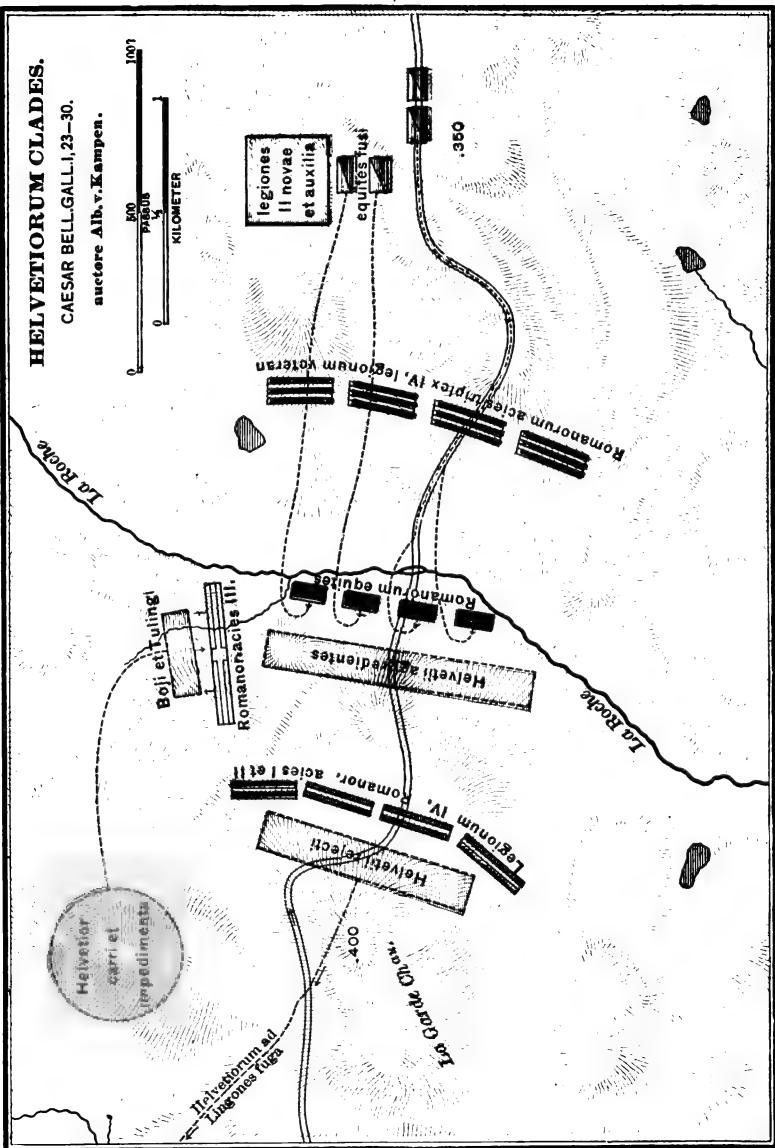


HELVIETIORUM CLADES.

CAESAR BEL. GALL. I, 23-30.

auctore Alb. v. Kampen.

0 250 500
PACES
KILOMETER



Topics for Study.

(1.) The Roman legion. (2.) The distinction between *sarcinas* and *impedimenta*. (3.) The Roman cavalry. (4.) Ablative absolute. (5.) The Roman line of battle.

The battle.

25. Caesar primum suō, deinde omnium ex cōspectū remōtis equis, ut aequatō omnium periculō spem fugae tolleret, cohortātus suos proelium commisit. milītēs ē locō superiōre pilis missis facile hostium phalangem perfrēgērunt. eā dialectā ¹gladiis dēstrictis in cōs impetum fecērunt. Gallis māgnō ad pūgnam erat impedimentō, quod plūribus eōrum ²scūtis unō ictū ³pilōrum trānsfixis et conligātis, cum ferrum sē ⁴inflexisset, neque ēvellere neque sinistrā impeditā satis commodō pūgnāre poterant, multū ut diū iactātō brachiō praeoptārent scūtum manū emit-10 tere et nudō corpore pūgnāre. tandem vulneribus dēfessi et pedem referre et, quod mōns suberat circiter mille passuum, eō sē recipere coepērunt. captō mōnte et succēdētibz nostris Boiū et Tulingī, quī hominum ⁵milibus circiter XV āgmen hostium claudēbant et novissimis praesidiō erant, 15 ex itinere nostrōs latere apertō aggressi circumvenire, et id cōnspicātī Helvētī, quī in mōntem sēsē recēperant, rursus instāre et proelium redintegrāre coepērunt. Rōmāni conversā ⁶signa bipartitō intulērunt: prima ac secunda aciēs, ut victis ac submōtis resisteret, ⁷tertia, ut veniētēs 20 exciperet.

Topics for Study.

(1.) The ablative of manner. (2.) Roman arms. (3.) Causal clauses PILUM with *cum*. (4.) The dative of service. (5.) The idiom *pedem referre*.

25. ¹ *gladiis dēstrictis*, Introd. No. 116. ² *scūtis*, Introd. No. 102.

³ *pilorum*, Introd. No. 102. ⁴ *inflexisset*, H. 517; A. & G. 326; G. 586.

⁵ *milibus*, H. 420; A. & G. 248, c; G. 401. ⁶ *signa*, Introd. No. 103.

⁷ *tertia*, Introd. No. 125, 1) a.

The defeat of the Helvetii.

26. Ita **ancipiti** proeliō diū atque **ācritē** pūgnātum est. diū-
 tius cum sustinēre nostrōrum impetūs nōn possent, alterī sē, ut
 coeperant, in mōntem recēpērunt, alterī ad impedimenta et carrōs
 suōs sē contulērunt. nam hōc tōtō proeliō, cum ab hōrā septimā
 5 ad **vesperum** pūgnātum sit, āversum hostem vidēre nēmō potuit.
 ad multam noctem etiam ad impedimenta pūgnātum est, propterea
 quod prō vallō carrōs **oblēcerant** et ē locō superiōre in nostrōs
 venientēs tela cōniciēbant et nōnnūllī inter carrōs **rotāsque matarās**
 āc **trāgulās** subiciēbant nostrōsque **vulnerābant**. diū cum esset
 10 pūgnātum, impedimentis castrisque nostrī potiti sunt. ibi Orgeto-
 rigis filiā atque ūnus ē filiis captus est. ex eō proeliō circiter milia
 hominum CXXX **superfuērunt** eāque tōtā nocte continenter iē-
 runt: nūllam ¹ partem noctis itinere **intermissō** in finēs **Lingonum**
 [diē quartō] pervēnērunt, cum et propter vulnera militum et prop-
 15 ter **sepultūram** occisōrum nostrī [**trīduum morātī**] eōs sequi nōn
 potuissent. Caesar ad ² Lingonas **litterās nūntiōsque** mīsit, nē eōs
 frūmentō **nēve** aliā rē iuvārent: quī sī iuvissent, sē eōdem locō,
 quō Helvētiōs, habitūrum. ipse trīduō intermissō cum omnibus
 cōpiis eōs sequi coepit.

Topics for Study.

- (1.) The impersonal construction. (2.) Duration of time. (3.) Missive weapons.
 (4.) Greek form in accus. plur.

The Helvetii surrender. Six thousand try to escape.

20 27. Helvētīi omnium rērum **inopiā** adductī lēgātōs dē **dēditione**
 ad eum mīserunt. ¹ quī cum eum in itinere convēnissent sēque ad
 pedēs **prōiēcissent** suppliciterque locūtī flentēs pācem petissent,

26. ¹ *partem*, H. 379; A. & G. 256; G. 336. ² *Lingonas*, H. 68; A.
 & G. 63, f; G. 65, 2.

27. ¹ *qui*, H. 453; A. & G. 180, f; G. 610.

atque eōs in eō locō, quō tum essent, suum adventum expectāre cōsueverunt. eō postquam Caesar pervēnit, obsidēs, arma, servos, quī ad eōs perfūgiissent, poposcit. dum ea conquīruntur et cōferuntur, nocte intermissā circiter hominum milia VI eius pāgi, quī *Verbigēnus* appellātur, sive timōre perterriti, nē armis traditis supplicio ²adficerentur, sive spē salutis inducti, quod in tantā multitudīne deditiōrum suam fugam aut occultāri, aut omnīnō ignōrārī posse ³existimarent, primā nocte ē castris Helvētiorum egressi ad Rhēnum finēsque Germānōrum contendērunt.

Topics for Study.

- (1.) The relative pronoun taking the place of a conjunction with a demonstrative.
 (2.) The construction after verbs of fearing. (3.) Causal clauses with *quod* expressing the thought of some other person than the author.

The return of the Helvetii to their territory.

28. Quod ubi Caesar rescit, quōrum per finēs ierant, hīs, uti 10 conquīrerent et reducerent, sī sibi purgāti esse vellent, imperāvit: reductōs in hostium numerō habuit; reliquos omnēs obsidibus, armis, perfugis traditis in deditiōnem accēpit. Helvētios, Tulingos, Latovicos in finēs suos, unde erant profecti, reverti iussit, et quod omnibus fructibus amissis ¹domi nihil erat, quō famem to- 15 lerarent, Allobrogibus imperāvit, ut iis frumentī cōpiam facerent: ipsos oppida vicosque, quos incenderant, restituere iussit. id ea maximē ratiōne fecit, quod noluit eum locum, unde Helvētii discesserant, vacāre, nē propter bonitatem agrorum Germāni, quī trāns Rhēnum incolunt, ē suis finibus in Helvētiorum finēs trāns- 20 irent et finitimī Galliae prōvinciae Allobrogibusque essent. Boios, petentibus Haeduīs, quod egregiā virtute erant cōgniti, ut in fini-

27. ² *adficerentur*, H. 498, III; A. & G. 331, f; G. 550. ³ *existimarent*, H. 516, II; A. & G. 321; G. 628.

28. ¹ *domi*, H. 426, 2; A. & G. 258, d; G. 411, r. 2.

hus suis conlocārent, concessit; quibus illi agrōs dedērunt, quōsque postea in ²parem iūris libertātisque condiciōnem, atque ipsi erant, recēpērunt.

Topics for Study.

(1.) The locative case. (2.) The dative after *impero*. (3.) Compare the construction after *iubeo* with that after *impero*. (4.) The idiom *parem atque*.

The comparative estimate of the number of Helvetii who returned home and the number that had gone forth from their country.

29. In castris Helvētiōrum tabulae repertae sunt litteris Graecis cōfectae et ad Caesarem relatae, quibus in tabulis nōminatim ratiō cōfecta erat, ¹quī numerus domō ²exisset eōrum, quī arma ferre possent, et item sēparatim pueri, senēs mulierēsque. quārum omnium rerū summa erat capitum Helvētiōrum milia CCLXIII, Tulingōrum milia XXXVI, Latovicōrum XIII, Rauracōrum 10 XXIII, Boiōrum XXXII; ex his, quī arma ferre possent, ad milia XCII. summa omnium fuērunt ad milia CCCLXVIII eōrum, quī domum rediērunt, cēnsū habitō, ut Caesar imperāverat, repertus est numerus milium C et X.



Topics for Study.

(1.) The ablative of place. (2.) The form of the interrogative pronoun used adjectively. (3.) Subjunctive in indirect questions. (4.) Agreement of a verb with the predicate noun.

28. ²parem — *atque*, H. 451, 5; A. & G. 156, a; G. 643.

29. ¹qui, H. 188, II, 1; A. & G. 104, a; G. 106. ²exisset, H. 529, 1; A. & G. 334; G. 467.

30-54. THE WAR WITH ARIOVISTUS.

Ambassadors from almost all parts of Gaul congratulate Caesar and request a council.

30. Bellō Helvētiōrum cōfectō tōtius ferē Galliae lēgātī, principēs cīvitatū, ad Caesarem ¹grātulātum convēnērunt: intelligere sēsē, tametsi prō veteribus Helvētiōrum iniūriis populi Rōmāni ab his poenās bellō repetisset, tamen eam rem nōn minus ex ²usū terrae Galliae quam populi Rōmāni accidissee, propterea quod eōs conciliō flōrentissimis rēbus domōs suas Helvētiū reliquissent, uti tōtī Galliae bellum inferrent ³imperioque potirentur locumque domiciliō ex māgnā cōpiā dēligerent, quem ex omni Gallia opportunissimum ac fructuosissimum iudicassent, reliquāsque civitatēs stipendiariās habērent. petiērunt, uti sibi concilium tōtius Galliae in diem certam indicere idque Caesaris voluntate facere liceret: sēsē habere quāsdam rēs, quās ex commūni cōnsensū ab eō petere vellent. eā rē permissā diem conciliō cōstituērunt et iūreiurandō, nē quis ēnūntiāret, nisi quibus commūni cōnsiliō ⁴mandātum esset, inter sē sanxērunt.

15

Topics for Study.

- (1.) Distinction between the subjective and objective genitive. (2.) The Supine.
(3.) The mood and tense which represent the future perfect indicative in the indirect discourse. (4.) The ablative with special verbs.

Complaints made against Ariovistus and the Germans.

31. Eō conciliō dimissō idem principēs cīvitatū, qui ante fuerant, ad Caesarem revertērunt petiēruntque, uti sibi sēcretō in occultō dē suā omniumque salūte cum eō agere liceret. eā rē impetrātā sēsē omnēs flentēs ¹Caesari ad pedēs prōiēcērunt: nōn minus sē id contendere et labōrāre, nē ea, quae dixissent, ēnūntiā-

30. ¹ gratulatum, H. 546; A. & G. 302; G. 435. ² imperio, H. 421, I; A. & G. 249; G. 407. ³ mandatum esset, H. 524; A. & G. 336; G. 650.

31. ¹ Caesari, H. 384, 4, n. 2; A. & G. 235, a; G. 350, 1.

rentur, quam uti ea, quae ² vellent, impetrarent, propterea quod, si enuntiatum esset, summum in cruciatum se venturos viderent. locutus est pro his Divitiacus Haeduus: Galliae totius factiones esse duas: harum alterius principatum tenere Haeduos, alterius Arvernōs. hi cum tantopere de potentatū inter se multos annos contenderent, factum esse, uti ab Arvernīs Sēquanisque Germāni ³ mercōde arcesserentur. horum primō circiter milia XV Rhēnum transisse: posteaquam agrōs et cultum et cōpiās Gallōrum hominēs feri ac barbari adamassent, trāductōs plūrēs: nunc esse in Galliā 10 ad C et XX milium numerum. cum his Haeduos eorumque clientēs semel atque iterum armīs contendisse; magnam calamitatem pulsos accēpisse, omnem nobilitatem, omnem senātum, omnem equitatum amisisse. quibus proeliis calamitatibusque fractōs, quī et suā virtute et populi Rōmāni hospitio atque amicitia plurimum 15 ante in Galliā potuissent, coactos esse Sēquanīs obsidēs dare nobilissimōs civitatis, et iureiurandō civitatem obstringere, sese neque obsidēs repetituros neque auxilium a populo Rōmāno implorāturos neque recūsāturos, quō minus perpetuō sub illōrum dictione atque imperiō ⁴ essent. unum se esse ex omni civitate Haeduorum, quī 20 adduci nōn potnerit, ut iuraret aut liberōs suos obsidēs daret. ob eam rem se ex civitate profūgisse et ⁵ Rōmam ad senātum venisse auxilium postulātum, quod sōlus neque iureiurandō neque obsidibus teneretur. sed prius victōribus Sēquanīs quam Haeduīs victis accidisse, propterea quod Ariovistus, rex Germānōrum, in eorum 25 finibus cōsēdisset tertiamque partem agrī Sēquanī, quī esset optimus totius Galliae, occupāvisset et nunc de alterā parte tertiā Sēquanōs dēscēdere iubēret, propterea quod paucis ⁶ mēnsibus ante Harudum milia hominum XXIII ad eum venissent, quibus locus ac sedēs pararentur. futurum esse paucis annīs, uti omnes ex

31. ² vellent, H. 524; A. & G. 336, 2; G. 650. ³ mercede, H. 422; A. & G. 252; G. 404. ⁴ essent, H. 497, II, 2; A. & G. 317, b; G. 545, 2. ⁵ Romam, H. 380, II; A. & G. 258, b; G. 337. ⁶ mensibus, H. 430; A. & G. 250; G. 403.

Galliae finibus pellerentur atque omnēs Germānī Rhēnum trānsirent: neque enim cōferendum esse Gallicum cum Germānōrum agrō, neque hanc cōnsuetudinē victūs cum illā comparandam. Ariovistum autem, ut semel Gallōrum cōpiās proeliō vicerit, quod proelium factum sit ad **Magetobriam**, **superbē** et **crūdēlīter** impetere, obsidēs nōbillissimī cūiusque liberōs poscere et in eōs omnia exempla cruciātūsque **ēdere**, si qua rēs nōn ad nūtum aut ad voluntatē eius facta sit. hominem esse barbarum, **irācundum**, **temerārium**: nōn posse eius imperia diūtius sustinērī. ⁷ nisi si quid in Caesare populōque Rōmānō sit auxiliī, omnibus Gallis idem esse faciendum, quod Helvētīi fecerint, ut domō **ēmigrent**, aliud domicilium, aliās sēdēs, remōtās ā Germānīs, petant fōrtūnamque, **quaecumque** accidat, **experiantur**. haec si ēnūntiāta Ariovistō sint, nōn dubitāre, quā dē omnibus obsidibus, quī apud eum sūt, **gravissimum** supplicium ⁸ sūmat. Caesarem vel 15 auctōritātē suā atque exercitūs, vel recentī victōriā, vel nōmine populī Rōmānī dēterrere posse, nē mālōr multitudō Germānōrum ⁹ Rhēnum trādūcātur, Galliamque omnem ab Ariovistī iniuriā posse dēfendere.

Topics for Study.

- (1.) The idiom *Caesari ad pedes*. (2.) Subordinate clauses in indirect discourse. (3.) Purpose clauses with *quo*. (4.) The ablative of price. (5.) Accusative of limit of motion, *Romam ad senatum*. (6.) Construction with *quis* after verbs of doubting. (7.) Manner of denoting an interval between two events. (8.) The ablative of time. (9.) The predicate accusative. (10.) The partitive genitive. (11.) Hendiadys. (12.) Relative clauses of purpose.

The wretched lot of the Sequani.

32. Hāc orātiōne ab Divitiacō habitā omnēs, quī aderant, māgnō ²⁰ fletū auxilium ā Caesare petere coepērunt. animadvertit Caesar

31. ⁷ nisi si, H. 507, 3, N. 4; A. & G. 315, a; G. 591, R. 2. ⁸ sumat, H. 501, II, 2; A. & G. 332, g; G. 555, 2. ⁹ Rhenum, H. 376, N.; A. & G. 239, b; G. 331, R. 1.

ūnōs ex omnibus Sēquanōs nihil eārum rērum facere, quās cōteri facerent, sed **tristēs** capite **dēmissō** terram **intuērī**. ēius rei causa quae ¹esset, **mīrātus** ex ipsīs quaeſiit. nihil Sēquanī respondēre, sed in eādē **tristitiā** tacitī **permanēre**. cum ab his saepius quae-
 5 reret neque ūllam omnīnō **vōcem exprimere** posset, idē Divitiacus Haeduus respondit: hōc esse **miseriōrem** graviōremque fōrtūnam Sēquanōrum quam reliquōrum, quod sōlī nē in occultō quidem querī neque auxilium implōrāre audērent **absentis**que Ariovistī **crūdēlitātē**, velut sī cōram adesset, **horrērent**, proptereā quod reliquīs
 10 tamen fugae facultās darētur, ²Sēquanīs **vērō**, quī **intrā** finēs suōs Ariovistum recēpissent, quōrum oppida omnia in potestāte ēius essent, omnēs cruciātūs essent perferendī.

Topics for Study.

- (1.) The ablative absolute. (2.) The historical infinitive. (3.) Dative of agent. (4.) The indirect question.

Caesar resolves to remedy their evils.

33. His rēbus cōgnitīs Caesar Gallōrum animōs verbīs cōfirmāvit pollicitusque est ¹sibi eam rem **cūrae** futūram: māgnam sē
 15 habēre spem et beneficiō suō et auctōritāte adductum Ariovistum finem iniūriīs factūrum. hāc ōrātiōne habitā concilium dimisit. et ²**secundum** ea multae rēs eum hortābantur, quārē sibi eam rem **cōgitandam** et suscipiendam putāret, **imprimis** quod Haeduōs, frātēs cōsanguineōsque saepenumērō ā senātū appellātōs, in ser-
 20 vitūte atque in diciōne vidēbat Germānōrum tenērī eōrumque obsidēs esse apud Ariovistum ac Sēquanōs intellegēbat; quod in tantō imperiō populi Rōmānī **turpissimum** sibi et reipublicae esse arbitrābātur. **paulātīm** autem Germānōs cōnsuēscere Rñēnum

32. ¹ *esset*, H. 529; A. & G. 334; G. 467. ² *Sequanis*, H. 388; A. & G. 232; G. 355.

33. ¹ *sibi*, H. 390; A. & G. 233; G. 356. ² *secundum*, H. 433; A. & G. 153; G. 416.

trānsire et in Galliam māgnam eōrum multitudinem venīre populō Rōmānō **periculōsum** vidēbat, neque sibi hominēs ferōs ac barbarōs temperatūrōs existimābat, quīn, cum omnem Galliam occupāvissent, ut ante **Cimbri Teutonique** fēcissent, in prōvinciam exirent atque inde in Ītaliā contenderent, praesertim cum Sēquanōs ā prōvinciā nostrā Rhodanus divideret; quibus ³ rēbus quam mātūrrimē **occurrendum** putābat. ipse autem Ariovistus tantōs sibi **spīritūs**, tantam **adrogantiā** sūmpserat, ut ferendus nōn vidērētur.

Topics for Study.

(1.) The dative after compounds. (2.) The dative of service. (3.) The dative with special verbs. (4.) The preposition *secundum*. (5.) Relative clauses of result.

Caesar demands a conference with Ariovistus. The refusal of Ariovistus.

34. Quamobrem placuit eī, ut ad Ariovistum lēgātōs mitteret, quī ¹ ab eō ² postulārent, utī aliquem locum medium utriusque **conloquīō** diceret: velle sēsē dē rēpublicā et summīs utriusque rēbus cum eō agere. eī lēgātīōnī Ariovistus respondit: sī quid ipsī ā Caesare ³ **opus** esset, sēsē ad eum ventūrum fuisse; sī ⁴ quid ille sē velit, illum ad sē venīre oportēre. **praetereā** sē neque sine exercitū in eās partēs Galliae venīre audēre, quās Caesar **possidēret**, ¹⁵ neque exercitum sine māgnō **commeātū** atque **mōlimentō** in ūnum locum **contrahere** posse. sibi autem **mirum** vidērī, quid in suā Galliā, quam bellō vīcisset, aut Caesarī aut omninō populō Rōmānō ⁵ **negōtīi** esset.

Topics for Study.

(1.) The construction with *postulo*. (2.) The regular construction with *opus*; and the construction with *opus* as a predicate noun. (3.) The construction after verbs of asking. (4.) The dative of possession.

33. ³ *rebus*, H. 386; A. & G. 228; G. 347.

34. ¹ *ab eo*, H. 374, n. 3; A. & G. 239, c, n. 1; G. 339, n. 2. ² *postularent*, H. 497, 1; A. & G. 317; G. 630. ³ *opus*, H. 414, IV, n. 4; A. & G. 243, e, R.; G. 406. ⁴ *quid—se*, H. 374; A. & G. 239, c; G. 339. ⁵ *negotii*, H. 397; A. & G. 216; G. 369.

The second embassy.

35. His respōnsīs ad Caesarem relātis iterum ad eum Caesar lēgātōs cum his mandātis mittit: **quoniam** tantō suō populique Rōmānī beneficiō adfectus, cum in cōnsulātū suō rēx atque amīcus ā senātū appellātus esset, hanc sibi populōque Rōmānō grātiam
 5 referret, ut in conloquium venīre **invitātus** gravārētur neque dē commūnī rē dicendum sibi et cōgnōscendum putāret, haec esse, quae ab eō postulāret: prīmum nē quam hominum multitudinem amplius trāns Rhēnum in Galliam trādūceret; deinde obsidēs, quōs habēret ab Haeduīs, **redderet** Sēquanīsque permetteret, ut,
 10 quōs illi habērent, voluntāte eius reddere illis liceret; nēve Haeduōs ¹iniuriā lacesseret, nēve hīs sociīsve eōrum bellum inferret. sī id ita ²fēcisset, sibi populōque Rōmānō **perpetuam** grātiam atque amicitiam cum eō futūram: sī nōn impetrāret, sēsē, quoniam M. Messālā, M. Pisōne cōsulibus senātus cēnsuisset, uti, quicum-
 15 que Galliam prōvinciam obtinēret, quod **commodō** reipublicae facere posset, Haeduōs ceterōsque amīcōs populī Rōmānī dēfenderet, sēsē Haeduōrum iniuriās nōn **neglētūrum**.

Topics for Study.

(1.) The idiom *gratiam referre*. (2.) The repetition of prepositions. (3.) The ablative of manner. (4.) Conditional sentences in indirect discourse.

The reply of Ariovistus.

36. Ad haec Ariovistus respondit: iūs esse belli, ut, quī vicissent, iīs, quōs vicissent, **quemadmodum** vellent, imperārent: item
 20 populum Rōmānum ¹victis nōn ad alterius **praescriptum**, sed ad suum **arbitrium** imperāre cōsuēsse. sī ipse populō Rōmānō nōn **praescriberet**, quemadmodum suō iūre ūterētur, nōn oportēre sēsē ā populō Rōmānō in suō iūre impediri. Haeduōs sibi, quoniam belli fōrtūnam temptāssent et armīs **congressi** ac superāti

35. ¹ *iniuria*, H. 419, III, n. 2; A. & G. 243; G. 399. ² *fēcisset*, H. 527, 1; A. & G. 337; G. 656.

36. ¹ *victis*, H. 441; A. & G. 188; G. 204, n. 1, b.

essent, stipendiarios esse factos. magnam Caesarem iniuriam facere, qui suo adventu vectigalia sibi **deteriora** ² faceret. Haeduis se obsides redditurum non esse, neque iis neque eorum sociis iniuriā bellum **inlaturum**, si in eo **manerent**, quod convenisset, **stipendiumque quotannis penderent**; si id non fecissent, longē iis fraternum nomen populi Romani **afuturum**. quod sibi Caesar **denuuntiaret** se Haeduorum iniurias non neglecturum, neminem secum sine sua perniciē contendisse. cum vellet, ³ **congrederetur**: intelligitur. quid **invicti** Germani, **exercitatisimi** in armis, qui inter annos **quattuordecim tectum** non subissent, virtute possent. 10

Topics for Study.

- (1.) The substantive use of adjectives and participles. (2.) Relative clauses expressing cause. (3.) The mood which represents the imperative in indirect discourse. (4.) The idiom *longe* — *afuturum*.

Caesar hastens against Ariovistus and seizes Vesontio.

37. Haec eodem tempore Caesarī mandata referēbantur et lēgātī ab Haeduis et ā Trēverīs veniēbant: Haeduī ¹ **questum**, quod Harūdēs, qui nūper in Galliam ² **transportātī** essent, finēs eorum ³ **popularentur**: sēsē nē obsidibus quidem datīs pacem Ariovistī redimere potuisse; **Trēverī** autem, pāgōs centum **Suē-** 15 **bōrum** ad ripās Rhēnī cōsēdisse, qui Rhēnum trānsire cōnarentur; his praeesse **Nasum** et **Cimberium** frātrēs. quibus rēbus Caesar **vehementer** commōtus mātūrandum sibi existimāvit, nē, si nova manus Suēbōrum cum veteribus cōpiīs Ariovistī sēsē **coniūnxisset**, minus facile ⁴ **resistī** posset. itaque rē frūmentāriā 20 quam celerrimē potuit comparātā magnīs itineribus ad Ariovistum contendit.

36. ² *faceret*, H. 517; A. & G. 320, *e*; G. 633. ³ *congrederetur*, H. 523, III; A. & G. 339; G. 652.

37. ¹ *questum*, H. 546; A. & G. 302; G. 435. ² *transportati essent*, H. 524; A. & G. 336; 341, *a*; G. 508. ³ *popularentur*, H. 516, II; A. & G. 321; G. 628. ⁴ *resisti*, H. 384, 5; A. & G. 230; G. 207.

Topics for Study.

- (1.) The idiom *eodem tempore* — *et*. (2.) The dative with special verbs.
 (3.) The impersonal construction. (4.) Clauses introduced by *quod* expressing the reason of another.

38. Cum trīdūi ¹viam prōcēssisset, nūntiātum est eī Ariovistum cum suis omnibus cōpiis ad occupandum Vesontionem, ²quod est oppidum māximum Sēquanōrum, contendere trīdūque viam ā suis finibus prōfēcisse. id nē accideret, māgnopere sibi
 5 praecavendum Caesar existimābat. namque omnium rērum, quae ad bellum ūsuī erant, summa erat in eō oppidō facultās, idque nātūrā loci sic mūniebatur, ut māgnam ad dūcendum bellum daret facultātem, proptereā quod flūmen Dūbis ut circinō
 circumductum paene tōtum oppidum cingit; reliquum spatium,
 10 quod est nōn amplius pedum DC, quā flūmen intermittit, mōns continet māgnā altitudīne, ita ut radicēs mōntis ex utrāque parte rīpae flūminis contingant. hunc mūrus circumdatus arcem efficit et cum oppidō coniungit. hūc Caesar māgnis nocturnis diurnisque itineribus contendit occupātōque oppidō ibi praesidium
 15 conlocat.

Topics for Study.

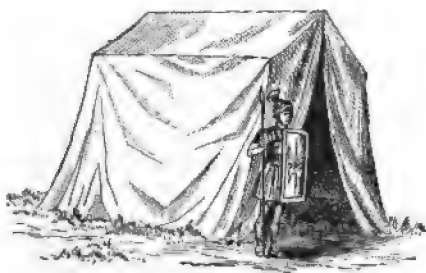
- (1.) The accusative of extent of space. (2.) The attraction of the relative. (3.) The gerundive. (4.) The ablative of characteristic.

Reports reach the Roman soldiers concerning the huge stature and remarkable skill of the Germans. The army is in a state of panic.

39. Dum paucōs diēs ad Vesontionem rei frumentariae comēātusque causā morātur, ex percontātiōne nostrōrum vōcibusque Gallōrum ac mercātorum, quī ingenti māgnitūdine corporum Germānōs, incrēdibili virtūte atque exercitātiōne in armīs esse
 20 praedicābant (saepenumerō sese cum hīs congressōs nē vultum

38. ¹ *viam*, H. 379; A. & G. 257; G. 335. ² *quod*, H. 445, 4; A. & G. 199; G. 614, R. 3.

quidem atque aciem oculorum dicēbant ferre potuisse), tantus **subitō** timor omnem exercitum occupāvit, ut nōn **mediocriter** omnium **mentēs** animōsque **perturbāret**. hīc primum ortus est ā ¹**tribūnis** militum, **praefectis** reliquisque, quī ex urbe amicitiae causā Caesarem secūti nōn māgnū in rē militārī ūsum habēs-
bant: quōrum ²alius aliā causā inlātā, quam sibi ad proficiē-
dum necessariam esse ³diceret, petēbat, ut eius voluntāte discēdere
liceret; nōnnūlli **pudōre** adductī, ut timōris suspiciōnem vitārent,
remanēbant. hī neque vultum **ingere** neque interdum lacrimās



TABERNACULUM.

tenere poterant: abditi in 10
tabernaculis aut suum **fā-**
tum querēbantur, aut cum
familiāribus suis commūne
periculum **miserābantur**.
vulgō tōtis castris tes- 15
tāmenta **obsignābantur**.
hōrum vōcibus ac timōre
paulatim etiam iī, quī
māgnū in castris ūsum

habēbant, militēs **centuriōnēs**que quīque equitātū praeerant, per-
turbābantur. quī sē ex hīs minus **timidōs** existimārī volēbant,
nōn sē hostem verērī, sed angustias itineris, māgnitudinem sil-
vārum, quae intercēderent inter ipsōs atque Ariovistum, aut ⁴**rem**
frumentāriam, ut satis commodē **supportārī** posset, timere dicēbant.
nōnnūlli etiam Caesarī renūntiābant, cum castra movērī ac signa 25
ferri iussisset, nōn fore dictō **audientēs** militēs neque propter
timōrem signa **lātūrōs**.

Topics for Study.

(1.) The idiom *alius alia*. (2.) Clauses which contain a statement on the author-
ity of another. (3.) The accusative of anticipation. (4.) The idiom *signa laturos*.

39. ¹ *tribunis militum*. Introd. No. 101. ² *alius alia*, H. 459, 1; A.
& G. 203, c; G. 319. ³ *diceret*, H. 528, I; A. & G. 341, d; G. 628. ⁴ *rem*
frumentariam, A. & G. 334, c; G. 468.

Caesar's speech.

40. Haec cum animadvertisset, convocātō cōnciliō omniumque
 ōrdinum ad id cōncilium adhibitīs centuriōnibus vehementer eōs
 incūsāvit: primum, quod, aut quam in partem aut quō cōnsiliō
 dūcerentur, sibi quaerendum aut cōgitandum ¹putārent. Ariovis-
 5 tum sē cōnsule cupidissimē populi Rōmānī anīcitiā appetisse:
 cūr hunc tam temerē quisquam ab officiō discessūrum ²iudicāret?
 sibi quidem ³persuādēri cōgnitīs suis postulātīs atque aequitāte
 condiciōnum perspectā eum neque suam neque populi Rōmānī
 grātiā repudiātūrum. quod si furōre atque āmentīā impulsus
 10 bellum intulisset, quid tandem verērentur? aut cūr dē suā vir-
 tūte aut dē ipsius diligentiā dēspērarent? factum ēius hostis
 periculum patrum nostrōrum memoriā, cum Cimbris et Teutonīs
 ā Gālō Mariō pulsīs nōn minōrem laudem exercitus quam ipse
 imperātor meritis ⁴vidēbātur; factum etiam nūper in Italiā
 15 servili tumultū, ⁵quōs tamen aliquid ūsus ac disciplina, quae ā
 nobis accēpissent, sublevārent. ex quō iudicārī posse, quantum
 habēret in sē ⁶boni cōstantia, proptereā quod, quōs aliquamdiū
 inermōs sine causā timuissent, hōs postea armātōs ac victōrēs
 superāssent. denique hōs esse eōsdem, quibuscum saepenumērō
 20 Helvētīi congressī nōn solum in suis, sed etiam in illōrum finibus
 plērumque superārīnt, quī tamen parēs esse nostrō exercitūi nōn
 potuerint. si quōs adversum proelium et fuga Gallōrum com-
 movēret, hōs, si quaerent, reperīre posse diftūrnitate belli
 defatigātis Gallis Ariovistum, cum multōs mēnsēs castrīs sē ac
 25 palūdbus tenuisset neque suī potestātem fecisset, dēspērāntēs iam
 dē pūgnā et dispersōs subitō adortum magis ratiōne et cōnsiliō

40. ¹ putarent, H. 516, II; A. & G. 321; 341, d; G. 628. ² iudicaret, H. 523, II, n; A. & G. 338; G. 651. ³ persuaderi, H. 301, I; A. & G. 230; G. 217. ⁴ videbatur, H. 524, 2, 2; A. & G. 336, b; G. 628, R. ⁵ quos, H. 445, 6; A. & G. 199, b. ⁶ boni, H. 397, 3; A. & G. 216, 3; G. 204, n. 2.

quam virtūte vicisse. cui ⁷rationi contrā hominēs barbarōs atque imperitōs locus fuisset, hāc nē ipsum quidem spērare nostrōs exercitūs capī posse. quī suum timōrem in rei frūmentāriae simulatiōnem angustiasque itineris cōferrent, facere adroganter, cum aut dē officiō imperatōris dēspērāre aut praescribere vidē-⁵ rentur. haec sibi esse cūrae; frūmentum Sēquanōs, Leuocōs, Lingonēs subministrāre, iamque esse in agris frūmenta mātūra; dē itinere ipsōs brevī tempore iudicatūrōs. quod nōn fore dictō audientēs militēs neque signa ⁸lātūrī ⁹dicantur, nihil sē eā rē commovērī: scīre enim, quibuscumque exercitus dictō audiēns ¹⁰nōn fuerit, aut male rē gestā fōrtūnam dēfuisse, aut aliquō facinore compertō avāritiam esse convictam. suam innocentiam perpetuā vitā, felicitātem Helvētiōrum bellō esse perspectam. itaque sē, quod in longiōrem diem conlātūrus fuisset, repraesentātūrum et proximā nocte dē quartā vigiliā castra mōtūrum, ut ¹⁵quam primum intellegere posset, ¹⁰utrum apud eōs pudor atque officium, an timor valeret. quod sī praetereā nēmō sequatur, tamen sē cum solā decimā legiōne itūrum, dē quā nōn dubitāret, sibi eam praetōriam cohortem futūram. huic legiōnī Caesar et indulserat praecipuē et propter virtūtem cōfidebat māximē. ²⁰

Topics for Study.

(1.) The rank of the centurions. (2.) The passive of intransitive verbs. (3.) Parenthetical clauses in indirect discourse. (4.) The antecedent implied in an adjective. (5.) The attraction of the antecedent. (6.) The personal construction with verbs of saying. (7.) Double questions. (8.) The dative of service. (9.) The partitive genitive. (10.) The subjunctive in interrogative sentences.

The ardor of the soldiers. The march.

41. Hāc orātiōne habitā mīrum in modum conversae sunt omnium mentēs, summaque alacritās et cupiditās bellī gerendī

40. ⁷rationi, H. 445, 9; A. & G. 200, b; G. 616. ⁸laturi, H. 536, 2; A. & G. 272, b. ⁹dicantur, H. 534, I, n. 1; A. & G. 330, b; G. 528.

¹⁰utrum — an, H. 353; A. & G. 211; G. 458.

innāta est, ¹prīncepsque decima legiō per tribūnōs militum eī grātiās ēgit, quod dē sē optimum iūdicium fēcisset, sēque esse ad bellum gerendum parātissimam cōfirmāvit. deinde reliquae legiōnēs per tribūnōs militum et primōrum ōrdinum centuriōnēs
 5 ēgērunt, utī Caesarī satisfacerent: sē neque **umquam** dubitāsse neque timuisse neque dē summā bellī suum iūdicium, sed ²imperātōris esse, existimāvisse. eōrum **satisfactiōne** acceptā et itinere **exquisitō** per Divitiacum, quod ex aliis eī māximam fidem habēbat, ut milium amplius **quīnquāgintā** circuitū locis
 10 apertis exercitum dūceret, dē quartā vigiliā, ut dixerat, profectus est. septimō diē, cum iter nōn intermitteret, ab explorātōribus certior factus est, Ariovistī cōpiās ā nostris milibus passuum quattuor et vīginti abesse.

Topics for Study.

(1.) The idiom *princeps egit*. (2.) The predicate genitive. (3.) The Subjunctive of result. (4.) The Roman legion. (5.) The Roman method of march.

The demands for a conference.

42. Cōgnitō Caesaris adventū Ariovistus lēgātōs ad eum mittit: 15 quod antea dē conloquiō postulāset, id per sē fieri licēre, quoniam propius accessisset, sēque id sine periculō facere posse existimāre. nōn **respuīt** condiōnem Caesar iamque eum ad **sānitātem** reverti arbitrābatur, cum id, quod antea petentī ¹dēnegāset, **ultrō** pollicērētur, māgnamque in spem veniēbat, prō suis tantis populique
 20 Rōmānī in eum beneficiis cōgnitis suis postulātis fore, uti **pertināciā** dēsisteret. diēs conloquiō dictus est ex eō diē quīntus. interim saepe ūltrō **citrō**que cum lēgātī inter eōs mitterentur, Ariovistus postulāvit, nē quem **peditem** ad conloquium Caesar

41. ¹ *princeps*, H. 443, n. 1; A. & G. 191; G. 525, n. 6. ² *imp-atoris*, H. 402; A. & G. 214, c; G. 366.

42. ¹ *denegasset*, H. 524; A. & G. 336, 2; G. 650.

addūceret: verērī sē, nē per insidiās ab eō circumvenirētur: uterque cum equitātū venīret: aliā ratiōne sē nōn esse ventūrum. Caesar, quod neque conloquium **interpositā** causā tollī volēbat, neque salutem suam Gallōrum equitātū com-5 mittere audēbat, commodissimum esse statuit omnibus equīs Gallis ²equitibus **dētrāctis** eō **legiōnariōs** milites legiōnis decimae, cui quam māximē cōfidēbat, **impōnere**, ut praesidium quam amīcissimum, sī ³quid ¹⁰opus ⁴factō esset, habēret. quod cum fieret, nōn **inridiculē** quīdam ex militibus decimae legiōnis dixit: plūs, quam pollicitus esset, Caesarem facere: pollicitum sē in cohortis praetōriae locō decimam legiōnem habitūrum ¹⁵ad equum **rescribere**.



MILES LEVIS ARMATURAE.

Topics for Study.

(1.) The dative instead of the ablative of separation. (2.) The adverbial accusative. (3.) The construction after *opus*. (4.) The periphrastic future.

Caesar's speech.

43. Plāntiēs erat māgna et in eā **tumulus terrēnus** satis **grandis**. hīc locus **aequō** ferē spatiō ab castris Ariovistī et Caesaris aberat. eō, ut erat dictum, ad conloquium vērēnunt. legiōnem Caesar, quam equīs **dēvēxerat**, ¹passibus ducentis ab ²⁰eō tumulō cōstituit. item equitēs Ariovistī parī intervāllō cōstitērunt. Ariovistus, ex equīs ut conloquerentur et praeter sē **dēnōs** ut ad conloquium addūcerent, postulāvit. ubi eō ventum

42. ² *equitibus*, H. 385, II, 2; A. & G. 229; G. 345, R. 1. ³ *quid*, H. 378; A. & G. 238, b; G. 333, 2. ⁴ *facto*, H. 414, N. 3; A. & G. 243, e; G. 406.

43. ¹ *passibus*, H. 379, 2; A. & G. 257, b; G. 403.

est, Caesar initiō orationis sua senātusque in eum beneficia commemorāvit, quod rex ² appellātus esset ā senatu, quod amicus, quod mūnera amplissima missa; quam rem et paucis hominum contigisse et pro magnis officiis consuesse tribui docēbat; illum, cum neque editum neque causam postulandī iustam habēret, beneficiō ac liberalitātē suā ac senātus ea praemia consecutum. docēbat etiam, quam veterēs quamque iustae causae necessitudinis ipsīs cum Haeduis intercēderent, quae senātuscōsulta quotiēna quamque honorifica in eōs facta essent, ut omni tempore totius Galliae principatū Haedui tenuissent, prius etiam, quam nostram amicitiam appetissent. populī Rōmānī hanc esse consuetudinē, ut sociōs atque amicōs nōn modo suī nihil dēperdere, sed grātiā, dignitātē, honōre auctiōrēs velit esse: quod vērō ad amicitiam populī Rōmānī attulissent, id iīs ēripi quis pati ¹⁵ ³ posset? postulāvit deinde eadem, quae lēgātis in mandātis dederat, nē aut Haeduis aut eōrum sociīs bellum inferret; obsidēs redderet; si nullam partem Germānōrum domum remittere posset, at nē ⁴ quōs amplius Rhēnum trānsire paterētur.

Topics for Study.

- (1.) The ablative of degree of difference. (2.) Causal clauses introduced by *quod*.
 (3.) The deliberative subjunctive in indirect discourse. (4.) The indefinite *quis* in compounds.

The answer of Ariovistus.

44. Ariovistus ad postulata Caesaris pauca respondit, de suis 20 virtutibus multa praedicavit; transisse Rhenum sese non sua sponte, sed rogatum et arcessitum a Gallis; non sine magna ¹ spe magnisque praemiis domum propinquosque reliquisse; sedes

43. ² *appellatus esset*, H. 523, 1; A. & G. 321; 341, d; G. 541. ³ *posset*, H. 523, II, 1, n.; A. & G. 338, a; G. 651. ⁴ *quos*, H. 455, 1; A. & G. 105, d; G. 315.

44. ¹ *spe* — *praemiis*, H. 636, III, 2; A. & G. 385, No. 13; G. 693.

habere in Gallia ab ipsis concessas, obsides ipsorum voluntate datos; stipendium capere iure belli, quod victores victis imponere consueverint. non sese Gallis, sed Gallios sibi bellum intulisse: omnes Galliae civitates ad se oppugnandum venire ac contra se castra habuisse; eas omnes copias a se uno proelio pulsas ac superatas esse. si iterum experiri velint, se iterum paratum esse **decertare**; si pace uti velint, **iniquum** esse de stipendio recusare, quod sua voluntate ad id tempus pependerit. amicitiam populi Romani ² sibi **ornamento** et praesidio, non **detrimeto** esse oportere, idque se ea spe petisse. si per populum 10 Romanum stipendium remittatur et dediticii **subtrahantur**, non minus **libenter** sese recusaturum populi Romani amicitiam, quam appetierit. quod multitudinem Germanorum in Galliam traducat, id se sui muniendi, non Galliae **impugnandae** causam facere; eius rei **testimonium** esse, quod nisi rogatus non venerit, et quod bellum 15 non intulerit, sed defenderit. se prius in Galliam venire, quam populum Romanum. **numquam** ante hoc tempus exercitum populi Romani Galliae provinciae fines egressum. quid sibi vellet? cur in suas possessiones veniret? provinciam suam hanc esse Galliam, **sicut** illam nostram. ut ipsi concedi non oporteret, 20 si in nostros fines impetum faceret, sic item nos esse iniquos, qui in suo iure se **interpellaremus**. quod fratres a senatu Haeduos appellatos diceret, non se tam barbarum neque tam imperitum esse rerum, ut non sciret neque bello Allobrogum proximo Haeduos Romanis auxilium tulisse neque ipsos in his **contentionibus**. 25 quas Haeduus secum et cum Sequanis habuissent, auxilio populi Romani usos esse. debere se **suspiciari simulata** Caesarem amicitiam, quod exercitum in Gallia habeat, sui **opprimendi** causam habere. qui nisi decedat atque exercitum **deducat** ex his **regionibus**, sese illum non pro amico, sed hoste habiturum. quod si eum inter- 30 fecerit, multis sese nobilibus principibusque populi Romani **gratum**

44. ² sibi ornamento, H. 390, l; A & G 233; G. 356.

esse factūrum: id sē ab ipsis per eōrum nūntiōs ³compertum habēre, quōrum omnium grātiā atque amicitiam eīus morte redimere posset. quod sī dēcessisset et liberā possessionē Galliae sibi trādidisset, māgnō sē illum praemiō remūnerātūrum et quaecumque bella gerī vellet, sine ullō eīus labōre et periculō cōfectūrum.

Topics for Study.

- (1.) Hendiadys. (2.) The dative of service. (3.) The genitive with adjectives. (4.) The impersonal construction. (5.) The ablative of time.

Caesar's reply. The conference broken off by an attack of the Germans.

45. Multa ab Caesare in eam sententiam dicta sunt, quārē negōtiō dēsistere nōn ¹posset, et neque suam neque populī Rōmānī cōnsuetūdinem patī, utī optimē merentēs sociōs dēsereret, neque sē iudicāre Galliam potius esse Ariovistī quam populī Rōmānī. bellō superātōs esse Arvernōs et Rutēnōs ab Q. Fābiō Māximō, quibus populus Rōmānus ignōvisset neque in prōvinciam redēgisset neque stipendium imposuisset. quod sī ²antiquissimum quodque tempus spectārī oportēret, populī Rōmānī iūstissimum esse in Galliā imperium; sī iudiciū sēnātūs observārī oportēret, liberā debēre esse Galliam, quam bellō victam suis lēgibus ūtī voluisset.

Topics for Study.

- (1.) The indirect question. (2.) Distinction between ablative of agent and ablative of means. (3.) The dative after special verbs. (4.) Quisque with superlatives.

46. Dum haec in conloquiō ¹geruntur, Caesarī nūntiātum est, equitēs Ariovistī propius ²tumulum accēdere et ad nostrōs adē-

44. ³ compertum habere, H. 388, 1, n.; A. & G. 292, c; G. 238.

45. ¹ posset, H. 529, 1; A. & G. 334; G. 467. ² antiquissimum quodque, H. 458, 1; A. & G. 93, c; G. 318, 2.

46. ¹ geruntur, H. 467, 4; A. & G. 276, c; G. 229, B. ² tumulum, H. 437, 1; A. & G. 234, c; G. 359, n. 1.

quitāre, lapidēs tēlaque in nostrōs cōnicere. Caesar loquendi finem facit sēque ad suōs recēpit suisque imperāvit, nē quod omnīnō tēlum in hostēs rēicerent. nam *etāi* sine ullō periculō legiōnis delēctae cum equitatū proelium fore vidēbat, tamen committendum nōn putābat, ut pulsīs hostibus dici posset eōs ab sē per fidem in conloquiō circumventōs. posteāquam in *vulgus* militum *elātum* est, quā adrogantiā in conloquiō Ariovistus ūsus ³ omni Galliā Rōmānis *interdixisset*, impetumque in nostrōs eius equitēs fēcissent, eaque rēs conloquium ut *dirēmisset*, multō māior alacritās studiumque pūgnandī māius exercitū *iniec*tum est. 10

Topics for Study.

(1.) The regular tense used with *dum*. (2.) The two constructions after *proprius*, *propior*, *proxime*, *proximus*. (3.) The construction with *interdixisset*. (4.) The objective genitive.

The ambassadors sent to Ariovistus are put in chains.

47. ¹ Biduō post Ariovistus ad Caesarem lēgātōs mittit: velle sē dē his rēbus, quae inter eōs agī coeptae neque perfectae essent, agere cum eō: utī aut iterum conloquiō diem cōstitueret, aut, si id minus vellet, ex suīs [lēgātīs] aliquem ad sē mitteret. conloquendī Caesarī causā visā nōn est, et eō magis, quod pridē ¹⁵ eius diēi Germānī retinēri nōn poterant, quīn in nostrōs tēla ² cōnicerent. lēgātum ex suīs sēsē magnō cum periculō ad eum missūrum et hominibus feris obiectūrum existimābat. commodissimum visum est, Gaiū Valerium Procillum, C. Valeri Cabūri filium, summā virtūte et hūmānitāte *adulēscētem*, cuius pater ²⁰ ā Gaiō Valeriō Flaccō ³ civitatē dōnātus erat, et propter fidem et propter linguae Gallicae scientiam, quā multā iam Ariovistus

46. ³ *omni Gallia*, H. 413; A. & G. 243; G. 390, 2.

47. ¹ *biduo*, H. 430; A. & G. 250; G. 403, n. 4. ² *conicerent*, H. 504, 4; A. & G. 319, d; G. 554. ³ *civitate*, H. 384 II, 2; A. & G. 225, d; G. 348.

longinquā cōnsuētūdine ūtēbātur, et quod in eō peccandī Germānis causa nōn esset, ad eum mittere, et M. Metium, qui hospitio Ariovistī ūtēbātur. hīs mandāvit, ut, quae diceret Ariovistus, cōgnōscerent et ad sē referrent. quōs cum apud sē in castris
 5 Ariovistus cōspēxisset, exercitū suō praesente conclāmāvit: quid ad sē venirent? an speculandī causā? conantēs dicere prohibuit et in catēnās coniēcit.

Topics for Study.

- (1.) The ablative of degree of difference. (2.) *Coepti* with a passive infinitive.
 (3.) The construction after verbs of hindering. (4.) The constructions with *domare*.

The German method of fighting.

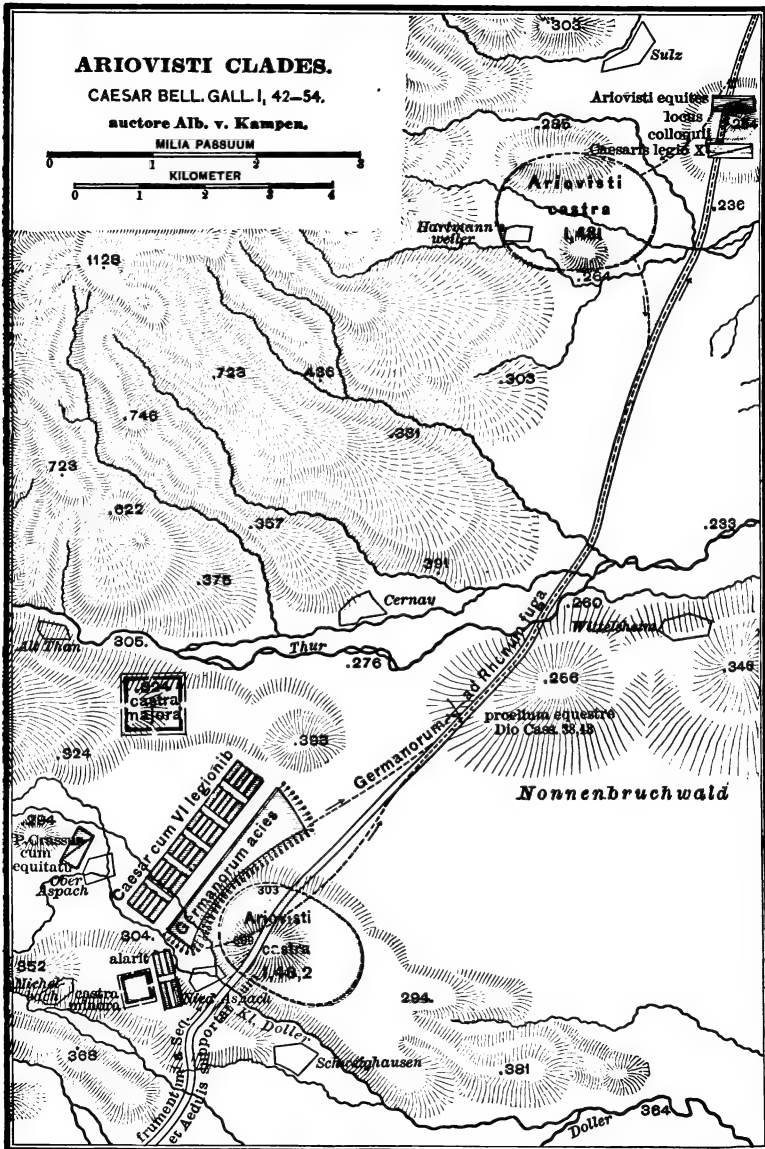
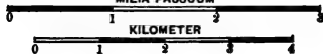
48. Eōdem diē castra prōmōvit et milibus passuum sex ā Caesaris castris sub mōnte cōnsēdit. postridiē eiūs diēi praeter
 10 castra Caesaris suās cōpiās trādūxit et milibus passuum duōbus ūltrā eum castra fēcit eō cōnsiliō, utī frūmentō commeātūque, quī ex Sēquanīs et Haeduis ¹supportārētur, Caesarē interclūderet. ex eō diē diēs continuōs quīnque Caesar prō castris suās cōpiās prōdūxit et aciem instrūctam habuit, ut, si vellet
 15 Ariovistus proeliō contendere, ei potestās nōn deesset. Ariovistus hīs omnibus diēbus exercitum castris continuit, equestri proeliō cotidie contendit. Genus hōc erat pūgnae, quō sē Germāni exercuerant. equitum milia erant sex, totidem numerō peditēs velocissimī ac fortissimī, quōs ex omni cōpiā singulī
 20 singulōs suae salutis causā dēlēgerant: cum hīs in proeliis versābantur. ad hōs sē equitēs recipiēbant: hī, si quid erat dūrius, concurrēbant: si quī graviore vulnere acceptō equō dēciderat, circumsistēbant; si quō erat longius prōdeundum aut celerius recipiendum, tanta erat hōrum exercitātiōne celeritās, ut iubis
 25 equōrum sublevātī cursum adaequārent.

48. ¹ *supportaretur*, H. 529, II; A. & G. 342; G. 629.

CAESAR BELL. GALL. I, 42-54.

auctore Alb. v. Kampen.

auctore Alb. v. Kampen.

MILIA PASSUUM

Topics for Study.

- (1.) The manners of the Germans. (2.) The subjunctive by attraction. (3.) The ablative of time. (4.) The ablative of specification.

Ariovistus attacks the lesser camp of Caesar, but does not dare to contend in battle.

49. Ubi eum ¹castris sē tenēre Caesar intellēxit, nē diūtius commeātū prohiberētur, ūltrā eum locum, quō in locō Germani cōnsēderant, circiter passūs sexcentōs ab iis, castris **idōneum** locum delēgit acieque triplici instructā ad eum locum vēnit. primam et secundam aciem in arvis esse, ²tertiam castra mūnīre iussit. hic locus ab hoste circiter passūs sexcentōs, utī dictum est, aberat. eō circiter hominum numerō sēdecim milia expedita cum omni equitatū Ariovistus mīsīt, quae cōpiae nostrōs perterrērent et mūnitiōne ³prohiberent. nihilō **sētius** Caesar, ut ante cōstituerat, duās acies hostem **prōpulsāre**, tertiam opus perficere 10 iussit. mūnītis castris duās ibi legiōnēs reliquit et partem auxiliōrum, quattuor reliquās in castra māiōra redūxit.

Topic for Study.

The Roman camp.

50. Proximō diē institūtō suō Caesar ē castris utrīque cōpiās suās edūxit **paulumque** ā māiōribus castris **prōgressus** aciem instrūxit, hostibus pūgnandi potestātem fēcīt. ubi nē tum quidem 15 eōs prōdire intellēxit, circiter **meridiem** exercitum in castra redūxit. tum dēmum Ariovistus partem suārum cōpiārum, quae castra minōra oppūgnāret, mīsīt. **acriter utrimque usque** ad vesperum pūgnātum est. sōlis occāsū suās cōpiās Ariovistus multis et inlātis et acceptis vulneribus in castra redūxit. cum 20 ex captivis quaereret Caesar, quamobrem Ariovistus proeliō nōn

49. ¹ *castris*, Introd. No. 121. ² *tertiam*, Introd. No. 125, 1) a. ³ *pro-*
hiherent, H. 497, 1; A. & G. 317; G. 630.

dēcertāret, hanc reperiēbat causam, quod apud Germānōs ea cōn-
suētūdō ¹esset, ut mātṛēsfamiliae eōrum **sortibus** et **vāticinātiō-**
nibus dēclārārent, ²utrum proelium committī ex ūsū esset, **necne** :
eūs ita dicere : nōn esse **fās** Germānōs superāre, sī ante novam
5 **lūnam** proeliō contendissent.

Topics for Study.

- (1.) The mood used with *quod* to assign a reason on another's authority. (2.)
Clauses of result. (3.) Double questions.

The battle.

51. Postridiē eiūs diēi Caesar praesidiō utrīque castrīs, quod
satis esse vīsum est, reliquit, omnis ¹**ālārīōs** in cōnspectū hos-
tium prō castrīs minōribus cōstituit, quod minus multitudine
militum legiōnāriōrum prō hostium numerō valēbat, ut ad **spe-**
10 **ciem** ālārīs ūterētur; ipse triplici instructā aciē usque ad castra
hostium accessit. tum dēmuin necessāriō Germānī suās cōpiās
castrīs edūxērunt **generātīmque** cōstituērunt paribus intervallīs,
Harūdēs, **Marcomanōs**, **Tribocēs**, **Vanglonēs**, **Nemētēs**, **Sedusiōs**,
Suēbōs, omnemque aciem suam **rēdis** et carrīs circumdedērunt, nē
15 qua spēs in fugā relinquerētur. eō mulierēs imposuērunt, quae
in proelium proficiscentēs milites **passis** manibus flentēs implorā-
bant, nē sē in servitūtem Rōmānis trāderent.

Topic for Study.

The Roman legion.

52. Caesar singulis legiōnibus singulōs lēgātōs et ¹**quaestōrem**
praefecit, uti eōs testēs suae quisque virtūtis habēret; ipse ā
20 dextrō cornū, quod eam partem minimē firmam hōstium esse

50. ¹ *esset*, H. 516, II; A. & G. 321; 341, *d*; G. 541; 628. ² *utrum-*
necne, H. 353, N. 3; A. & G. 211; G. 459.

51. ¹ *alarios*, Introd. No. 107.

52. ¹ *quaestorem*, Introd. No. 110, *c*.

animadverterat, proelium commisit. ita nostri acriter in hostes signō datō impetum fecerunt, itaque hostes **repentē** celeriterque **prōcurrerunt**, ut spatium pila in hostes cōniciendī nōn darētur. reiectis pilis, **comminus** gladiis pugnatum est. at Germāni, celeriter ex cōsuētūdine suā phalange factā impetūs gladiōrum ex-5 cēperunt. repertī sunt complūrēs nostri militēs, quī in ² phalangas ³ insilirent et scūta manibus **revellerent** et dē superō vulnerarent. cum hostium aciēs ā sinistrō **cornū** pulsa atque in fugam conversa esset, ā dextrō cornū vehementer multitudine suorum nostram aciem **premēbant**. id cum animadvertisset **Publius Crassus** 10 adulēscēns, quī equitātū praeerat, quod expeditior erat quam hī, quī inter aciem versābantur, ⁴ tertiam aciem laborantibus nostris **subsidiō** misit.

Topics for Study.

(1.) The gerund with direct object. (2.) The Greek accusative plural. (3.) The subjunctive of characteristic. (4.) The idiom *a sinistro cornu*. (5.) The dative of service.

The defeat of the Germans. Caesar leads his army into winter quarters and sets out for Cisalpine Gaul.

53. Ita proelium restitutum est, atque omnes hostes **terga** **vertērunt** neque prius **fugere** dēstitērunt, quam ad flūmen Rhē-15 num mīlia passuum ex eō locō circiter quīnque pervēnerunt. ibi perpauci aut viribus cōfisi **trānāre** contendērunt aut lintribus **inventis** sibi salutem reperērunt. in hīs fuit Ariovistus, quī **nāviculam dēligātā** ad ripam **nactus** eā profūgit: reliquōs omnes cōsecūtī equitēs nostri interfecērunt. duae fuērunt Ariovisti 20 uxōrēs, una **Suēba** ¹ nātiōne, quam domō sēcum dūxerat, altera **Nōrica**, rēgis **Voccionis** soror, quam in Galliā dūxerat ā frātre

52. ² *phalangas*, H. 68; A. & G. 63, *f*; G. 65, R. 2. ³ *insilirent*, H. 503, I; A. & G. 320, *a*; G. 631, 2. ⁴ *tertiam aciem*, Introd. No. 125, 1) *a*.

53. ¹ *natione*, H. 424; A. & G. 253; G. 397.



SIGNUM.

missam: utraque in eā fugā perierunt. duae filiae hārum, altera occisa, altera capta est. Gāius Valerius Prociſſus, cum ā custōdibus in fugā ²trinis catēnis **vinctus traherētur**, in ipsum Caesarem hostēs ³equitātū persequentem **incidit**. quae quidem rēs Caesarī nōn minōrem quam ipsa victōria **voluptātem** attulit, quod hominem **honestissimum** prōvinciae Galliae, suum familiārem et **hospitem**, ēreptum ē manibus hostium sibi restitūtum vidēbat, neque eius calamitāte dē tantā voluptāte et **grātulātiōne** quicquam fōrtūna dēminuerat. is sē praesente dē sē **ter** sortibus cōsultum dicēbat, utrum igni **statim** **neocārētur**, an in aliud tempus **reservārētur**: sortium beneficio sē esse **incolumem**. item M. Mētius repertus et ad eum reductus est.

Topics for Study.

(1.) Semi-deponent verbs. (2.) The ablative of specification. (3.)

Distributive numerals.

54. Hōc proeliō trāns Rhēnum nūntiātō Suēbī, quī ad ripās Rhēnī vēnerant, domum revertī coepērunt; quōs **Ubī**, quī proximi ¹Rhēnum incolunt, perterritōs insecūtī, māgnū ex hīs nūmerum occidērunt. Caesar ūnā **aestāte** duobus māximīs bellis ²⁰cōfectūs mātūrius paulō, quam tempus annī postulābat, in ²hīberna in Sēquanōs exercitum dēdūxit, hībernīs Labiēnum **praeposuit**; ipse in citeriōrem Galliam ad conventūs agendōs profectus est.

Topics for Study.

(1.) The accusative of limit of motion. (2.) The omission of the preposition with this accusative. (3.) The two possible constructions with *proximi*. (4.) The gerundive construction.

53. ²trinis, H. 172, 3; A. & G. 95, *b*; G. 97, 3. ³equitatu, Introd. No. 125, 1) *b*.

54. ¹Rhenum, H. 391, II, 2; A. & G. 234, *e*; G. 359, *n*. 1. ²hiberna, Introd. No. 121.

C. IULII CAESARIS
DE BELLŌ GALLICŌ

COMMENTARIUS SECUNDUS.

THE BELGIAN WAR.

The Belgian confederacy. Caesar proceeds against the Belgae.



1. Cum esset Caesar in citeriōre Galliā [in hibernis], ita uti suprā dēmōstrāvimus, crēbri ad eum rūmōrēs adferēbantur, litterisque item Labiēni certior fiēbat omnēs Belgās, ¹quam tertiam esse Galliae partem dixerāmus, contrā populum Rōmānum **coniūrāre** obsidēsque inter sē dare. ²coniūrandī hās esse causās: primum, quod ³vererentur, nē omnī pācātā Galliā ad eōs¹⁰ exercitus noster addūcerētur; deinde, quod ab nōnnūllis Gallis **solicitārentur**, partim quī, ut Germānōs diūtius

in Galliā versārī nōluerant, ita populī Rōmānī exercitum hiemāre atque **inveterāscere** in Galliā molestē ferēbant, partim quī mō-¹⁵**bilitāte** et **levitāte** animī ⁴novīs imperiis studēbant, ab nōnnūllis etiam, quod in Galliā ā potentiōribus atque iis, quī ad

1. ¹ *quam*, H. 445, 4; A. & G. 199; G. 614, 3, *b*. ² *coniurandi*, H. 542, I; A. & G. 298; G. 428. ³ *vererentur*, H. 516, II; A. & G. 321, 341, *d*; G. 541. ⁴ *novis imperiis*, H. 385; A. & G. 227; G. 346.

condūcendōs hominēs facultātēs habēbant, vulgō rēgna occupābantur, quī minus facile eam rem imperiō nostrō cōsequī poterant.

Topics for Study.

- (1.) The attraction of the antecedent. (2.) The genitive of the ; erūd. (3.) *Quod* assigning a reason on the authority of another. (4.) The idiom *molestē ferebant*. (5.) The ablative of cause. (6.) The dative with special verbs.

2. His nūntiis litterisque commōtus Caesar duās legiōnēs in 5 citeriōre Galliā novās cōscripsit et ¹in itā aestāte, in interiōrem Galliam quī dēdūceret, Quintum **Pedūm** lēgātū mīsīt. ipse, cum primum pābuli cōpia esse ²inciperet, ad exercitū venit. dat negōtiū **Senonibus** reliquisque Gallis; quī finitimī Belgis erant, utī ea, quae apud eōs gerantur, cōgnōscant sēque dē his 10 rēbus certiōrem faciant. hī oōnstanter omnēs nūntiāvērunt manūs cōgī, exercitū in ūnum locum condūcī. tum vērō dubitandum nōn existimāvit, quā ad eōs proficiscerētur. rē frūmentāriā comparātā castra movet ³diēbusque circiter quīndecim ad finēs Belgārū pervenit.

Topics for Study.

- (1.) The ablative absolute. (2.) Relative clause of purpose. (3.) The idiom *cum primum*. (4.) *Cum* in temporal clauses. (5.) The impersonal construction.

The Remi submit to Caesar and inform him of the strength of the confederates.

15 3. Eō cum dē imprōvīsō celeriusque omnī ¹opiniōne vēnisset, **Rēmī**, quī proximī ²Galliae ex Belgis sunt, ad eum lēgātōs **Iccium** et **Andecumborium**, primōs civitātis, mīsērunt, quī ³dicerent sē suaque omnia in fidem atque in potestātem populī Rōmānī per-

2. ¹ *in ita aestate*, H. 431; A. & G. 255; G. 409. ² *inciperet*, H. 521, II, 2; A. & G. 325; G. 585. ³ *diebus*, H. 429; A. & G. 256; G. 393.

3. ¹ *opinionē*, H. 417; A. & G. 247; G. 398. ² *Galliae*, H. 391, I; A. & G. 234, a; G. 359. ³ *dicerent*, H. 497, I; A. & G. 317; G. 630.

mittere, neque sē cum Belgis reliquīs **cōnsēnsisse** neque contrā populum Rōmānum coniūrāsse, parātōsque esse et obsidēs dare et imperāta facere et oppidis recipere et frūmentō cēterisque rēbus iuvāre; reliquōs omnēs Belgās in armīs esse, Germānōsque, quī **cis** Rhēnum incolant, sēsē cum hīs coniūnxisse, tantumque esse eōrum omnium furōrem, ut nē **Suessiōnēs** quidem, frātrēs cōnsanguineōsque suōs, quī eōdem ⁴iūre et eīsdem lēgibus ūtantur, ūnum imperium ūnumque magistrātum cum ipsīs habeant, dētērrere potuerint, quin cum hīs cōnsentirent.

Topics for Study.

- (1.) The idiom *celerius omni opinione*. (2.) The dative after adjectives.
(3.) Adjectives used substantively. (4.) The two possible constructions after *paratus*.

4. Cum ab hīs quaereret, quae cīvitatēs, quantaēque in armīs 10 essent et quid in bellō ¹possent, sic reperiēbat: **plērōsque** Belgās esse ortōs ab Germānis ²Rhēnumque **antiquitus** trāductōs propter loci **fertilitātem** ibi cōsēdisse Gallōsque, quī ea loca incoherent, **expulisse**, sōlōsque esse, quī patrum nostrōrum memoriā omni Galliā vēxātā Teutonōs Cimbrōsque intrā finēs suōs **ingredi** 15 prohibuerint; quā ex rē fieri, utī eārum rērum memoriā māgnam sibi auctōritātem māgnōsque spīritūs in rē militārī sūmerent. dē numerō eōrum omnia sē habēre **explōrāta** Rēmī dicēbant, proptereā quod **propinqūtatibus** adfinitātibusque coniūctī, quantam quisque multitudinem in commūnī Belgārum conciliō ad id bellum pollicitus sit, cōgnōverint. plūrimum inter eōs **Bellovacōs** et virtūte et auctōritāte et hominum numerō valēre: hōs posse cōficere armāta milia centum: pollicitōs ex eō numerō **ēlēcta** LX, tōtius belli imperium sibi postulāre. Suessiōnēs suōs esse finitimōs; lātissimōs **ferācissimōsque** agrōs possidēre. apud eōs 25

3. ⁴ iure, H. 421, I; A. & G. 249; G. 407.

4. ¹ possent, H. 529, I; A. & G. 334; G. 467. ² Rhenum, H. 376, n.; A. & G. 239, 2, n. 2; G. 331, R. 1.

fuisse rēgem nostrā etiam memoriā Divitiacum, tōtius Galliae potentissimum, quī ³ cum māgnae partis hārum regiōnum, tum etiam Britanniae imperium obtinuerit: nunc esse rēgem Galbam: ad hunc propter iūstitiam prūdentiāque tōtius belli summam omnium voluntāte dēferri: oppida habēre numerō XII, pollicērī milia armāta quīnquāgintā: totidem Nervīōs, quī māximē ferī inter ipsōs habeantur longissimēque absint; XV milia Atrebatēs, Ambianōs X milia, Morinōs XXV milia, Menapiōs VII milia, Caletōs X milia, Vellocassēs et Viromanduōs totidem, Aduātucōs 10 decem et novem milia; Condrūsōs, Eburōnēs, Caeroesōs, Paemānōs, quī unō nōmine Germānī appellantur, arbitrārī ad XL milia.

Topics for Study.

- (1.) The adverbial accusative. (2.) The indirect question. (3.) The two accusatives with transitive verbs compounded with a preposition. (4.) The idiom *plurimum valere*. (5.) Correlatives.

Caesar encamps on the banks of the Axona.

5. Caesar Rēmōs cohortātus liberāliterque ōrātiōne prōsecūtus omnem senātum ad sē convenīre principumque liberōs obsidēs 15 ad sē addūcī iussit. quae omnia ab hīs diligenter ad diem facta sunt. ipse Divitiacum Haeduum māgnopere cohortātus docet, quantō opere rei pūblīcae communisque salutis ¹ intersit manūs hostium distinērī, nē cum tantā multitudine unō tempore cōnfigendum sit. id fierī posse, sī suās cōpiās Haeduī in finēs 20 Bellovacōrum intrōdūxerint et eōrum agrōs ² populārī coeperint. hīs mandātis eum ab sē dimittit. postquam omnēs Belgārū cōpiās in unum locum coāctās ad sē venīre vīdit, neque iam longē abesse ab iīs, quōs miserat, explorātōribus et ab Rēmīs cōgnōvit, flūmen Axonam, quod est in extrēmīs Rēmōrum finī-

4. ³ cum — tum, H. 554, I, 5; A. & G. 155, a, ex. 4; G. 588.

5. ¹ intersit, H. 406, III; A. & G. 222; G. 381. ² populārī, H. 533, I, 1; A. & G. 271; G. 423.

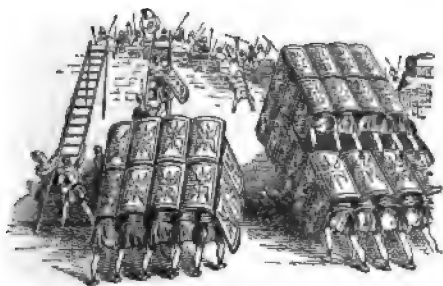
bus, exercitum trādūcere mātūrāvit atque ibi castra posuit. quae res et latus ūnum castrōrum ripis flūminis ³ mūniēbat et post eum quae essent tūta ab hostibus reddēbat et, commeātūs ab Rēuīs reliquīsque civitatibus ut sine periculō ad eum portārī possent, efficiēbat. in eō flūmine pōns erat. ibi praesidium ⁵ pōnit et in alterā parte flūminis Q. Titurium Sabinum lēgātum cum sex ⁴ cohortibus relinquit; castra in altitudinem pedum duodecim ⁵ vāllō ⁶ fossāque duodēvigintī pedum mūnīre iubet.

Topics for Study.

(1.) The complementary infinitive. (2.) The intensive pronoun. (3.) The construction with *interest*. (4.) The ablative of manner. (5.) Substantive clauses of result. (6.) The Roman method of fortifying the camp.

Bibrax, a town of the Remi, attacked by the Belgae. Caesar relieves the siege and fortifies a camp.

6. Ab hīs castrīs oppidum Rēmōrum ¹ nōmine Bibrax aberat milia passuum octō. id ex itinere māgnō inpetū Belgae oppū- 10



TESTUDO.

gnāre coepērunt. aegrē eō diē sustentātum est. Gallōrum eadem atque Belgārum oppūgnātiō est haec. ubi circumiectā ¹⁵ multitudīne hominū tōtis ² moenibus undique in mūrū lapidēs iaci ³ coepti sunt mūrusque dēfēnsōribus nūdātus ²⁰

est, testūdine factā [portās] succēdunt mūrūque subruunt.

5. ³ muniebat, Introd. No. 125, 2). ⁴ cohortibus, Introd. No. 99. ⁵ vallo, Introd. No. 121, b. ⁶ fossa, Introd. No. 121, a, and note.

6. ¹ nomine, H. 424; A. & G. 253; G. 397. ² moenibus, H. 425, II, 1; A. & G. 253, f; G. 389. ³ coepti sunt, H. 297, I, 1; A. & G. 143, a; G. 423, 2, n. 3.

quod tum facile fiebat. nam cum tanta multitudō lapidēs ac tēla cōnicerent, in mūrō cōsistendī potestās erat nulli. cum finem oppugnandī nox fecisset, Iccius Rēinus, summā nobilitate et grātiā inter suōs, quī tum oppidō praefuerat, ūnus ex iis, qui lēgātī dē pāce ad Caesarem vēnerant, nūntium ad eum mittit, nisi subsidium sibi **submittātur**, sēsē diūtius sustinēre nōn posse.

Topics for Study.

(1.) The ablative of specification. (2.) The ablative of place. (3.) The ablative of time. (4.) The voice of *coepi* when used with a passive infinitive. (5.) The ablative of separation.

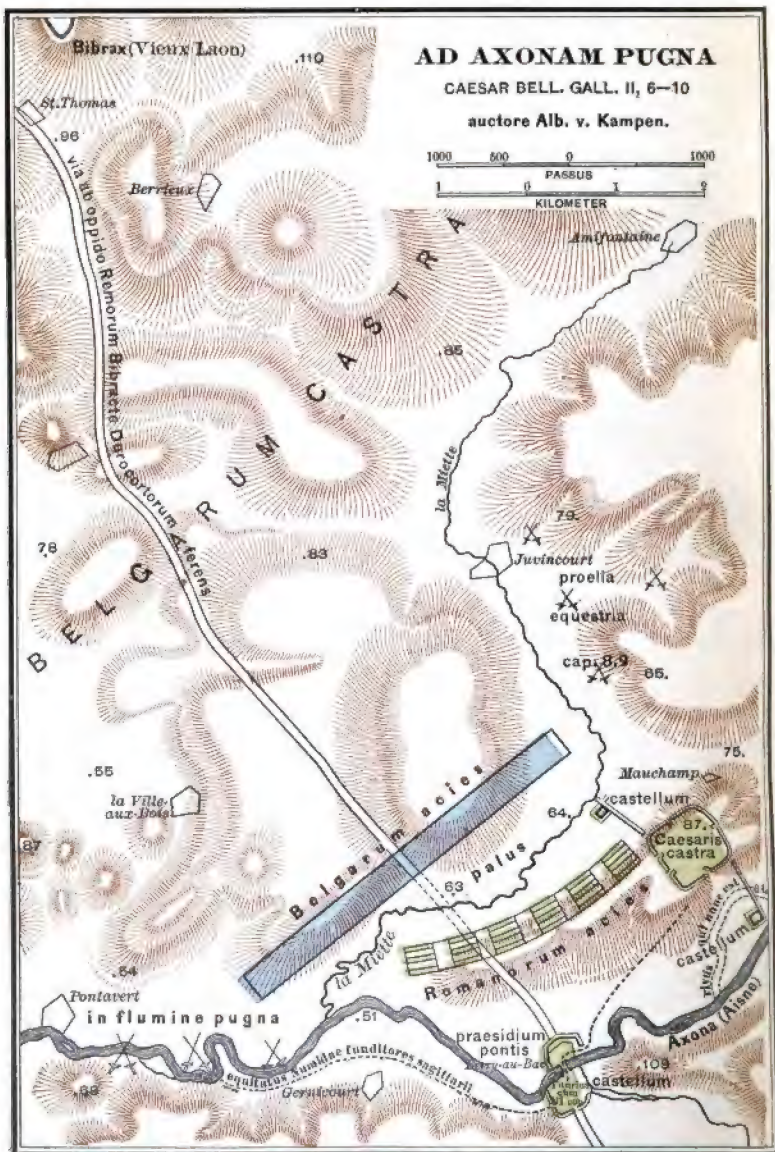
7. Eō dē mediā nocte Caesar ¹isdem dūcibus ūsus, quī nūntiū ab Icciō vēnerant, Numidās et Crētās sagittariōs et funditorēs
10 Baleārēs ²subsidio oppidānis mittit; quōrum adventū et Rēmis cum spē dēfēnsiōnis studium prōpugnandī accessit, et hostibus eādē dē causā spēs potiundi oppidi discessit. itaque paulisper apud oppidum morātī agrōsque Rēmōrum dēpopulātī omnibus vicis aedificiisque, ³quōs adire potuerant, incēnsīs ad castra Caesaris omnibus cōpiis contendērunt et ab milibus passuum minus
15 duōbus castra posuērunt; quae castra, ut fūmō atque ignibus significābātur, amplius ⁴milibus passuum octō in lātitudinem patēbant.

Topics for Study.

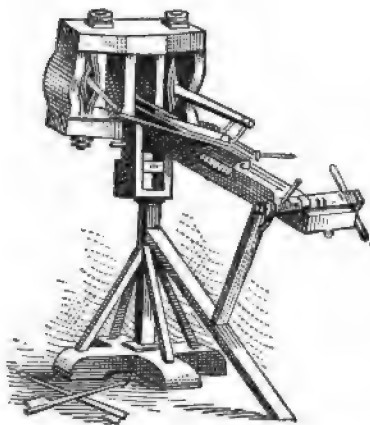
(1.) The construction after *utor*. (2.) The dative of purpose. (3.) The treatment of *potior* in the gerundive construction. (4.) The idiom *de media nocte*

8. Caesar primō et propter multitudinem hostium et propter
20 eximiam opīniōnem virtūtis proeliō supersedēre statuit; cotidiē

7. ¹ *isdem*, H. 421, 1; A. & G. 249; G. 407. ² *subsidio oppidani*, H. 390; A. & G. 233; G. 356. ³ *quos*, H. 445, 3, n. 1; A. & G. 198, a; G. 614, B. 5. ⁴ *milibus*, H. 417; A. & G. 247; G. 388.



tamen equestribus proeliis, quid hostis virtute ¹ posset et quid nostri auderent, periclitabatur. ubi noströs nör esse inferiores intellēxit, locö prö castris ad aciem instruendam nātūrā oppor-



CATAPULTA.

tūnō atque idōneō, quod is collis, ubi castra posita erant, paulu-
lum ex plānitie ēditus tantum
adversus in lātitudinem patēbat,
quā im ² loci aciēs instructa
occupāre poterat, atque ex utrā-
que parte lateris dēiectūs habē-
bat et frōntem lēniter fastigātus
paulatim ad plānitie redibat,
ab utrōque latere eius collis
trānsversam fossam obduxit
circiter passuum CD, et ad 15
³extrēmās ⁴fossās castella cōn-
stituit ibique tormenta conlo-

cāvit, nē, cum aciem instrūxisset, hostēs, quod tantum multitu-
dine poterant, ab lateribus pūgnantēs suös circumvērēre possent.
hōc factō duābus legiōnibus, quās proximē cōscripserat, in cas-
tris relictis, ut, sī quō opus esset, subsidiō dūcī possent, reliquās
sex legiōnēs prö castris in acie cōstituit. hostēs item suās
cōpiās ex castris ēductās instrūxerant.

Topics for Study.

(1.) The indirect question. (2.) The gerundive construction. (3.) The par-
titive genitive. (4.) *Cum* in temporal clauses. (5.) The use of participles. (6.)
The adverbial accusative. (7.) The difference of construction after *ubi* and *cum*, as
illustrated in this chapter. (8.) The Roman engines of war.

8. ¹ *posset*, H. 529, 1; A. & G. 334; G. 467. ² *loci*, H. 397, 3; A. &
G. 216, 3; G. 369. ³ *extremas fossas*, H. 440, 2, n. 1; A. & G. 193; G.
291, r. 2. ⁴ *fossas*, Introd. No. 121, *a*, and note.

The Belgae try to cross the Axona. The Romans attack them in the rear and pursue them with great slaughter.

9. Palūs erat nōn m̄gna inter nostrum atque hostium exercitum. hanc ¹si nostrī trānsirent, hostēs expectābant; nostrī autem, sī ab illis initium trānseundī fieret, ut impeditōs ²aggrederentur, parātī in armīs erant. interim proeliō equestri
5 inter duās aciēs contendebātur. ubi **neutrī** trānseundī initium faciunt, ³secundiōre equitum proeliō nostrīs Caesar suōs in castra redūxit. hostēs **prōtinus** ex eō locō ad flūmen Axonam contēderunt, quod esse post nostra castra dēmōnstrātum est. ibi vadīs repertīs partem suārum cōpiārum trādūcere cōnātī sunt eō
10 cōnsiliō, ut, sī possent, castellum, cui praeerat Quintus Titurius lēgātus, expūgnārent pōntemque **interscindere**; sī minus potuissent, agrōs Rēmōrum populārentur, quī m̄gnō nōbīs ūsuī ad bellum gerendum erant commeātūque nostrōs prohibērent.

Topics for Study.

(1.) Clauses of purpose. (2.) The ablative absolute construction with a noun and adjective. (3.) The ablative of separation.

10. Caesar certior factus ab Tituriō omnem equitātum et **levis**
15 **armātūrae** Numidās, funditōrēs sagittariōsque pōntem trādūcit atque ad eōs contendit. ācrit̄er in eō locō pūgnātum est. hostēs impeditōs nostrī in flūmine aggressī m̄gnum eōrum numerum occidērunt: per eōrum corpora reliquōs audācissimē trānsire cōnantēs multitudine tēlōrum repulērunt; primōs, quī trānsierant,
20 equitātū circumventōs interfēcērunt. hostēs ubi et ¹dē expūgnandō oppidō et dē flūmine trānseundō spem sē **fefellisse** intellexērunt neque nostrōs in locum inīquiōrem prōgredi pūgnandi

9. ¹ *si*, H. 529, II, 1, n. 1; A. & G. 334, f; G. 460, b. ² *aggrederentur*, H. 497, II; A. & G. 317; G. 545. ³ *secundiore proelio*, H. 431, 4; A. & G. 255, a; G. 409.

10. ¹ *de expugnando oppido*, H. 544, 2; A. & G. 301; G. 433.

causā vidērunt, atque ipsōs rēs frūmentāria dēficere coepit, conciliō convocātō cōstituērunt optimum esse, ² domum suam quemque reverti et, quōrum in finēs primum Rōmāni exercitum intrōdūxissent, ad eōs dēfendendōs undique convenirent, ut potius in suis quam in aliēnis finibus dēcertārent et domesticis cōpiis rei frūmentariae ūterentur. ad eam sententiam cum reliquis causis haec quoque ratiō eōs dēdūxit, quod Divitiacum atque Haeduōs finibus Bellovacōrum appropinquāre cōgnōverant. his ³ persuādēri, ut diūtius morārentur neque suis auxilium ferrent, nōn poterat.

10

Topics for Study.

- (1.) The idiom *certior factus*. (2.) The ablative of the gerundive with *de*.
 (3.) The accusative of limit of motion. (4.) The dative with compounds. (5.) The impersonal construction.

11. Eā rē cōstitutā secundā vigiliā māgnō cum strepitū ac tumultū castris ēgressi nūllō certō ōrdine neque imperiō, cum sibi quisque primum itineris locum ¹ peteret et domum pervenire properāret, ² fecērunt, ut cōnsimilis fugae profectiō vidērētur. hāc rē statim Caesar per speculātōrēs cōgnitā insidiās veritus, quod, ¹⁵ quā dē causā discēderent, nōndum perspēxerat, exercitum equitatumque castris continuit. primā lūce cōfirmatā rē ab explorātōribus omnem equitatum, quī novissimum āgmen ³ morārētur, praemisit. his Quintum Pedium et Lūcium Aurunculēium Cottam lēgātōs praefecit. Titum Labiēnum lēgātum cum legiōnibus ²⁰ tribus subsequi iussit. hī novissimōs adorti et multa milia passuum prōsecuti māgnam multitudinem eōrum fugientium conciderunt, cum ab extrēmō āgmine, ad quōs ventum erat, cōsisterent

10. ² domum, H. 380, II, 2, 1; A. & G. 258, b; G. 337. ³ persuaderi, H. 301, 1; A. & G. 230; G. 217.

11. ¹ peteret, H. 517; A. & G. 326; G. 586. ² fecerunt, ut, H. 498, II, n. 2; A. & G. 332, c; G. 553, 1. ³ moraretur, H. 497, I; A. & G. 317; G. 630.

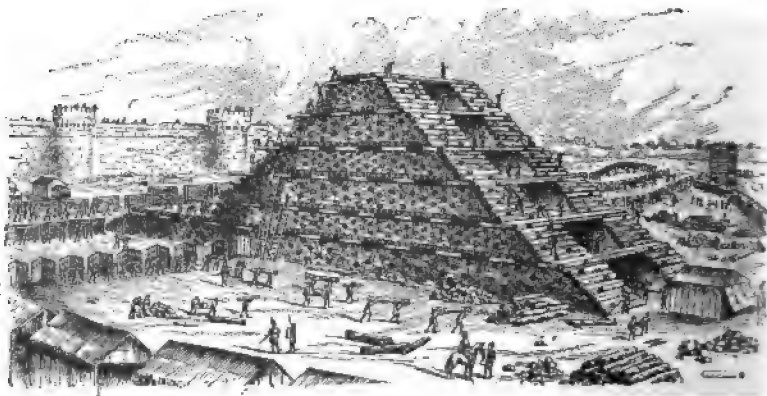
fortiterque impetum nostrōrum militum sustinērent, **priōrēs**, quod abesse ā periculō ⁴ viderentur neque ullā **necessitatē** neque imperiō continērentur, **exaudītō clāmōre** perturbātis ōdinibus omēs in fugā sibi praesidium pōnerent. ita sine ullō periculō tantam eōrum multitudinem nostrī interfēcērunt, quantum fuit diēi spatium, sub occāsumque sōlis dēstiterunt sēque in castra, ut erat imperātum, recēpērunt.

Topics for Study.

- (1.) *Cum* in causal clauses. (2.) The idiom *prima luce*. (3.) Relative clauses of purpose. (4.) The subjunctive by attraction.

*Caesar marches against the Suessiones and the Bellovaci.
Divitiacus pleads for the latter.*

12. Postrīdiē eiūs ¹ diēi Caesar, priusquam sē hostēs ex **terrōre** āc fugā ² reciperent, in finēs Suessiōnum, quī proximī Rēmīs io erant, exercitum dūxit et magnō itinere [cōfectō] ad oppidum



AGGER (perspective view).

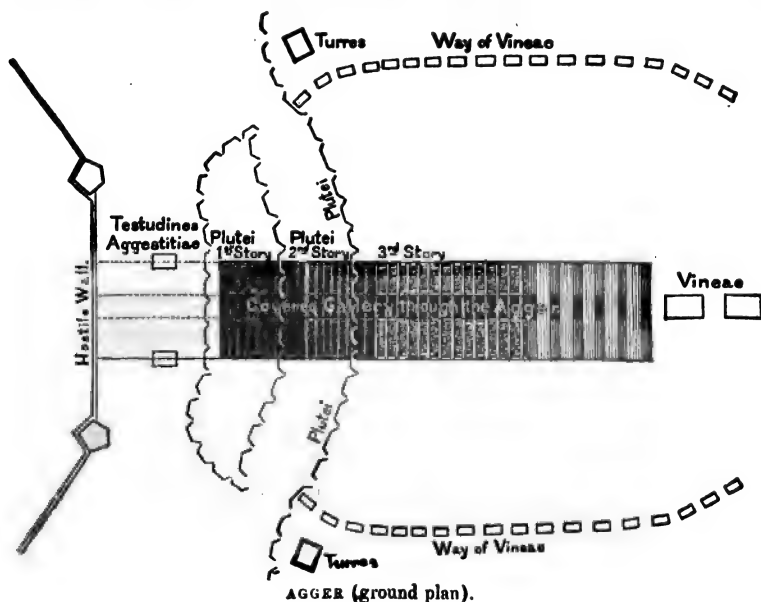
11. ⁴ *viderentur*, H. 529, II; A. & G. 342; G. 629.

12. ¹ *diēi*, H. 398, 5; A. & G. 223, *e*; G. 372, n. 3.
H. 520, II; A. & G. 327; G. 577.

² *reciperent*,

Noviodūnum contendit. id ex itinere oppugnāre cōnātus, quod **vacuum** ab dēfēnsōribus esse audiēbat, propter lātitudinem fossae mūrīque altitudinem paucis dēfendentibus expugnāre nōn potuit. castris mūnītis **vineās** agere quaeque ad oppugnandū ūsui erant comparāre coepit. interim omnis ex fugā Suessiōnum multītūdō in oppidum proximā nocte convēnit. celeriter vineis ad oppidum āctis, ³ **aggere** iactō **turribus**que cōstitūtis māgnitūdine operum, quae neque viderant ante Gallī neque audierant, et celeritāte Rōmānōrum permōtī lēgātōs ad Caesarem dē dēditionē mittunt et petentibus Rēmīs, ut cōservārentur, impetrant.

10



Topics for Study.

- (1.) The genitive after *postridie*. (2.) The two possible constructions after *proximi*. (3.) The dative of purpose. (4.) The construction of the *agger*.

12 ³ *aggere*. Introd. No. 127.

13. Caesar obsidibus acceptis primis civitatis atque ipsius Galbae regis duobus filiis armisque omnibus ex oppidō traditis in deditiōnem Suessionēs accēpit exercitumque in Bellovacōs dūcit. qui cum sē suaque omnia in oppidum **Bratuspantium** contulissent, atque ab eō oppidō Caesar cum exercitū circiter milia passuum quinque abesset, omnēs ¹maiores nātū ex oppidō ēgressi manūs ad Caesarem **tendere** et vōce significāre coepērunt, sēsē in eius fidem ac potestātem venire neque contrā populum Rōmānum armis contendere. item cum ad oppidum accessisset 10 castraque ibi pōneret, pueri mulierēsque ex mūrō passis manibus suō mōre pācem ab Rōmānis petiērunt.

Topics for Study.

(1.) The adjective used substantively. (2.) The idiom *maiores natu*. (3.) The accusative of extent of space.

14. Prō his Divitiacus (nam post **discessum** Belgārum dīmīssis Haeduōrum cōpiis ad eum reverterat) facit verba: Bellovacōs omnī tempore in fidē atque amicitia civitatis **Haeduae** fuisse: impulsōs 15 ab suis principibus, qui ¹dicerent Haeduōs ā Caesare in servitūtem redactōs omnēs **indignitātēs** contuinēliāsque perferre et ab Haeduis dēfēcisse et populō Rōmānō bellum intulisse. quī eius cōsiliū principēs fuissent, quod intellegent, quantam calamitātem civitāti intulissent, in Britanniam profūgissee. petere nōn 20 solum Bellovacōs, sed etiam prō his Haeduōs, ut suā **clēmētiā** ac **mānsuetūdine** in eōs utātur. quod sī fecerit, Haeduōrum auctoritātem apud omnēs Belgās **amplificātūrum**; quōrum auxiliis atque opibus, sī qua bella inciderint, sustentāre cōsuērint.

Topic for Study.

The changes in moods, tenses, and persons in the indirect discourse.

13. ¹ *maiores natu*, H. 424; A. & G. 253; G. 397.

14. ¹ *dicerent*, H. 524; A. & G. 336, 1, 2; G. 650.

Caesar's reply. Account of the Nervii.

15. Caesar honoris Divitiaci atque Haeduorum causā sēsē eōs in fidem receptūrum et cōservātūrum dixit; quod erat civitās māgnā inter Belgās ¹auctōritāte atque hominum multitudine praestābat, sexcentōs obsidēs poposcit. hīs trāditīs omnibusque armīs ex oppidō conlātīs ab eō locō in finēs Ambianōrum per-⁵vēnit, qui sē suaque omnia sine **morā dēdidērunt**. eōrum finēs Nervii attingēbant; quōrum dē nātūrā mōribusque Caesar cum quaereret, sic reperiebat; nūllum aditum esse ad eōs mercātōribus; nihil patī ²**vini** reliquārumque rērum [ad **lūxuriā** pertinentium] inferri, quod iīs rēbus **relanguēscere** animōs [eōrum] et 10 remitti virtutem existimārent: esse hominēs ferōs māgnaeque virtūtis; **inceptāre** atque incūsāre reliquōs Belgās, qui sē populō Rōmānō dēdidissent **patriam**que virtutem prōiēcissent; cōfirmāre sēsē neque lēgātōs missūrōs neque ūllam condiciōnem pācis acceptūrōs.

15

Topics for Study.

(1.) The ablative of cause. (2.) The objective genitive. (3.) The partitive genitive. (4.) The ablative of quality. (5.) The genitive of quality.

Caesar marches against the Nervii. Some Gauls and Belgians desert to the Nervii and give information.

16. Cum per eōrum finēs ¹trīduum iter fēcisset, inveniēbat ex captivīs ²**Sabim** flūmen ab castris suis nōn amplius ³milia passuum decem abesse: trāns id flūmen omnēs Nervios cōnsēdisse adventumque ibi Rōmānōrum expectāre ūnā cum Atrebatīs et Viromanduis, finitimis suis (nam hīs utrīsque persuāserant, uti ²⁰

15. ¹ *auctoritate*, H. 419, III; A. & G. 251; G. 400. ² *vini*, H. 397, 1; A. & G. 216, 3; G. 369.

16. ¹ *trīduum*, H. 379; A. & G. 256; G. 336. ² *Sabim*, H. 62, II, 2; A. & G. 56, a, 1; G. 57, R. 1. ³ *milia*, H. 417, I, n. 2; A. & G. 247, c; G. 296, R. 4.

eandem belli fortūnam experirentur); expectārī etiam ab hīs Aduātucōrum cōpiīs atque esse in itinere: mulierēs quīque per aetātem ad pūgnam **inūtilēs** vidērentur in eum locum coniecisse, quō propter palūdēs exercitui aditus nōn esset.

Topics for Study.

(1.) The accusative of duration of time. (2.) The idiom *iter fecisset*. (3.) The two possible co instructions after *amplius*. (4.) The dative with special verbs.

- 5 **17.** Hīs rēbus cōgnitis, explōrātōrēs centuriōnēsque praemittit, quī locum ¹idōneum castris dēligant. cum ex dēditiciīs Belgīs reliquisque ²Gallīs complūrēs Caesarem secūti ūnā iter facerent, quīdam ex hīs, ut postea ex captivīs cōgnitum est, eōrum diērum cōnsuetūdine ³itineris nostrī exercitūs perspectā nocte ad Nervios
- 10 pervēnērunt atque hīs dēmōstrārunt inter singulās legiōnēs impedimentōrum māgnūm numerum intercēdere, neque esse quicquam negōtīi, cum prīma ⁴legiō in castra vēnisset reliquaeque legiōnēs māgnūm ⁵spatium abessent, hanc sub sarcinīs adorīrī; quā pulsā impedimentisque **direptis** futurum, ut reliquae contrā
- 15 cōnsistere nōn audērent. **adiuvābat** etiam eōrum cōnsilium, quī rem dēferēbant, quod Nervii antiquitus, cum equitātū nihil possent (neque enim ad hōc tempus ei rei student, sed, **quicquid** possunt, **pedestribus** valent cōpiīs), quō facilius finitimōrum equitātum, si **praedandī** causā ad eōs vēnisset, impedirent,
- 20 **teneris arboribus incisis** atque inflexīs crēbrisque in lātitudinem rāmīs enātis et rubis sentibusque **interlectis** effēcērant, ut **instar** mūrī hae sēpēs mūnimenta **praeberent**, quō nōn modo nōn **intrārī**, sed nē perspicī quidem posset. hīs rēbus cum iter āgminis nostrī impedirētur, nōn **omittendum** sibi cōnsilium Nervii
- 25 exīstimāvērunt.

17. ¹ *idoneum castris*, Introd. No. 191. ² *ex Gallis*, H. 397, n. 3; A. & G. 216, c; G. 372, B. 2. ³ *itineris*, Introd. No. 122. ⁴ *legio*, Introd. No. 93. ⁵ *spatium*, H. 379; A. & G. 257; G. 335.

Topics for Study.

(1.) *Cum* in temporal clauses. (2.) The idiom *quicquam negotii*. (3.) The accusative of extent of space. (4.) The impersonal construction. (5.) The Roman legion. (6.) The Roman method of march.

The character of the ground. The assault of the Nervii.

18. Locī nātūra erat haec, quem ¹locum nostri castris dēlēgerant. collis ab summō *aequālīter* dēclivis ad flūmen Sabim, quod suprā nōmināvimus, vergēbat. ab eō flūmine parī acclivitate collis nāscēbātur adversus huic et contrārius, passūs circiter ducentōs infimus apertus, ab superiōre parte *silvestris*, ut nōn facile intrōrsus perspicī posset. intrā eas silvās hostēs in occultō sēsē continēbant; in apertō locō secundum flūmen paucae *stationēs* equitum vidēbantur. flūminis erat altitudo circiter pedum trium.

Topics for Study.

(1.) The subjective genitive in all its divisions. (2.) The repetition of the antecedent in the relative clause. (3.) The substantive use of adjectives.

19. Caesar equitātū praemissō subsequēbātur omnibus cōpiis; 10 sed ratiō ordōque āgminis *aliter* sē habēbat, ac Belgae ad Nervios dētulerant. nam quod ad hostēs appropinquābat, cōsuētudine suā Caesar sex legiōnēs expeditās dūcēbat; post eas tōtius exercitūs impedimenta conlocārat; inde duae legiōnēs, quae proximē cōscriptae erant, tōtum āgmen claudēbant praesidiōque impedī- 15¹ mentis erant. equitēs nostrī cum funditōribus sagittārisque flūmen *transgressi* cum hostium equitātū proelium commisērunt. cum sē illi *identidem* in silvās ad suōs reciperent ac rūsus ex silvā in nostrōs impetum facerent, neque nostrī longius, quam quem ad finem *porrēcta* loca aperta pertinēbant, *oēdentēs* in- 20 quī audērent, interim legiōnēs sex, quae ¹primae vēnerant, oper-

18. ¹ *locum*, H. 445, 9; A. & G. 200, a; G. 616.

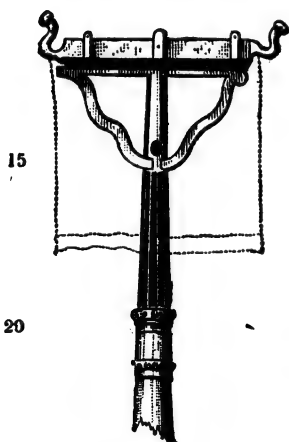
19. ¹ *primae*, H. 443; A. & G. 191; G. 325, R. 6.

²*dimēnsō* castra mūnīre coepērunt. ubi prima impedimenta nostrī exercitūs ab iīs, quī in silvis abditī *latēbant*, visa sunt, quod tempus inter eōs committendī proeliī convēnerat, ita ut intrā silvās aciem ordinēsque cōstituerant atque ipsī sēsē cōfirmāverant, subitō omnibus cōpiīs *prōvolāvērunt* impetumque in nostrōs equitēs fecērunt. hīs facile pulsīs ac *prōturbātis* incredibili celeritāte ad flūmen *dēcucurrērunt*, ut paene ūnō tempore et ad silvās et in flūmine et iam in manibus nostris hostēs vidērentur. eādem autem celeritāte ³*adversō* colle ad nostra castra atque eōs, 10 quī in opere occupātī erant, contendērunt.

Topics for Study.

- (1.) The ablative of accompaniment. (2.) Contract forms. (3.) Two datives.
(4.) Dependent verbs in passive sense.

The generalship and courage of Caesar.



VEXILLUM.

20. Caesarī omnia ūnō tempore erant agenda: *vēxillum* prōpōnendum, quod erat insigne, cum ad arma concurrī oportēret, signum ¹*tubā* dandum, ab opere *revocandī* milītēs, quī ²*paulō* longius aggeris petendī causā prōcesserant, arces-sendī, aciēs instruenda, ³*milītēs* cohortandī, signum dandum. quārum rērum māgnam partem temporis *brevitās* et *successus* hostium impediēbat. hīs *difficultātibus* duae rēs erant subsidiō, scientia atque ūsus militem, quod superiōribus proeliis exercitātī quid fierī oportēret, nōn minus commodē ipsī sibi praescri-

19. ² *dimenso*, H. 231, 2; A. & G. 135, b; G. 167, x. 2. ³ *adverso* colle, H. 431; A. & G. 258, g; G. 389.

20. ¹ *tuba*, Introd. No. 104. ² *paulo longius*, H. 444, 1; A. & G. 93, a; G. 297, 2. ³ *milites cohortandi*, Introd. No. 125, 1) e.

bere, quam ab aliis doceri poterant, et quod ab opere singulisque legionibus singulos legatos Caesar discedere nisi munitis castris **vetuerat**. hi propter propinquitatem et celeritatem hostium ⁴ nihil iam Caesaris imperium expectabant, sed per se, quae videbantur, **administrabant**. 5

Topics for Study.

- (1.) The gerundive construction. (2.) The significations of the comparative.
(3.) Distributive numerals. (4.) The dative of agency.

21. Caesar necessariis rebus imperatis, ad cohortandos milites, quam [in] partem fors obtulit, decurrit et ad legionem decimam **devēnit**. milites non longiore oratione cohortatus, quam uti suae pristinae virtutis memoriam ¹ retinerent **ne** perturbarentur animo hostiumque impetum fortiter sustinerent, quod non longius hostes aberant, quam quod telum **adici** ² posset, proelii committendi signum dedit. atque in alteram partem item cohortandi causam profectus pugnantibus occurrit. temporis tanta fuit **exiguitas** hostiumque tam paratus ad **dimicandum** animus, ut non modo ad insignia accommodanda, sed etiam ad **galeas induendas** ³ scutisque tegimenta **destruenda** tempus defuerit. quam quisque ab opere in partem casu devēnit, quaeque prima ⁴ signa conspexit, ad haec constitit, ne in quaerendis suis pugnandi tempus dimitteret.



SCUTUM.

Topics for Study.

- (1.) A result clause with *ut* after *quam*. (2.) The dative after compounds.
(3.) Relative clause of result after *quam*. (4.) The ablative of separation.

20. ⁴ *nihil*, H. 378, 2; A. & G. 240, *a*; G. 334.

21. ¹ *retinerent*, H. 502, 2; A. & G. 332, *b*; G. 631, 3. ² *posset*, H. 502, 2; A. & G. 320, *c*; G. 298. ³ *scutisque tegimenta destrudenda*, Introd. No. 123, I, 2) *b*.

The various fortune of the battle.

22. Instrūctō exercitū, magis ut loci nātūra deiectusque collis et necessitās temporis, quam ut rei militāris ratiō atque ōrdō



ARIES.

postulābat, cum diversis legiōibus
 1 aliae aliā in parte hostibus resisterent, sēpibusque dēnissimis, ut ante
 5 dēmōstrāvimus, interiectis prōspectus impedirētur, neque certa subsidia collocārī neque, quid in quāque parte
 opus esset, prōvidērī neque ab ūnō omnia imperia administrārī
 10 poterant. itaque in tantā rerum iniquitāte fōrtūnae quoque eventūs varī sequēbantur.

Topics for Study.

(1.) The ablative absolute. (2.) The idiom *aliae alia*. (3.) The indirect question.

23. Legiōis nōnae et decimae militēs, ut in sinistrā parte
 1 acie cōstitēbant, pilis ēmissis cursū ac lassitudīne exanimātōs vulneribusque cōfectōs Atrebatēs (nam his ea pars obvenerat)
 15 celeriter ex locō superiōre in flūmen compulērunt et trānsire cōnantēs īnsecūtī gladiis māgnam partem eōrum impeditam interfēcērunt. ipsi trānsire flūmen nōn dūbitāvērunt et in locum iniquum prōgressi rūsus resistentēs hostēs redintegrātō proeliō in fugam cōiecērunt. item aliā in parte diversae duae legiōēs,
 20 undecima et octāva, prōfligātis Viromanduis, quibuscum erant congressi, ex locō superiōre in ipsis flūminis ripīs proeliābantur. at tōtis ferē ā frōnte et ab sinistrā parte nūdātis castris, cum in dextrō cornū legiō duodecima et nōn māgnō ab eā intervallō septima cōstitisset, omnēs Nervii cōfertissimō āgmine dūce

22. ¹ *aliae alia*, H. 459, 1; A. & G. 203, c; G. 319.

23. ¹ *acie*, H. 120; A. & G. 74, a; G. 53, B. 2, N. 1.

Boduōgnātō quī summam imperiī tenēbat, ad eum locum contendērunt; quōrum pars ²apertō latere legiōnēs circumvenire, pars summum castrōrum locum petere coepit.

Topics for Study.

- (1.) The position of preposition *cum* with relative pronouns. (2.) The ablative of degree of difference. (3.) Two nouns in the ablative absolute construction. (4.) The ablative of place.

24. Eōdem tempore equitēs nostrī levisque armātūrae peditēs, quī cum iīs unā fuerant, quōs primō hostium impetū pulsōs dixeram, cum sē in castra reciperent, adversis hostibus occurrēbant ac rūsus aliam in partem fugam petēbant, et cālōnēs, quī ab **decumānā** portā ac summō iugō collis nostrōs victōrēs flūmen trānsisse cōspēxerant, praedandī causā ēgressī, cum **respēxissent** et hostēs in nostrīs castris versārī vidissent, **praecipitēs** fugae ¹⁰ sēsē mandābant. simul eōrum, quī cum impedimentis veniēbant, clāmor **fremitus**que oriēbātur, ¹aliique aliam in partem perterriti ferēbantur. quibus omnibus rēbus permōti equitēs Trēverī, quōrum inter Gallōs virtūtis opiniō est **singulāris**, quī auxiliī causā ab civitāte ad Caesarem missi vēnerant, cum multitudine hos- ¹⁵ tium castra complēri nostra, legiōnēs premī et paene circumventās tenēri, cālōnēs, equitēs, funditōrēs, Numidās diversōs **dissipātōs**que in omnēs partēs fugere vidissent, dēspērātis nostris rēbus domum contendērunt; Rōmānōs pulsōs superātōsque, castris impedimentisque eōrum hostēs potitōs civitāti renūntiāvērunt. 20

Topics for Study.

- (1.) *Cum* in temporal clauses. (2.) The ablative of cause. (3.) The idiom *alii aliam in partem*. (4.) Agreement of a verb with compound subject.

23. ² *aperto latere*, Introd. No. 116.

24. ¹ *alii aliam*, H. 459, 1; A. & G. 203, c; G. 319.

25. Caesar ab decimae legiōnis ¹cohōrtātiōne ad dextrum cornū prŏfectus, ubi suōs **urgēri** signisque in ūnum locum conlātis duodecimae legiōnis cōfertōs militēs sibi ipsōs ad pūgnam esse impedimentō vidit, quartae cohōrtis om̄ibus centuriōnibus 5 occīsīs **signiferō**que interfectō, signō amissō, reliquārum cohōrtium omnibus ferē centuriōnibus aut vulnerātis aut occīsīs, in hīs ²primipilō P. **Sextiō Baculō**, fortissimō **virō**, multīs gravibusque vulneribus cōfectō, ut iam sē sustinēre nōn posset, reliquōs esse **tardiōres** et nōnnūllōs ab novissimis dēserto proeliō **excēdere** 10 ac tēla vitāre, hostēs neque ā frōnte ex inf̄iōrē locō subeuntēs intermittere et ab utrōque latere iustāre et rem esse in angustō vidit, neque ūllum esse sub̄sidium, quod summittī ³posset, scūtō ab novissimis ūnī ⁴militi dētractō, quod ipse eō sine scūtō vēnerat, in primam aciem prōcessit centuriōnibusque nōminātū ap- 15 pellātis reliquōs cohōrtātū militēs signa inferre et ⁵manipulōs ⁶laxāre iussit, quō facilius gladiis ūtī possent. cuius adventū spē inlātā militibus ac redintegrātō animō, cum prō sē quisque in cōspectū imperātōris etiam in extrēmīs suis rēbus **operam nāvāre** cuperet, paulum hostium impetus **tardātus** est.

Topics for Study.

(1.) The periodic structure. (2.) The relative clause of characteristic. (3.) The dative to supply the place of the ablative of separation.

Labienus sends the tenth legion as a relief to the Romans.

The defeat and excessive losses of the Nervii.

20 26. Caesar, cum septimam legiōnem, quae iūxtā cōstitērat, item **urgēri** ab hoste vidisset, tribūnōs militum monuit, ut paulātīm sēsē legiōnēs coniungerent et ¹conversa signa in hostēs

25. ¹cohōrtatione, Introd. No. 125, 1) e. ²primipilo, Introd. No. 100. ³posset, H. 503, 1; A. & G. 320, a; G. 631, 2. ⁴militi, H. 385, II, 2; A. & G. 229; G. 345, R. 1. ⁵manipulos, Introd. No. 99. ⁶laxare, Introd. No. 114.

26. ¹conversa signa, H. 549, 5; A. & G. 292, R.; G. 668.

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inferrent. quō factō cum alius aliī subsidium ferret, neque timērent, nē āversī ab hoste circumvenirentur, audācius resistere ac fortius pūgnāre coepērunt. interim milites legiōnum duārum, quae in novissimō āgmine praesidiō impedimentis fuerant, proeliō nūntiātō cursū incitātō in summō colle ab hostibus cōspiciēbantur, 5 et T. Labiēnus, castris hostium potitus et ex locō superiōre, quae res in nostris castris gererentur, cōspicātus decimam legiōnem subsidio nostris misit. quī cum ex equitum et cālōnum fugā, quō in locō res esset, quantōque in periculō et castra et legiōnes et imperātor versārētur, cōgnōvissent, nihil ad celeritā- 10 tem sibi reliquī fēcērunt.

Topics for Study.

(1.) The predicate use of the participle. (2.) The indirect question. (3.) The partitive genitive.

27. Hōrum adventū tanta rērum commūtatiō est facta, ut nostrī etiam quī vulneribus cōfectī **prōcubuissent**, scūtīs **innixi** proelium redintegrārent, tum cālōnēs perterritōs hostēs cōspicātī etiam **inermēs** armātis occurrerent, equitēs vērō, ut **turpitūdinem** 15 fugae virtūte **dēlērent**, omnibus in locis pūgnārent, ¹quō sē legiōnāriis militibus praeferrent. at hostēs etiam in extrēmā spē salutis tantam virtutem praestitērunt, ut, cum primī eōrum cecidissent, proximī **iacentibus insisterent** atque ex eōrum corporibus pūgnārent; his dēiectis et **coacervātis cadaveribus**, quī 20 superessent ut ex tumultō tēla in nostrōs cōnicerent et pīla **intercepta** remitterent: ut nōn **nēquiquam** tantae virtutis hominēs iūdicārī dēbēret ausōs esse trānsire lātissimum flūmen, ascendere altissimās rīpās, subīre inīquissimum locum; quae facilia ex difficillimis animī māgnitūdo redēgerat. 25

Topics for Study.

(1.) The locative ablative. (2.) Purpose clauses introduced by *quo*. (3.) The dative with compounds.

27. ¹ *quo* — *praeferrent*, II. 497, 2; A. & G. 317, 6; G. 545, 2.

28. Hōc proeliō factō et propē ad interneciōnem gente ac nōmine Nerviorum redactō māiōrēs nātū, quōs unā cum pueris mulieribusque in aestuāria ac palūdēs coniectōs dixerāmus, hāc pūgnā nūntiātā, cum victōribus nihil impeditum, victis nihil tutum arbitrārentur, omnium, quī supererant, cōsēnsū lēgātōs ad Caesarem misērunt sēque eī dēdidērunt et in commemorandā civitātis calamitāte ex DC ad trēs senātōrēs, ex hominum milibus LX vix ad quīngentōs, quī arua ferre ¹ possent, sēsē redactōs esse dixerunt. quōs Caesar, ut in miserōs ac supplicēs ūsus 10 misericordiā vidērētur, diligentissimē cōservāvit suisque finibus atque oppidis ūti iussit et finitimis imperāvit, ut ab iniuriā et maleficiō sē suōsque prohibērent.

Topics for Study.

(1.) The idiom *maiores natu*. (2.) The ablative absolute. (3.) The gerundive construction.

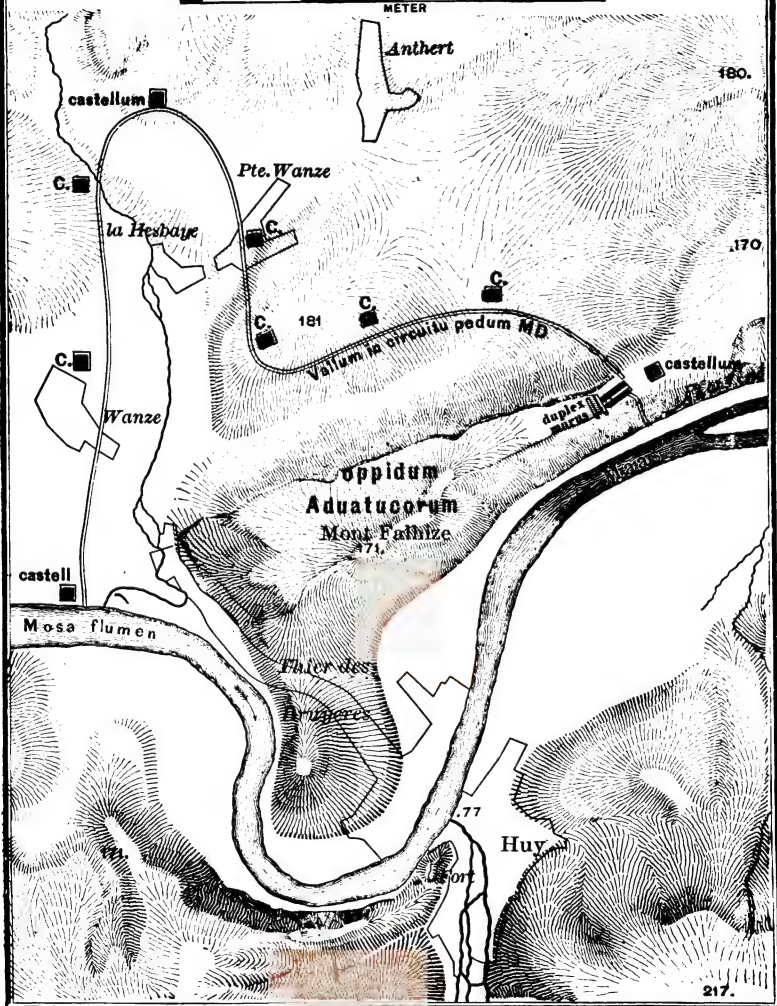
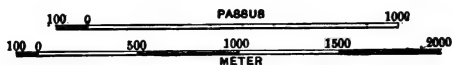
The Aduatuci withdraw to a town fortified by nature.

29. Aduātuci, dē quibus suprā scripsimus, cum omnibus cōpiis auxiliō Nervii venirent, hāc pūgnā nūntiātā ex itinere domum 15 revertērunt; cūnotis oppidis castellisque dēsētis sua omnia in ūnum oppidum ēgregiē naturā mūnitum contulērunt. quod cum ex omnibus in circuitū partibus altissimās rūpēs dēspectūsque habēret, unā ex parte leniter acclivis aditus in lātitudinem nōn amplius ducentōrum pedum relinquebātur; quem locum duplici 20 altissimō mūrō mūnierant: tum ¹ magni ponderis saxa et praecutās trabēs in mūrō conlocābant. ipsi erant ex Cimbris Teutonisque prōgnāti, quī, cum iter in prōvinciam nostram atque Italiam facerent, iis impedimentis, quae sēcum agere ac portāre nōn poterant, citrā flūmen Rhēnum dēpositis custōdiam ex suis 25 ac praesidium sex milia hominum unā reliquērunt. hī post

28. ¹ possent, H. 524; A. & G. 336, 2; G. 650.

29. ¹ magni ponderis, H. 396, V; A. & G. 215, 6; G. 365.

ADUATUCORUM OPPIDUM lib. II. 29—33.



eōrum obitum multōs annōs ā finitimīs **exagitātī**, cum aliūs bellum inferrent, aliās inlātum dēfenderent, cōnsēnsū eōrum omnium pāce factā hunc sibi domiciliō locum dēlēgērunt.

Topics for Study.

- (1.) The ablative of accompaniment. (2.) The two possible constructions after *amplius*. (3.) The genitive of measure. (4.) The dative of purpose.

They show contempt for the Roman engineering.

30. Ac primō adventū exercitūs nostrī crēbrās ex oppidō **excursiōnēs** faciēbant **parvulisque** proeliis cum nostris contendēbant; postēā vallō pedum XII, in circuitū XV milium crēbrisque castellis **circummūniti** oppidō sēsē continēbant. ubi vineis āctis **aggere exstrūctō** turrīm **procul** cōstituī vidērunt, primum **inridēre** ex mūrō atque increpitāre vōcibus, quod tanta **machinatiō** ab tantō spatiō instruerētur: **quibusnam** manibus aut quibus viribus praesertim hominēs **tantulae statūrae** (nam plērumque hominibus Gallis **prae** māgnitudine corporum suōrum brevitas nostra ¹**contemptui** est) tantī **oneris** turrīm mōtūrōs sēsē cōnfiderent?

Topics for Study.

- (1.) The ablative in *ab tanto spatio*. (2.) The dative of service. (3.) The genitive of quality.

They pretend to submit to the Romans.

31. Ubi vērō movērī et appropinquāre moenibus vidērunt, novā atque **inūsitatā** speciē commōtī lēgātōs ad Caesarem dē pāce mīsērunt, quī ad hunc modum locūtī; nōn existimāre Rōmānōs sine ope **divinā** bellum gerere, quī tantae altitudinis **machinatiōnēs** tantā celeritate prōmovēre ¹possent, sē suaque

30. ¹ *contemptui*, H. 390; A. & G. 233, a; G. 356.

31. ¹ *possent*, H. 517; A. & G. 320, e; G. 633.

omnia eōrum potestātī permittere dixerunt. ūnum petere ac **dēprecoārī**: sī forte prō suā clēmētiā ac mānsuetūdine, quam ipsī ab aliis audirent, statuisset Aduūtucōs esse cōservandōs, nē sē armīs ²**dēspoliāret**. sibi omnēs ferē finitimōs esse inimicōs ac suae virtūtī **invidēre**; ā quibus sē dēfendere trāditīs armīs nōn possent. sibi praestāre, sī in eum cāsum dēdūcerentur, **quamvis** fōrtūnam ā populō Rōmānō patī, quam ab his per cruciātum interficī, inter quōs **dominārī** cōnsuēssent.

Topics for Study.

- (1.) Relative clause expressing cause. (2.) The imperative in indirect discourse.
(3.) Omitted subjects of infinitives.

Caesar receives them into surrender. They treacherously attack the Romans, but many are cut to pieces and the rest reduced to slavery.

32. Ad haec Caesar respondit: sē magis cōsuētūdine suā quam meritō eōrum cīvitatē cōservātūrū, sī prius, quam **ariēs** mūrū attigisset, sē dēdidissent: sed dēditionis nūllam esse condiōnem nisi armīs trāditīs. sē id, quod in Nervīs fēcisset, factūrū finitimisque imperātūrū, nē quam dēditiciis populī Rōmānī iniūriam inferrent. rē nūntiātā ad suōs, quae imperārentur, facere dixerunt. armōrum māgnā multitudīne dē mūrō in fossam, quae erat ante oppidum, iactā, sic ut propē summam mūrī aggerisque altitudinē **acervi** armōrum adaequarent, et tamen circiter parte tertiā, ut postea perspectum est, **cēlātā** atque in oppidō retentā portīs **patefactis** eō diē pāce sunt ūsī.

Topics for Study.

- (1.) The future perfect in the indirect discourse. (2.) Subjunctive of result.
(3.) Construction after *utor*.

31. ² *despoliaret*, H. 523. III; A. & G. 339; G. 652.

33. Sub vesperum Caesar portās claudī militesque ex oppidō exire iussit, nē quam noctū oppidānī ab militibus iniūriam acciperent. illi ante initō, ut intellēctum est, cōsiliō, quod dēditione factā nostrōs praesidia dēductūrōs aut dēnique **indiligentius servātūrōs crēdiderant**, partim cum hīs, quae retinuerant et cēlāve-
rant, armīs, partim scūtīs ex **cortice** factīs aut **viminibus intēxtis**, quae subitō, ut temporis exiguitās postulābat, **pellibus** indūxerant, tertiā vigiliā, quā minimē **arduus** ad nostrās mūnitiōnēs ascēsus vidēbātur, omnibus cōpiīs **repentinō** ex oppidō **eruptiōnem** fēcērunt. celeriter, ut ante Caesar imperārat, ignibus 10 **significātiōne** factā ex proximīs castellis eō concursum est, pūgnātumque ab hostibus ita ācriter est, ut ā virīs fortibus in extrēmā spē salūtis iniquō locō contrā eōs, qui ex vāllō turribusque tēla iacerent, ¹ pūgnārī dēbuit, cum in unā virtūte omnis spēs salūtis cōsisteret. occīsīs ad hominum milibus quattuor reliqui 15 in oppidum rēiecti sunt. postridiē eiūs diēi **refrāctis** portīs, cum iam dēfenderet nēmō, atque **intrōmissis** militibus nostris, **sectiōnem** eiūs oppidi unīversam Caesar **vendidit**. ab iīs, qui ēmerant, capitum numerus ad eum relātus est milium quinquāgintā trium.

20

Topics for Study.

- (1.) *Sub* with the accusative in temporal expressions. (2.) The impersonal construction. (3.) The present infinitive after a past tense of *debeo*.

Many maritime states are subdued.

34. Eōdem tempore ā Publīo Crassō, quem cum legiōne unā miserat ad Venetōs, Venellōs, Osismōs, ¹ Cūriosolitas, Esubiōs, Auleroōs, Redonēs, quae sunt **maritimae** civitatēs Oceanumque attingunt, certior factus est omnēs cās civitatēs in diciōnem potestatemque populi Rōmānī esse redactās.

15

33. ¹ *pugnari debuit*, H. 537, I; A. & G. 288, a; G. 423, 2, n. 2.

34. ¹ *Curiosolitas*, H. 68; A. & G. 63, f; G. 65, n. 2.

Topics for Study.

(1.) The idiom *certior factus*. (2.) The time indicated by the tenses of the infinitive.

The Germans send ambassadors to Caesar on account of the high opinion of the war. Caesar returns to Italy. A thanksgiving is decreed at Rome.

35. His rēbus gestis omni Galliā pācātū tanta hūius bellī ad barbarōs opiniō perlāta est, utī ab iis nātiōnibus, quae trāns Rhēnum incolerent, mitterentur lēgātī ad Caesarem, quī sē obsidēs datūrās, imperāta factūrās pollicērentur. quās lēgātīōnēs Caesar, quod in 5 Ītaliā Īlyricūque properābat, initā proximā aestāte ad sē revertī iussit. ipse in Carnūtēs, Andēs, Turonēsque, quae civitatēs propinquae his locis erant, ubi bellum gesserat, legiōnibus in hibernācula dēductis in Ītaliā profectus est. ob easque rēs ex litteris Caesaris diēs quīndecim supplicātiō dēcrēta est, quod ante id 10 tempus accidit nulli.

Topics for Study.

(1.) The idiom *inita proxima aestate*. (2.) The intensive pronoun. (3.) The accusative of duration of time. (4.) The relative in agreement with the idea contained in a clause.

C. IULII CAESARIS
DE BELLŌ GALLICŌ
COMMENTĀRIUS TERTIUS.

1-6. WAR WITH THE ALPINE TRIBES.

Servius Galba is sent against the Nantuates, Veragri, and the Seduni. Galba goes to winter-quarters at Octodurus.



1. Cum in Italiam ¹proficisceretur Caesar, **Servium** Galbam cum legiōne duodecimā et parte equitātūs in **Nantuātēs, Veragrōs Sedūnōs**que misit, quī ab finibus Allobrogum et lacū 5

Lemannō et flūmine Rhodanō ad summās Alpēs pertinent. causa mittendī fuit, quod iter per Alpēs, quō magnō cum periculō magnisque cum portōriis mercatōrēs ire cōsuerant, patefierī volēbat. huic permisit, sī opus esse arbitrārētur, utī in hīs locīs legiōnem hiemandi causā conlocāret. Galba secundis **aliquot** 10 proeliis factis castellisque complūribus eōrum expūgnātis, missis ad eum undique lēgātis obsidibusque datis et pāce factā, cōstituit cohortēs duās in Nantuātibus conlocāre et ipse cum reliquīs eius legiōnis cohortibus in vicō Veragrōrum, quī appellātur **Octodūrus**, hiemāre; quī vicus positus in **valle** nōn magnā 15 adiectā plānitie altissimis mōntibus undique continētur. cum hīc in duās partēs flūmine dividerētur, alteram partem eius vicī

1. ¹ *proficisceretur*, H. 521, II, 2; A. & G. 325; G. 535.

Gallis [ad hiemandum] concessit, alteram vacuum ab illis relic-
tam cohortibus attribuit. eum locum vallō fossāque mūnivit.

Topics for Study.

- (1.) *Cum* introducing temporal clause. (2.) The idiom *summas Alpes*. (3.)
The relative absolute. (4.) The conditional sentence. (5.) The Roman legion.

*The Seduni and Veragri form a design of cutting off the legion.
Galba calls a council.*

2. Cum diēs hibernōrum complūrēs trānsissent frūmentumque
eō comportārī iussisset, subitō per explorātōrēs certior factus est
5 ex eā parte vicī, quam Gallis concesserat, omnēs noctū discessisse
mōntēsque, quī impendērent, ā māximā multitudīne Sedūnōrum et
Veragrōrum tenērī. id aliquot dē causīs acciderat, ut subitō Galli
belli **renovandī** legiōnisque opprimendae cōsiliū caperent; pri-
mum, quod legiōnem neque eam **plēnissimam** detrāctīs cohortibus
10 duābus et complūribus **singillatim**, quī commeātūs petendī causā
missi erant, [absentibus] propter **paucitātem** dēspiciēbant; tum
etiam, quod propter iniquitātem locī, cum ipsi ex mōntibus in
vallem dēcurrerent et tēla cōnicerent, nē primum quidem posse
impetum suum sustinērī exīstimābant. accēdēbat, quod suōs ab
15 sē liberōs **abstrāctōs** obsidum nōmine dolēbant et Rōmānōs nōn
solum itinerum causā, sed etiam perpetuae possēssiōnis **culmina**
Alpiū occupāre cōnārī et ea loca finitimae prōvinciae **adiungere**
sibi ¹persuāsū habēbant.

Topics for Study.

- (1.) The indirect discourse. (2.) Substantive clauses. (3.) The expression
sibi persuasum habebant.

3. His nūntiis acceptis Galba, cum neque opus hibernōrum
20 mūnitiōnēsque plēnē essent ¹perfectae, neque dē frūmentō reli-

2. ¹ *persuasum habebant*, H. 383, l, κ.; A. & G. 292, c; G. 238.

3. ¹ *perfectae*, H. 439; A. & G. 187, α; G. 290.

quōque commeātū satis esset prōvisum, quod dēditionē factā obsidibusque acceptis nihil dē bellō timendum existimāverat, cōnciliō celeriter convocātō sententiās exquirere coepit. quō in conciliō, cum tantum repent¹ periculi praeter opiniōnem accidisset, ac iam omnia ferē superiōra loca multitūdine armātōrum complēta cōspicerentur, neque ²subsidio veniri neque commeātūs supportārī interclūsīs itineribus possent, prope iam dēspērātā salūte nōnnūllae huiusmodi sententiae dicebantur, ut impedimentis relictis ēruptiōne factā isdem itineribus, quibus eō pervēnissent, ad salūtem contenderent. māiōrī tamen partī placuit, hōc reservātō ad extrēmum cōsiliō interim rei ēventum experiri et castra dēfendere.

Topics for Study.

- (1.) The agreement of an adjective with two nouns of different gender. (2.) The impersonal construction. (3.) The dative of purpose.

The Romans are attacked. The battle rages for six hours without cessation.

4. Brevi spatiō interiectō, vix ut his rēbus, quas ¹cōstituis-
sent, conlocandis atque administrandis tempus darētur, hostēs ex
omnibus partibus signō datō ²dēcurrere, lapidēs *gaesa*que in
vāllum cōnicere. nostrī primō *integrīs* viribus fortiter repugnāre
neque ūllum *frustrā* tēlum ex locō superiōre mittere, ut quaeque
pars castrōrum nūdātā dēfēnsōribus premi vidēbātur, eō occurrere
et auxilium ferre, sed hōc superārī, quod diūturnitate pūgnae
hostēs dēfessi proeliō excēdēbant, aliī integrīs viribus succēdē-
bant; quarum rerum ā nostris propter paucitatem fieri nihil
poterat, ac nōn modo dēfessō ex pūgnā excēdendī, sed nē *sauciō*
quidem eius loci, ubi cōstiterat, relinquendi ac suī recipiendi
facultās dabātur.

3. ² *subsidio*, H. 334, l. 3); A. & G. 233; G. 356.

4. ¹ *constituisent*, H. 529, II; A. & G. 342; G. 629. ² *dēcurrere*, H. 536,
I; A. & G. 275; G. 647.

Topics for Study.

(1.) The subjunctive by attraction. (2.) The historical infinitive. (3.) A noun and adjective in ablative absolute construction.

5. Cum iam amplius hōrīs sex continenter ¹pūgnārētur, āc nōn sōlum vīrēs, sed etiam tēla nostrōs dēficerent atque hostēs ācrius instārent **languidiōribus**que nostrīs vāllum **scindere** et fossās complēre coepissent, rēsque esset iam ad extrēmum perducta cāsum, Publius Sextius Baculus, **pīlī** prīmī centuriō, quem **Nervicō** proeliō complūribus cōfectum vulneribus diximus, et item Gāius **Volusēnus**, tribūnus militum, vir et cōsiliī māgnī et virtūtis, ad Galbam adcurrunt atque ūnam esse spem salūtis docent, sī ēruptiōne factā extrēmum auxilium experīrentur. itaque cō-
10 vocātis centuriōnibus celeriter milītēs certiorēs facit, paulisper intermitterent proelium āc **tantummodo** tēla missa **exciperent** sēque ex labōre **reficerent**, post datō signō ex castrīs ērumperent atque omnem spem salūtis in virtūte pōnerent.

Topics for Study.

(1.) The use of the imperfect tense. (2.) The historical present. (3.) Purpose clauses.

The enemy is defeated in a sally. Galba hastens to return to the province.

6. Quod iūssī sunt, faciunt āc subitō omnibus portīs ērup-
15 tiōne factā neque cōgnōscendī, quid fieret, neque ¹sui **conligendī** hostibus facultātem relinquunt. ita commūtātā fōrtūnā eōs, quī in spem potiundōrum castrōrum vēnerant, undique circumventōs interficiunt et ex hominum milibus amplius trīgintā, quem numerum barbarōrum ad castra vēnisse cōnstābat, plūs tertiā

5. ¹ *pugnaretur*, H. 469, II, 2; A. & G. 277, b; G. 234.

6. ¹ *sui conligendi*, H. 542, I, n. 1; A. & G. 298, a; G. 428, R. 1.

parte interfectā reliquos perterritos in fugam cōniciunt ac nē in locis quidem superioribus cōsistere patiuntur. sic omnibus hostium cōpiis fūsis ²armisque exūtis sē in castra mūnitiōnesque suās recipiunt. quō proeliō factō, quod saepius fōrtū-⁵ nam temptāre Galba nōlēbat atque aliō sē in hiberna cōsiliō vēnisse meminērat, aliis occurrisse rēbus viderat, māximē frūmentī comēātūsque inopiā permōtus posterō diē omnibus eius vici aedificiis incēnsis in prōvinciam reverti 10 contendit, ac nullō hoste prohibente aut iter dēmorante incolumem legiōnem in Nantuātēs, inde in Allobrogēs perdūxit ibique hiemāvit.



SCUTUM.

Topics for Study.

- (1.) The gerund and gerundive construction. (2) The ablative of separation.
(3.) The use of the participle. (4.) Asyndeton.

7-16. WAR WITH THE VENETI.

An unexpected war breaks out in Gaul. The Veneti are the instigators.

7. His rēbus gestis cum omnibus dē causis Caesar pācātam Galliam existimāret, superātis Belgis, expulsis Germānis, victis 15 in Alpihus Sēdūnis, atque ita initā hieme in Illyricum profectus esset, quod eās quoque nātiōnes adire et regiōnes cōgnoscere volēbat, subitum bellum in Galliā coortum est. eius bellī haec fuit causa. Publius Crassus adulēscēns cum legiōne septimā proximus ¹mare Oceanum in Andibus hiemārat. is, quod in his 20 locis inopia frūmentī erat, praefectos tribūnōsque militum com-

6. ² armis, H. 414, I; A. & G. 225, d; G. 348.

7. ¹ mare, H. 391, 2; A. & G. 261, a; G. 359, n. 1.

plūrēs in finitimās cīvitātēs frūmentī commeātūsque petendī causā dimisit; quō in numerō erat Titus **Terrasidius**, missus in Esubiōs, **Mārcus Trebius Gallus** in Cūriosolitas, **Quīntus Velānius** cum **Titō Siliō** in Venetōs.

Topic for Study.

The two possible constructions after *proximus*.

5 **8.** Hūius est cīvitātis longē amplissima auctōritās omnis ōrae maritimae regiōnum eārum, quod et nāvēs habent Venetī plūrimās, quibus in Britanniam **nāvigāre** cōsuērunt, et scientiā atque ūsū **nauticārum** rērum reliquōs **antecēdunt** et in māgnō impetū maris atque apertō paucīs **portibus** interiectīs, quōs tenent ipsī,
10 omnēs ferē, quī eō marī ūtī cōsuērunt, habent **vēctigālēs**. ab hīs fit initium retinendī Siliī atque Velāniī, quod per eōs suōs sē obsidēs, quōs Crassō dedissent, **recuperātūrōs** existimābant. hōrum auctoritatē finitimī adductī (ut sunt Gallōrum subita et repentina cōsilia) eādē dē causā Trebium Terrasidiumque re-
15 tinent, et celeriter missīs lēgātīs per suōs principēs inter sē coniūrant, nihil nisi commūnī cōsiliō **actūrōs**, eundemque omnis fōrtūnae **exitum** esse lātūrōs, reliquāsque cīvitātēs sollicitant, ut in eā libertatē, quam ā maiōribus ¹**accēperant**, permanēre quam Rōmānōrum servitūtem perferre **māllent**. omni ōrā maritimā
20 celeriter ad suam sententiam perductā commūnem lēgatiōnem ad Publium Crassum mittunt, si velit suōs recipere, obsidēs sibi remittat.

Topics for Study.

(1.) Subordinate clauses in indirect discourse. (2.) The imperative form of speech in indirect discourse. (3.) The use of the indicative mood in indirect discourse.

8. ¹ *acceperant*, H. 524, 2; A. & G. 336, b; G. 628, a.

Caesar prepares for the war. The Veneti unite allies to themselves. The motives that urged Caesar to the war.

9. Quibus dē rēbus Caesar ab Crassō certior factus, quod ipse aberat longius, nāvēs interim longās aedificāri in flūmine **Ligere**, quod influit in Ōceanum, rēmigēs ex prōvincia institui, nautās gubernātōrēsque comparārī iubet. hīs rēbus celeriter administrātis ipse, cum primum per anni tempus potuit, ad exercitum contendit. Venetī reliquaeque item civitatēs cōgnitō Caesaris adventū, simul quod, quantum in sē facinus admisissent, intellegēbant, lēgātōs, quod nōmen ad omnēs nātiōnēs **sānctum inviolātum**que semper fuisset, retentōs ab sē et in vincula coniectōs, prō māgnitūdine periculī bellum parāre et māximē ea, quae ad ūsum nāvium pertinent, prōvidēre instituunt, hōc māiore spē, quod multum nātūrā locī cōnfidēbant. pedestria esse itinera concisa aestuariis, **nāvigātiōnem** impeditam propter **inscientiam** locōrum paucitatemque portuum sciēbant, neque nostrōs exercitūs propter frūmentī inopiam diūtius apud sē morārī posse cōnfidēbant: ac iam ¹ut omnia contrā opiniōnem acciderent, tamen sē plūrimum nāvibus posse, Rōmānōs neque ūllam facultatem habēre nāvium, neque eōrum locōrum, ubi bellum gestūrī essent, vada, portūs, **insulās** nōvisse; ac longē aliam esse nāvigātiōnem in **conclūsō** mari atque in **vāstissimō** atque apertissimō Ōceanō perspiciebant. hīs initis cōsiliis oppida mūniunt, frūmenta ex agrīs in oppida comportant, nāvēs in **Venetiam**, ubi Caesarem primum esse bellum gestūrum cōnstābat, quam plūrimās possunt, cōgunt. sociōs sibi ad id bellum Osismōs, **Lexoviōs**, **Namnētēs**, **Ambliātōs**, Morinōs, **Diablintrēs**, Menapiōs adsciscunt; auxilia ex Britannīā, quae contrā eas regiōnēs posita est, arcessunt.

Topics for Study.

- (1.) *Ut* with the subjunctive expressing concession. (2.) The idiom *plurimum posse*. (3.) The idiom *aliam* — *atque*.

9. ¹ *ut* — *acciderent*, II. 515, III; A. & G. 266, c; G. 608.

10. Erant hae difficultatēs belli gerendī, quās suprà ostendimus, sed multa Caesarem tamen ad id bellum incitābant: iniūriae ¹retentōrum equitum Rōmānōrum, **rebelliō** facta post dēditionem, **dēfectiō** datīs obsidibus, **tot** civitātum coniūratiō, imprimis, nē hūc parte neglēctā reliquae nātiōēs sibi idem licēre arbitrārentur. itaque cum intellexeret omnēs ferē Gallōs nōvīs rēbus studēre et ad bellum **mōbilit̄er** celeriterque **excitārī**, omnēs autem hominēs nātūrā libertātī studēre et condiōnem servitūtis ōdisse, priusquam plūrēs civitatēs **ōdnapirārent**, **partiendum** sibi ac lātius **distribuen-**
10 dum exercitum putāvit.

Topic for Study.

The participle containing the main idea.

Labiennus is sent to the north, Crassus into Aquitania. Brutus is given command of the fleet.

11. Itaque Titum Labiēnum lēgātum in Trēverōs, quī proximī flūminī Rhēnō sunt, cum equitātū mittit. huic mandat, Rēmōs reliquōsque Belgās ¹adeat atque in officiō contineat Germānōsque, quī auxiliō ā Belgīs **arcessītī** dicēbantur, sī per vim nāvibus
15 flūmen trānsire cōnentur, prohibeat. Publium Crassum cum cohortibus legiōnāriīs XII et māgnō numerō equitātūs in Aquitāniam proficisci iubet, nē ex hīs nātiōibus auxilia in Galliam mittantur ac tantae nātiōēs coniungantur. Quintum Titurium Sabīnum lēgātum cum legiōnibus tribus in Venellōs, Cūriolītēs
20 Lexoviōsque mittit, quī eam manum distinendam cūret. **Decimūm Brūtūm** adūlēscentem **classi** Gallicisq̄ nāvibus, quās ex **Pictonibus** et Santonīs reliquīsque pācātīs regiōnibus convenīre iusserat, praeficit et, cum prīmum posset, in Venetōs proficisci iubet. ipse eō pedestribus cōpiīs contendit.

10. ¹ *retentorum equitum*, H. 549, 5, n. 2; A. & G. 292, a; G. 664, R. 2

11. ¹ *adeat*, H. 499, 2; A. & G. 331, f, R.; G. 546, 2, R. 2.

Topics for Study.

- (1.) The two possible constructions with *proximus*. (2.) The omission of *ut*.
 (3.) The relative clause of purpose.

The advantageous situation of the towns of the Veneti. Description of their maritime power.

12. Erant **ēiusmodi** ferē **sitūs** oppidōrum, ut posita in extrēmīs **lingulis** **prōmunturiis**que neque pedibus aditum habērent, cum ex altō sē **aestus** incitāvisset, quod bis accidit semper hōrārum **XXIII** spatiō, neque nāvibus, quod rūsus minuenta aestū nāvēs in vadis **adfectārentur**. ita utrāque rē oppidōrum ⁵ oppūgnatiō impediēbatur; ac sī **quandō** māgnitūdine operis fōrte superātī, **extrūsō** marī ¹aggere ac **mōlibus**, atque hīs oppidī moenibus adacquātīs, suis fōrtūnis dēspērāre coeperant, māgnō numerō nāvium **appulsō**, cūius rei summam facultātem habēbant, sua **dēportābant** omnia sēque in proxima oppida recipiēbant: ¹⁰ ibi sē rūsus isdem **opportunitātibus** locī dēfendēbant. haec eō facilius māgnam partem aestātis faciēbant, quod nostrae nāvēs **tempestātibus** **dētīnēbantur**, summaque erat ²vastō atque apertō marī, māgnīs aestibus, **rāris** ac prope nullīs portibus, difficultās nāvigandī.

15

Topics for Study.

- (1.) Hendiadys. (2.) The ablative of degree of difference. (3.) A noun and adjective in the ablative absolute construction.

13. Namque ipsōrum nāvēs ad hunc modum factae armataeque erant: **carinae** aliquantō **plāniōrēs** quam nostrārum nāvium, ¹quō facilius vada ac **dēcēssum** aestūs excipere possent; **prōrae** **admodum** **ērēctae** atque item **puppēs** ad māgnitūdinem **fluctuum**

12. ¹ *aggere ac molibus*, H. 636, III, 2; A. & G. 385, no. 13; G. 698.

² *vasto* — *marī*, H. 431, 4; A. & G. 255, *a*; G. 409.

13. ¹ *quo* — *possent*, H. 497, 2; A. & G. 317, *b*; G. 545, 2.

tempestātumque accommodātae; nāvēs tōtae factae ex rōbore ad quamvis vim et contumēliam perferendam; trānstra pedālibus in altitudinem trābibus cōnfixa olāvis ferreis digiti pollicis crassitudine; ancorae prō fūnibus ferreis catēnis revinctae; pellēs
 5 prō vēlis alūtaeque tenuiter cōnfectae, hae sive propter lini inopiam atque eiūs ūsūs īnscientiam, sive eō, quod est magis vērissimile, quod tantās tempestātēs Ōceanī tantōsque impetūs ventōrum sustinērī ac tanta onera nāvium regī vēlis nōn satis commodē posse arbitrābantur. cum hīs nāvibus nostrae ²classi
 10 eiūsmodi congressus erat, ut ūnā celeritāte et pulsū rēmōrum praestāret, reliqua prō loci nātūrā, prō vī tempestātum illis essent aptiōra et accommodātiōra. neque enim hīs nostrae rostrō nocēre poterant (tanta in iis erat firmitūdō), neque propter altitudinem facile tēlum adiciēbātur et eādē dē causā minus com-
 15 modē cōpulis continēbantur. accēdēbat, ut, cum saevire ventus coepisset et sē ventō dedissent, et tempestātem ferrent facilius et in vadis cōsisterent tūtius et ab aestū relictāe nihil saxa et cautēs timērent; quārum rērum omnium nostris ³nāvibus cāsus erat extimēscendus.

Topics for Study.

(1.) The ablative *quo* in final clauses. (2.) The dative of possession. (3.) The dative of agent.

A naval engagement. The Veneti defeated. The war terminated.

- 20 14. Complūribus expūgnātis oppidis Caesar, ubi intellēxit frūstrā tantum labōrem sūmī, neque hostium fugam captis oppidis reprimi neque ¹iis nocērī posse, statuit exspectandam classem. quae ubi convēnit ac primum ab hostibus vīsa est, circiter CCXX

13. ² classi, H. 387; A. & G. 231; G. 349. ³ navibus, H. 388; A. & G. 232; G. 355.

14. ¹ iis noceri, H. 384, 5; A. & G. 230; G. 217.

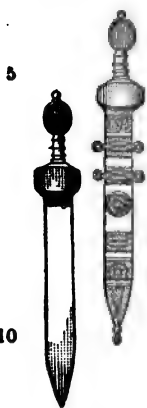
nāvēs eōrum parātissimae atque omni genere armōrum **ōrnātissimae** profectae ex portū nostris adversae cōstitērunt; neque satis Brūtō, quī classī praeerat, vel tribūnīs militum centuriōnibusque, quibus singulae nāvēs erant attribūtae, cōstābat, quid agerent aut quam ratiōnem pūgnae insisterent. rostrō enim 5 nocērī nōn posse cōgnōverant; turribus autem excitātis tamen hās altitudō puppiū ex barbaris nāvibus superābat, ut neque ex inferiōre locō satis commodē tēla adici possent et missa ab Gallis gravius acciderent. ūna erat māguō ūsuī rēs **praeparāta** ā nostris, **falcēs** praeacūtāe **insertae affixaeque longuriae**, nōn **absimili** 10 **fōrmā mūrāliū** falcium. hīs cum fūnēs, quī **antemnās** ad **mālōs** dēstinābant, **comprehēnsi** adductique erant, **nāvigō** rēmīs incitātō **prærumpēbantur**. quibus **abscisis** antennae necessariō **conciḋebant**, ut, cum omnis Gallicis ² nāvibus spēs in vēlīs **armamentis**que cōsisteret, hīs ēreptis omnis ūsus nāvium ūnō tempore ēriperētur. reliquum erat **certāmen** positum in virtūte, quā nostrī militēs facile superābant, atque eō magis, quod in cōspectū Caesaris atque omnis exercitūs rēs gerēbātur, ut nūllum paulō fortius factum latēre posset; omnēs enim collēs ac loca superiōra, unde erat propinquus dēspectus in mare, ab exercitū 20 tenēbantur.

Topics for Study.

(1.) The passive of intransitive verbs. (2.) The dative of purpose. (3.) The dative of reference. (4.) The ablative of degree of difference.

15. Disiectis, ut diximus, antennis, cum singulās binae ac ternae nāvēs circumsteterant, militēs summā vī **trāscendere** in hostium nāvēs contendēbant. quod postquam barbari fieri animadvertērunt, expūgnātis complūribus nāvibus, cum eī rei nūllum 25 reperirētur auxilium, fugā salūtem petere contendērunt. ac iam conversis in eam partem nāvibus, quō ventus ferēbat, tanta subitō

malacia ac tranquillitas existit, ut se ex loco commovere non possent. quae quidem res ad negotium conficiendum maxime fuit opportuna: nam singulas nostri consecrati expugnauerunt, ut perpaucae ex omni numero noctis interventu ad terram pervenerint, cum ab hora fere quartam usque ad solis occusum pugnarentur.



GLADIUS.

Topics for Study.

- (1.) Distributives. (2.) The use of the imperfect tense.

16. Quo proelio bellum Venetorum totiusque orae maritimae confectum est. nam ¹cum omnis iuventus, omnes etiam gravioris aetatis, in quibus aliquid consilii aut dignitatis fuit, eo convenerant, tum navium quod ubique fuerat in unum locum coegerant; quibus amissis reliqui neque quo se reciperent, neque quemadmodum oppida defenderent, habebant. itaque se suaeque omnia Caesari dederunt. in quos eo gravius 15 Caesar vindicandum statuit, quo diligentius in reliquum tempus a barbaris ius legatorum conservaretur. itaque omni senatu necato reliquos sub corona vendidit.

Topics for Study.

- (1.) Correlatives. (2.) The partitive genitive.

17-19. WAR WITH THE VENELLI.

Q. Titurius Sabinus by stratagems defeats the Venelli.

17. Dum haec in Venetis ¹geruntur, Quintus Titurius Sabinus cum iis copiis, quas a Caesare acceperat, in fines Venellorum 20 pervenit. his praeerat Viridovix ac summam imperii tenebat earum omnium civitatum, quae defecerant, ex quibus exercitum

16. ¹ cum — tum, H. 554, I, 5; A. & G. 153, a, ex. 4; G. 588.

17. ¹ geruntur, H. 467, III, 4; A. & G. 276, 3; G. 229, R.

māgnāsque cōpiās coëgerat; atque hīs paucīs diēbus Aulerci **Eburovicēs** Lexoviīque senātū suō interfectō, quod auctōrēs belli esse nōlēbant, portās clausērunt sēque cum Viridovice coniūnxērunt; māgnaque praetereā multitudō undique ex Galliā **perditōrum** hominum **latrōnum**que convēnerat, quōs spēs praedandi s studiumque bellandi ab **agricultūrā** et cotidiānō labōre revocābat. Sabīnus idōneō omnibz rēbus locō castrīs sēsē tenēbat, cum Viridovix contrā eum duum milium spatiō cōnsēdisset cotidiēque prōductis cōpiis pūgnandi potestātem faceret, ut iam nōn solum ²hostibus in **contemptiōnem** Sabīnus venīret, sed etiam nostrō-10 rum militum vōcibus **nōnnihil carperētur**; tantamque opīniōnem timōris praebuit, ut iam ad vallum castrōrum hostēs accēdere audērent. id eā dē causā faciēbat, quod cum tantā multitudīne hostium, praesertim eō absente, quī summam imperiī tenēret, nisi aequō locō aut opportunitāte aliquā datā lēgātō dīmicandum nōn 15 exīstimābat.

Topics for Study.

- (1.) *Dum* with the present indicative. (2.) The dative of reference. (3.) The adverbial accusative. (4.) The dependent clause in indirect discourse.

18. Hāc cōfirmatā opīniōne timōris idōneum quendam hominem et **callidum** dēlēgit, Gallum, ex iīs, quōs auxiliī causā sēcum habēbat. huic māgnīs praemiīs **pollicitātiōnibus**que persuādet, utī ad hostēs trānseat et, quid fierī velit, **ēdocet**. quī ubi pro ²⁵perfugū ad eōs venit, timōrem Rōmānōrum prōpōnit, quibus angustīis ipse Caesar ā Venetīs premātur, docet, neque longius abesse, quā proximā nocte Sabīnus **clam** ex castrīs exercitum **ēducat** et ad Caesarem auxiliī ferendī causā proficiscātur. quod ubi auditum est, conclāmant omnēs **occāsiōnem** negōtīi **bene** 25 gerendī āmittendam nōn esse, ad castra irī oportēre. multae rēs ad hōc cōnsilium Gallōs hortābantur: superiōrum diērum Sabīni **cunctātiō**, perfugae **cōfirmātiō**, inopia cibāriōrum, cui rei **parum**

17. ² *hostibus*, H. 384. II, 4, n. 2; A. & G. 235, a; G. 350, 1, ex. 2.

diligenter ab iis erat prōvisum, spēs **Venetici** belli et quod ferē libenter hominēs id, quod volunt, crēdunt. his rēbus adducti nōn prius Viridovicem reliquōsque dūcēs ex conciliō dimittunt, quam ab his ¹ sit concessum, arma uti capiant et ad castra contendunt. quā rē concessū ² **laeti**, ut explorātā victōriā, **sarmentis virgultisque** coulētis, quibus fossās Rōmānōrum compleant, ad castra pergunt.

Topics for Study.

- (1.) Indirect question. (2.) The impersonal construction. (3.) *Prius quam* with the subjunctive. (4.) The use of the ablative absolute.

19. Locus erat castrōrum ēditus et paulātīm ab imō acclivis circiter passūs mille. hūc māgnō cursū contendērunt, ut quam
10 minimum spatī ad sē coulīgendōs armandōsque Rōmānīs darētur, exanimātique pervēnērunt. Sabinus suōs hortātus cupientibus signum dat. impeditis hostibus propter ea, quae ferēbant, onera subitō duābus portis ēruptionem fieri iubet. factum est oppor-
tūnitāte loci, hostium inscīentiā ac **dēfatigātione**, virtūte militum
15 et superiōrum pūgnārū exercitātione, ut nē ūnum quidem nostrōrum impetum ferrent ac statim terga verterent. quōs impeditōs integrīs viribus milītēs nostrī cōsecūtī māgnū numerum eōrum occidērunt; reliquōs equitēs cōsectāti paucōs, quī ex fugā **ēvāserant**, reliquērunt. sic ūnō tempore et dē **nāvāli**
20 pūgnā Sabinus et dē Sabīni victōriā Caesar certior factus est, civitatēque omnēs sē statim Tituriō dēdiderunt. nam ut ad bella suscipienda Gallōrum **alacer** ac **prōptus** est animus, sic **mollis** ac minimē resistēns ad calamitatēs perferendās mēns eōrum est.

Topic for Study.

The various uses of the genitive.

18. ¹ *sit concessum*, H 520, I, 2; A. & G. 327; G. 577. ² *laeti*, H. 443; A. & G. 191; G. 325, R. 6.

20-27. EXPEDITION OF CRASSUS INTO AQUITANIA.

Crassus defeats the Sontiates. The "Soldurii."

20. Eodem ferè tempore P. Crassus, cum in Aquitaniā pervenisset, quae pars, ut ante dictum est, et regionum latitudine et multitudine hominum ex tertiā parte Galliae est aestimanda, cum intellexeret in iis locis sibi bellum gerendum, ubi ¹ paucis ante annis L. Valerius Praecōnius lēgātus exercitū pulsō interfectus esset, atque unde L. Mallius prōcōnsul impedimentis amissis profūgisset, nōn mediocrem sibi diligentiam adhibendam intellegēbat. itaque rē frūmentariā prōvisā, auxiliis equitatūque comparatō, multis praetereā viris fortibus Tolōsā et Narbōne, quae sunt civitatēs Galliae prōvinciae finitimae hīs regionibus, 10 nōminatim ēvocātis in Sontiatum finēs exercitum intrōdūxit. cuius adventū cōgnitō Sontiatēs magnīs cōpiis coactis equitatūque, quō plurimum valēbant, in itinere āgmen nostrum adortī primum equestre proelium commiserunt, deinde equitatū suō pulsō atque insequentibus nostris subitō pedestrēs cōpiās, quās 15 in convalle in insidiis conlocāverant, ostendērunt. hī nostrōs disiectōs adortī proelium renovārunt.

Topics for Study.

- (1.) The ablative of degree of difference. (2.) The dative after adjectives.

21. Pugnatum est diū atque ācriter, cum Sontiatēs superiōribus victōriis frētī in suā virtūte tōtius Aquitaniae salutem positam putārent, nostrī autem, quid sine imperātore et sine reliquis legiō- 20 nibus adulēscentulō duce efficere possent, perspicī cuperent: tandem cōfectī vulneribus hostēs terga vertēre. quōrum magnō numerō interfectō Crassus ex itinere oppidum Sontiatum oppugnāre coepit. quibus fortiter resistantibus vineās turrēsque ēgit. illī aliās ēruptione temptātā, aliās cuniculis ad aggerem 25

20. ¹ paucis ante annis, H. 430; A. & G. 259, d; G. 403, n. 4, a.

vīneāsque āctīs, cūius rei sunt longē peritissimī Aquitānī, prop-
tereā quod multis locīs apud eōs ¹aerāriae sectūraeque sunt, ubi
diligentiā nostrōrum nihil his rēbus prōfici posse intellēxerunt,
lēgātōs ad Crassum mittunt sēque in dēditionem ut recipiat,
5 petunt. quā rē impetrātā arma trādere iūssī faciunt.

Topics for Study.

- (1.) *Cum* with the subjunctive. (2.) Description of the *vīneae* and *turres*.
(3.) The idiom *alias* — *alias*. (4.) Hendiadya.

22. Atque in eā rē omnium nostrōrum *intentis* animīs aliā ex
parte oppidi Adiatunnus, quī summam imperiī tenēbat, cum
sexcentīs *dēvōtis*, quōs illi ¹*soldūriōs* appellant, quōrum hacc
est condiciō, utī omnibus in vitā commodis unā cum his *frua-*
10 *tur*, quōrum sē amicitiae dēdiderint, sī quid iīs per vim accidat,
aut eundem cāsum unā ferant aut sibi mortem cōsciscant;
neque *adhūc* hominum memoriā repertus est quisquam, quī eō
interfectō, cūius sē amicitiae ²*dēvōvisset*, mortem recūsaret: cum
his Adiatunnus ēruptiōnem facere cōnātus clāmōre ab eā parte
15 mūnitiōnis sublātō, cum ad arma milītēs concurrissent vehemen-
terque ibi pūgnātum esset, repulsus in oppidum, tamen, utī
eādē dēditionis condiciōne ūterētur, ab Crassō impetrāvit.

Topics for Study.

- (1.) The idiom *mortem consciscant*. (2.) The relative clause of characteristic.
(3.) The subjunctive by attraction.

*Crassus advances against the Vocates and Tarusates. He invites
the enemy to battle. They decline.*

23. Armīs obsidibusque acceptīs Crassus in finēs Vocātium et
Tarusātium profectus est. tum vērō barbarī commōtī, quod
20 oppidum et nātūrā locī et manū mūnitum paucis diēbus, quibus

21 ¹ *aerarias secturaeque*, H. 636, III, 2; A. & G. 385, no. 13; G. 698.

22 ¹ *soldarii*. Introd. No. 60. ² *devovisset*, H. 529, II; A. & G. 342;
G. 629.

eō ventum erat, expūgnātum cōgnōverant, lēgātōs **quōqueversum** dimittere, coniūrāre, obsidēs inter sē dare, cōpiās parāre coepērunt. mittuntur etiam ad eas cīvitātēs lēgātī, quae sunt citeriōris Hispāniae, finitimae Aquitāniae; inde auxilia ducēsque arcessuntur. quōrum adventū māgnā cum auctōritāte et māgnā cum hominum multitudine bellum gerere cōnantur. ducēs vērō iī dēliguntur, quī ūnā cum Q. Sertōriō omnēs annōs fuerant summamque scientiam rei militāris habēre existimābantur. hī cōsuētudine populī Rōmānī loca capere, castra mūnīre, commeātibus nostrōs interclūdere instituunt. quod ubi Crassus animadvertit, 10 suās cōpiās propter exiguitātem nōn facile **didūci**, hostem et vagārī et viās **obsidēre** et castris satis praesidiū relinquere, ob eam causam minus commodē frumentum commeātumque sibi supportārī, in diēs hostium numerum augērī, nōn **cunctandum** existimāvit, quīn pūgnā dēcertāret. hāc rē ad cōsiliū **dēlatā**, ubi 15 omnēs idem sentīre intellēxit, posterum diem pūgnae cōstituit.

Topics for Study.

- (1.) The predicate genitive of possession. (2.) The relative taking the place of a demonstrative pronoun and a conjunction. (3.) The impersonal construction.



TUBA.

24. Primā lūce prōductis omnibus cōpiis ¹duplicī aciē iūstitūtā, auxiliis in mediam aciem coniectis, quid hostēs cōsiliū caperent, exspectābat. illi, etsi propter multitudine et veterem bellī gloriā paucitatemque nostrōrum sē tūtō dimicātūrōs existimābant, tamen tūtius esse arbitrabantur obsessis viis commeātū interclūsō sine ūllō vulnere victōriā potiri et, si propter inopiam rei frumentariae Rōmānī sēsē recipere coepissent, ²impeditōs in āgmine et sub sarcinīs ³infirmitōre animō adoriri cogitābant. hōc cōsiliō probātō ab ducibus prōductis Rōmānōrum cōpiis sēsē castris tenēbant. hāc rē perspectā

24. ¹ *duplici arie*, Introd. No. 125, 1) *a*. ² *impeditos*, Introd. No. 60.
³ *infirmitore animo*, H. 419, II; A. & G. 251; 179; G. 400.

Crassus, cum suā cunctātiōne atque opīniōne timōris hostēs nostrōs militēs alāciōrēs ad pūgnandum effēcissent, atque omnium vōcēs audirentur, expectārī diūtius nōn oportēre, quā ad castra irētur, cohortātus suōs omnibus cupientibus ad hostium castra
5 contendit.

Topics for Study.

(1.) The uses of the participle. (2.) The ablative of quality. (3.) The partitive genitive.

Crassus attacks the enemy in their camp and is victorious. The greater part of Aquitania surrenders to Crassus.

25. Ibi cum alii fossās complērent, alii multis tēlis coniectis dēfensōrēs vallō mūnitiōnibusque dēpellerent, auxiliārēsque, quibus ad pūgnam nōn multum Crassus cōfidēbat, lapidibus tēlisque subministrandis et ad aggerem cōspitibus comportandis speciem
10 atque opīniōnem pūgnantium praeberent, cum item ab hostibus cōstanter ac nōn timidē pūgnārētur tēlaque ex locō superiōre mīssa nōn frūstrā acciderent, equitēs circumtīs hostium castris Crassō renūtiāvērunt nōn eādē esse diligentīā ab ¹decumānā portā castra mūnita facilemque aditum habēre.

Topics for Study.

(1.) The idiom *alii* — *alii*. (2.) The ablative of separation. (3.) Position of the *decumana porta*.

15 26. Crassus equitum praefectōs cohortātus, ut magnis praemiis pollicitātiōnibusque suōs excitārent, quid fieri velit, ostendit. illi, ut erat imperātum, ēductis iis cohortibus, quae praesidiō castris relictæ intritæ ab labōre erant, et longiōre itinere circumductis, nē ex hostium castris cōspici possent, omnium oculis mentibus-
20 que ad pūgnam intentis celeriter ad eas, quas diximus, mūnitiōnēs pervēnērunt atque his prōrutis prius in hostium castris

25. ¹ *decumana porta*, Introd. No. 121.

cōstitērunt, quam planē ab hīs vidērī aut, quid rei gererētur, cōgnōscī ¹posset. tum vērō clāmōre ab eā parte auditō nostrī redintegrātis viribus, quod plērumque in spē victōriæ accidere cōsuēvit, ācrius impūgnāre coepērunt. hostēs undique circumventī dēspērātis omnibus rēbus sē per mūnitiōnēs dēicere et fugā salūtem petere intendērunt. quōs equitātus apertissimīs **campis** cōnsectātus ex milium **L** numerō, quæ ex Aquitāniā **Cantabris**que convēnisse cōnstābat, vix quartā parte relictā multā nocte sē in castra recēpit.

Topics for Study.

- (1.) *Prius quam* with the subjunctive. (2.) The idiom *nulla nocte*.

27. Hāc auditā pūgnā māxima pars Aquitāniæ sēsē Crassō ¹⁰dēdidit obsidēsque ūltrō mīsīt; quō in numerō fuērunt **Tarbelli**, **Bigerriōnēs**, **Ptiani**, **Vocātēs**, **Tarusātēs**, **Elusātēs**, **Gatēs**, **Ausci**, **Garumni**, **Sibuzātēs**, **Cocosātēs**, paucae ūltimæ nātiōnēs annī tempore cōfīsæ, quod hiēms suberat, hōc facere neglēxērunt.

Topic for Study.

The semi-deponent verb.

28-29. EXPEDITION OF CAESAR AGAINST THE MORINI AND THE MENAPII.

Caesar advances against the Morini and Menapii, who are defeated with great loss.

28. Eōdem ferē tempore Caesar, etsī prope **exācta** iam aestās ¹⁵erat, tamen, quod omnī Galliā pācātā Morinī Menapiique supere-rant, quī in armīs essent neque ad eum umquam lēgātōs dē pāce mīsissent, arbitrātus id bellum celeriter cōfici posse, eō exerci-tum addūxit; quī longē ¹aliā ratiōne ac reliquī Galli bellum gerere coepērunt. nam quod intellegēbant māximās nātiōnēs, ²⁰

26. ¹ *posset*, H. 520, II; A. & G. 327; G. 577.

28. ¹ *alia* — ac, H. 459, 2; A. & G. 156, a; G. 643.

quae proeliō contendissent, pulsās superātāsque esse, continen-
tēsque silvās ac palūdēs habēbant, eō sē suaque omnia contulē-
runt. ad quārum initium silvārum cum Caesar pervēnisset
castraque mūnīre instituisset, neque hostis interim visus esset,
5 dispersis in opere nostris subitō ex omnibus partibus silvae
evolāvērunt et in nostrōs impetum fecērunt. nostrī celeriter
arma cēpērunt eōsque in silvās repulērunt et complūribus in-
terfectis longius impeditiōribus locis secūtī paucōs ex suis
dēperdidērunt.

Topics for Study.

(1.) The idiom *longe alia* — *ac*. (2.) *Cum* with the subjunctive. (3.) The
signification of the comparative degree.

*The complete subjugation prevented by the inclemency of the
season. Caesar leads his army into winter-quarters.*

10 29. Reliquīs deinceps diēbus Caesar silvās caedere instituit,
et nē quis inermibus imprudentibusque militibus ab latere im-
petus fieri posset, omnem eam māteriam, quae erat caesa, con-
versam ad hostem conlocābat et prō vallō ad utrumque latus
exstruēbat. incredibili celeritāte māgnō spatiō paucis diēbus
15 cōfectō, cum iam pecus atque extrēma impedimenta ab nostris
tenērentur, ipsi dēnsiōrēs silvās peterent, ēiusmodi sunt tempes-
tātēs cōsecūtāe, uti opus necessariō intermitterētur et continuā-
tione imbrum diūtius sub pellibus militēs continēri nōn pos-
sent. itaque vāstātis omnibus eōrum agrīs, vicīs aedificiisque
20 incēnsis, Caesar exercitum reduxit et in Aulercis Lexoviisque,
reliquīs item civitatibus, quae proximē bellum fecerant, in hibernis
conlocāvit.

Topics for Study.

(1.) The ablative absolute. (2.) The subjunctive of result.

C. IULII CAESARIS DE BELLŌ GALLICŌ

COMMENTĀRIUS QUARTUS.

1-15. WAR WITH THE USIPETES AND THE TENCHTHERI.

The Usipetes and Tenchtheri, disturbed by the Suebi, cross over into Gaul. Description of the Suebi.



1. Eā, quae secūta est, hieme, ¹quī fuit annus Gnaeō Pompēiō, Mārcō Crassō cōsulibus, Usipetēs Germānī et item Tenchteri māguā cum multitudine hominum flūmen Rhēnum trānsiērunt, nōn longē ā marī, quō Rhēnus influit. 5 causa trānseundī fuit, quod ab Suēbis complūrēs annōs exagitātī bellō premēbantur et agricultūrā prohibēbantur. Suēbōrum gēns est longē māxima et bellicōsissima Germānōrum omnium. hī centum pāgōs habēre ²dicuntur, 10 ex quibus quotannis ³singula mīlia armātōrum bellandī causā ex finibus edūcunt. reliquī, qui domī mānsērunt, sē atque illōs alunt. hī rūsus in vicem annō post in armīs sunt, illi domī remanent. sic neque agricultūra nec ratiō atque ūsus bellī intermittitur. sed privātī ac sēparātī 15 agrī apud eōs nihil est, neque longius annō remanēre ūnō in

1. ¹ qui, H. 445, 4; A. & G. 199; G. 614, n. 3, b. ² dicuntur, H. 534, I, n. 1; A. & G. 330, b; G. 528. ³ singula milia, H. 174, 2, 1; A. & G. 95, a; G. 97.

locō incolendī causā licet. neque multum frūmentō, sed mǎximam partem lacte atque pecore vivunt multumque sunt in vĕnātiōnibus; quae rēs et cibī genere et cotidiānā exercitātiōne et libertāte vitae, cum ā pueris nullō officiō aut disciplinā adsuō-
 5 factī nihil omninō contrā voluntātem faciant, et virēs alit et immānī corporum mǎgnitūdine hominēs efficit. atque in eam sē cōnsuētūdinem addūxērunt, ut locis frigidissimis neque vestitūs praeter pellēs habērent quicquam, quārum propter exiguitātem mǎgna est corporis pars aperta, et lavārentur in flūminibus.

Topics for Study.

(1.) The agreement of the relative with an appositive in its own clause. (2.) The ablative of separation. (3.) The personal construction with verbs of saying. (4.) The partitive genitive.

- 10 2. Mercātōribus est aditus magis eō, ut, quae bellō cēperint, quibus vendant, habeant, quam quō ūllam rem ad sē importārī
 1 dēsiderent. quīn etiam iūmentīs, quibus mǎximē Gallia dēlectātur quaeque impēnsō parant pretiō, Germānī importātis nōn ūtuntur, sed quae sunt apud eōs nāta, parva atque dēfōrmia,
 15 haec cotidiānā exercitātiōne summī ut sint 2 labōris efficiunt. equestribus proeliis saepe ex equis dēciliunt ac pedibus proeliantur, equōsque eōdem remanēre vestigiō adsuēfēcērunt, ad quōs sē celeriter, cum ūsus est, recipiunt; neque eōrum mōribus turpius quicquam aut inertius habētur, quam ephippiis ūtī. itaque
 20 ad quemvis numerum ephippiātōrum equitum quamvis paucī adīre audent. vinum ad sē omninō importārī nōn sinunt, quod eā rē ad labōrem ferendum remollēscere hominēs atque effēmīnārī arbitrantur.

Topics for Study.

(1.) *Quo* with an implied negative. (2.) The ablative of price. (3.) The predicate genitive.

2. 1 *desiderent*, H. 516, II, 2; A. & G. 341, d; G. 541, n. 2. 2 *laboris*, H. 403; A. & G. 214, c; G. 366.

3. Publicē maximam putant esse laudem, quam lātissimē a suis finibus vacāre agrōs: hāc rē significāri, māgnū numerum civitātium suam vim sustinēre nōn posse. itaque unā ex parte a Suēbīs circiter milia passuum sexcenta agrī vacāre dicuntur. ad alteram partem succēdunt Ubīi, quōrum fuit civitās amplas atque flōrēns, ut est captus Germānōrum, et paulō sunt eiusdem generis ceteris hūmāniōrēs, proptereā quod Rhēnum attingunt, multumque ad eōs mercātōrēs ventitant, et ipsi propter propinquitatem Gallicis sunt mōribus adsuefacti. hōs cum Suēbī multis saepe bellis experti propter amplitudinē gravitatemque civitatis finibus expellere nōn potuissent, tamen¹ vētigālēs sibi fecerunt ac multō humiliōrēs infirmiorēsq̄ue redēgerunt.

Topics for Study.

(1.) The idiom *una ex parte*. (2.) The accusative of extent of space. (3.) The ablative of degree of difference.

The Menapii are distressed.

4. In eādē causā fuērunt Usipetēs et Tencterī, quōs suprā diximus, quī complūrēs annōs Suēbōrum vim sustinuērunt; ad extrēmum tamen agrīs expulsī et multis locis Germāniae triennium vagatī ad Rhēnum pervēnērunt; quās regiōnēs Menapii incolēbant et ad utramque ripam flūminis agrōs, aedificia vicōsque habēbant, sed tantae multitudinis aditū perterriti ex iis aedificiis, quae trāns flūmen habuerant, dē migrāvērunt et cis Rhēnum dispositis praesidiis Germānōs trānsire prohibēbant. illi omnia experti, cum neque vī contendere propter inopiam nāvium neque clam trānsire propter custodiās Menapiōrum possent, reverti sē in suās sēdēs regiōnēsq̄ue simulāvērunt et tridui viam progressi rursus revertērunt atque omnī hōc itinere unā nocte equitātū cōfectō insciōs inopinantesque Menapiōs oppressērunt, quī dē Germānōrum discessū per explorātōrēs certiōrēs facti sine metū

3. ¹ *vectigales*, H. 373, 1; A. & G. 186, c; G. 340.

trāns Rhēnum in suōs vicōs **remigrāverant**. hīs interfectīs nāvibusque eōrum occupātis, priusquam ea pars Menapiōrum, quae citrā Rhēnum quiēta in suis sēdibus erat, certior ¹ fieret, flūmen trāsiērunt atque omnibus eōrum aedificiis occupātis reliquam partem hiemis sē eōrum cōpiis aluērunt.

Topics for Study.

(1.) The difference between the construction after *prohibere* and that after other verbs of hindering. (2.) The construction with *priusquam*.

Caesar resolves to make war upon the Usipetes and Tenctheri.

5. Hīs dē rēbus Caesar certior factus et **infirmittātem** Gallōrum veritus, quod sunt in cōsiliis capiendīs **mōbilēs** et novīs plērumque rēbus student, nihil hīs committendum exīstimāvit. est enim hōc Gallicae ¹ cōsuētūdinis, utī et **viātōrēs** etiam invitōs 10 cōsistere ² cōgant et, quod quisque eōrum dē quāque rē audierit aut cōgnōverit, quaerant, et mercātōrēs in oppidis vulgus circumstat, quibusque ex regiōnibus veniant quāsque ibi rēs cōgnōverint, **prōnūntiāre** cōgant. hīs rēbus atque **auditiōnibus** permōti dē summīs saepe rēbus cōsilia ineunt, ³ quōrum eōs ē vestigiō 15 **paenitēre** **neccesse** est, cum **incertis** rumōribus **serviant**, et plēriūque ad voluntātem eōrum ficta respondeant.

Topics for Study.

(1.) The predicate genitive. (2.) Singular subject with plural verb. (3.) The construction after *paenitere*. (4.) The ablative of the gerundive construction with *in*.

6. Quā cōsuētūdine cōgnitā Caesar, nē ¹ graviōri bellō occurreret, mātūrius, quam cōsuerat, ad exercitum proficiscitur. eō cum vēnisset, ea, quae fore suspicātus erat, facta cōgnōvit:

4. ¹ *fieret*, H. 520, II; A. & G. 327; G. 577.

5. ¹ *consuetudinis*, H. 401; A. & G. 214, d; G. 366, r. 1. ² *cogant*, H. 461, 1; A. & G. 205, c; G. 211, exception a. ³ *quorum*, H. 409, III; A. & G. 221, b; G. 377.

6. ¹ *graviori*, H. 444, 1; A. & G. 93, a; G. 297, 2.

missās lēgatiōnēs ab nōnnūllis cīvitatibus ad Germānōs invitātōs-
que eōs, utī ab Rhēnō discēderent, omniaque, quae ²postulāssent,
ab sē fore parāta. quā spē adductī Germānī lātius vagābantur
et in fines Eburōnum et Condrūsōrum, quī sunt Trēverōrum
clientēs, pervēnerant. principibus Galliae ēvocātis Caesar ea, quae ⁵
cōgnōverat, **dissimulanda** sibi exīstimāvit eōrumque animīs **per-**
mulsis et cōfirmātis equitatūque imperatō bellum cum Germānis
gerere cōstituit.

Topics for Study.

- (1.) The significations of the comparative. (2.) The future perfect in indirect
discourse. (3.) The ablative absolute.

The Germans send ambassadors to Caesar.

7. Rē frūmentāriā comparātā equitibusque dēlectīs iter in ea
loca facere coepit, quibus in locis esse Germānōs audiēbat. ū 10
quibus cum paucōrum diērum ¹iter abesset, lēgātī ab hīs venē-
runt, quōrum haec fuit ōrātiō: Germānōs neque priōrēs populō
Rōmānō bellum inferre neque tamen recūsāre, sī lacēssantur, quā
armīs contendant, quod Germānōrum cōsuētūdō sit ā māiōribus
trādita, quicumque bellum inferant, resistere neque dēprecārī. 15
haec tamen dicere, venisse invītōs, **electōs** domō. sī suam grā-
tiam Rōmānī velint, posse iis **ūtilēs** esse amīcōs; vel sibi agrōs
²**attribuant** vel patiantur eōs tenēre, quōs armīs **possēderint**:
sēsē ūnis Suēbīs concēdere, quibus nē diī quidem immortalēs
parēs esse possint; reliquum quidem in terris esse nēminem, 20
quem nōn superāre possint.

Topics for Study.

- (1.) The accusative of extent of space. (2.) The repetition of the antecedent.
(3.) The mood which represents the imperative in indirect discourse.

6. ² *postulassent*, H. 525, 2; A. & G. 336, B.; G. 510.

7. ¹ *iter*, H. 379; A. & G. 257; G. 335. ² *attribuant*, H. 523, 111;
A. & G. 339; G. 652.

8. Ad haec Caesar quae visum est respondit; sed exitus fuit orationis: sibi nullam cum his amicitiam esse posse, si in Galliā remanērent; neque verum esse, quī suōs finēs tuērī nōn potuerint, alienōs occupāre; neque ullōs in Galliā vacāre agrōs, quī dari
5 tantae praesertim multitudinī sine iniuriā possint; sed licēre, si velint, in Ubiōrum finibus cōsidere, quōrum sint lēgātī apud sē et dē Suēbōrum iniuriis querantur et ā sē auxilium petant: hōc sē Ubiis imperātūrum.

Topic for Study.

The moods and tenses of *oratio obliqua*.

9. Lēgātī haec sē ad suōs relātūrōs dīxērunt et rē dēliberātā
10 post diem tertium ad Caesarem reversūrōs: intereā nē propius
1 sē castra movēret, petiērunt. nē id quidem Caesar ab sē im-
petrārī posse dixit. cōgnōverat enim, mūgnam partem equitātis
ab iis aliquot diēbus ante praedandī frūmentandīque causā ad
Ambi-aritōs trāns Mosam mīssam: hōs expectārī equitēs atque
15 eiūs rei causā moram interpōnī arbitrābātur.

Topic for Study.

The two possible constructions after *propius*, *proxime*, *propior*, and *proximus*.

Description of the Meuse and the Rhine.

10. Mosa prōfluit ex mōnte Vosegō, quī est in finibus Lin-
gonum, et parte quādā ex Rhēnō receptā, quae appellātur
Vacalus, insulam efficit Batāvōrum, neque longius ab Rhēnō mili-
bus passuum LXXX in Oceanum influit. Rhēnus autem oritur
20 ex Lepontiis, quī Alpēs incolunt, et longō spatiō per finēs Nan-
tuātium, Helvētiōrum, Sēquanōrum, Mediōmaticum, Tribocōrum,
Trēverōrum 1 citātus fertur et, ubi Oceanō appropinquāvit, in

9. ¹ *sc.* H. 437, 1; A. & G. 234, c; G. 359, 3, n. 1.

10. ¹ *citatus*, H. 443; A. & G. 191; G. 325, R. 6.

plūrēs **dēfuit** partēs multīs ingentibusque insulis effectīs, quarū pars māgna ā feris barbarisque nātiōibus incolitur, ex quibus sunt, quī **piscibus** atque **ovīs avium** vivere existimantur, multisque capitibus in Oceanum influit.

Topic for Study.

The different uses of the ablative in the chapter.

The perfidy of the Germans.

11. Caesar cum ab hoste nōn amplius passuum XII milibus abesset, ut erat cōstitutum, ad eum lēgātī revertuntur; quī in itinere congressī māgnopere, nē longius prōgrederētur, orābant. cum id nōn impetrassent, petēbant, utī ad eōs equitēs, quī āgmen ¹ antecessissent, praemitteret eōsque pūgnā prohiberet, sibiue utī potestātem faceret in Ubiōs lēgātōs mittendī; quōrum sī prīn-10 cipēs ac senātus sibi iūreiurandō fidem fecisset, eā condiciōne, quae ā Caesare ferrētur, sē ūsūrōs ostendēbant: ad hās rēs cōn-
ficiendās sibi trīduī spatium daret. haec omnia Caesar eōdem illō pertinēre arbitrābātur, ut trīduī morā interpositā equitēs eōrum, quī abessent, reverterentur; tamen sēsē nōn longius mili-15 bus passuum quattuor **aquātōnis** causā prōcessūrum eō diē dīxit: hūc posterō diē quam **frequentissimī** convenirent, ut dē eōrum postulātis cōgnōsceret. interim ad praefectōs, quī cum omnī equitātū antecesserant, mittit quī nūntiarent, nē hostēs proeliō lacēsserent et, sī ipsī lacēsserentur, sustinērent, **quoad** ipse cum 20 exercitū propius accessisset.

Topics for Study.

(1.) The subjunctive by attraction. (2.) Relative clauses of purpose. (3.) The gerund with direct object.

12. At hostēs ubi prīmum nostrōs equitēs cōspēxērunt, quōrum erat quīnque milium numerus, cum ipsī nōn amplius

11. ¹ *antecessissent*, H. 529, II; A. & G. 342; G. 629.

occurringōs ¹equitēs habērent, quod ii, quī frūmentandī causā
 ierant trāns Mosam, nōndum redierant, nihil timentibus nostris,
 quod lēgūtī eōrum paulō ante ā Caesare discesserant atque is diēs
 indūtīs erat ab hīs petītus, impetū factō celeriter nostrōs per-
 5 turbāvērunt; rūsus resistentibus cōsuētūdine suā ad pedēs
 dēsiluērunt, subfossis equīs complūribusque nostris dēiectīs reli-
 quōs in fugam coniēcērunt atque ita perterritōs ēgērunt, ut nōn
 prius fugā dēsisterent, quam in cōspectum āgminis nostrī vēnīs-
 sent. in eō proeliō ex equitibus nostris interficiuntur quattuor
 10 et septuāgintā, in hīs vir fortissimus, Pisō Aquitānus, amplis-
 simō genere nātus, cūius avus in civitāte suā rēgnū obtinuerat
 amicus ab senātū nostrō appellātus. hic cum frātrī interclūsō
 ab hostibus auxiliū ferret, illum ex periculō ēripuit: ipse equō
 vulnerātō dēiectus, quoad potuit, fortissimē restitit: cum circum-
 15 ventus multīs vulneribus acceptis cecidisset, atque id frāter, quī
 iam proeliō excesserat, procul animadvertisset, incitātō equō sē
 hostibus obtulit atque interfectus est.

Topics for Study.

(1.) The idiom *ubi primum*. (2.) The ablative of source. (3.) The various
 significations of the participle.

Caesar resolves to attack them at once.

13. Hōc factō proeliō Caesar neque iam sibi lēgātōs audiendōs
 neque condiciōnēs accipiendās arbitrābātur ab iis, quī per dolum
 20 atque insidiās petītā pāce ūltrō bellum intulissent: expectāre
 vērō, dum hostium cōpiae augērentur equitātusque reverterētur,
 summae dēmēntiae esse iūdicābat, et cōgnitā Gallōrum infirmi-
 tāte, quantum iam apud eōs hostēs ūnō proeliō auctōritātis essent
 cōsecūtī, sentiēbat; quibus ad cōsilia capiēda nihil spatiū dan-
 25 dum existimābat. hīs cōstitutīs rēbus et cōsiliō cum lēgātīs

12. ¹ equites, H. 417, l, n. 2; A. & G. 247, c, n.; G. 296, R. 4.

et quaestore **communiō**, nē quem diem pūgnae **praetermitteret**, opportūnissima rēs accidit, quod postridiē eius ¹diēi **māne** eādē et **perfidia** et simulatiōne ūsi Germāni frequentēs omnibus pīncipibus māioribusque nātū adhibitīs ad eum in castra vērunt, simul, ut dicēbātur, sui purgandi causā, quod, contrā 5 atque esset dictum et ipsi petissent, proelium pridie commississent, simul ut, si quid possent, de indutiis fallendō impetrarent. quōs sibi Caesar **oblātōs gāvisus** illōs retinēri iussit; ipse omnes cōpiās castris ēdūxit equitātumque, quod recentī proeliō perterritum esse existimābat, āgmen subsequi iussit. 10

Topics for Study.

- (1.) The different uses of the genitive in this chapter. (2.) The expression *sui purgandi*. (3.) Semi-deponent verbs.

The enemy are defeated with great slaughter and betake themselves into the territories of the Sigambri.

14. ¹Acie triplici institūtā et celeriter octō milium itinere cōfectō prius ad hostium castra pervēnit, quā, quid ageretur, Germāni sentire ²possent. quī omnibus rēbus subitō perterriti, et celeritāte adventūs nostrī et discessū suōrum, neque cōsiliū habendī neque arma capiendī spatiō datō perturbantur, cōpiāsne **adversus** 15 hostem ēducere, ³an castra dēfendere, an fugā salutē petere praestāret. quōrum timor cum fremitū et concursū significāretur, milites nostrī pristini diēi perfidiā incitāti in castra **inrūperunt**. quō locō, quī celeriter arma capere potuerunt, paulisper nostris restiterunt atque inter carrōs impedimentaue proelium commiserunt: at reliqua multitudine puerōrum mulierumque (nam cum omnibus suis domo excesserant Rhēnumque transierant) **passim** fugere coepit; ad quōs cōsectandōs Caesar equitātum misit.

13. ¹ *diei*, H. 398, 5; A. & G. 223, e; G. 372, n. 3.

14. ¹ *acie triplici instituta*, Introd. 123, I, 2), c. ² *possent*, H. 520, II; A. & G. 327; G. 577. ³ *ne — an — an*, H. 353; A. & G. 211; G. 458.

Topics for Study.

- (1.) The line of battle. (2.) The construction after *prius—quam*. (3.) Correlatives. (4.) Double questions.

15. Germānī post tergum clāmōre auditō, cum suōs interficī vidērent, armīs **abiectis** signisque militāribus relictis sē ex castris eiēcērunt, et cum ad **cōnfluentem** Mosae et Rhēnī pervēnissent, reliquā fugā dēspērātā māgnō numerō interfectō reliquī sē in flūmen **praecipitāvērunt** atque ibi timōre, lassitudīne, vī flūminis oppressi periērunt. nostri ad ūnum omnēs incolamēs perpaucis vulnerātis ex tantī belli timōre, cum hostium numerus capitum **CCCCXXX** milium fuisset, sē in castra recēpērunt. Caesar iīs, quōs in castris retinuerat, discēdendī potestātem fēcit. 10 illi supplicia cruciātusque Gallōrum veritī, quōrum agrōs vēxaverant, remanēre sē apud eum velle dixerunt. hīs Caesar libertātem concessit.

Topics for Study.

- (1.) The idiom *ad unum omnes*. (2.) The various significations of the ablative absolute.

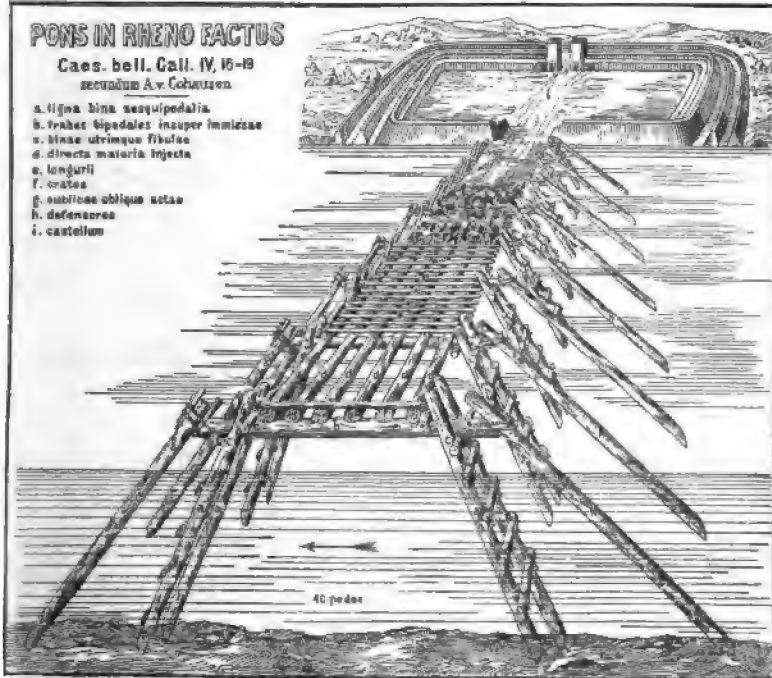
16-19. CAESAR'S CROSSING INTO GERMANY.

Caesar determines to cross into Germany.

16. Germānicō bellō cōfectō multīs dē causis Caesar statuit sibi Rhēnum esse transeundum; quārum illa fuit iūstissima, 15 quod, cum vidēret Germānōs tam facile impelli, ut in Galliam venīrent, suis quoque rēbus eōs timēre voluit, cum intellegent et posse et audēre populi Rōmānī exercitum Rhēnum trānsire. accessit etiam, quod illa pars equitātus Usipetum et Tencterōrum, quam suprà commemorāvī praedandī frūmentandique causā 20 Mosam trānsisse neque proeliō interfuisse, post fugam suōrum sē trāns Rhēnum in finēs **Sugambrōrum** recēperat sēque cum iīs coniūxerat. ad quōs cum Caesar nūntiōs mīsisset, quī postularent, eōs, quī sibi Galliaeque bellum intulissent, sibi ¹dēderent,

16. ¹ *dederent*, H. 499, 2; A. & G. 331, f, R.; G. 546, R. 2.

respondērunt: populi Rōmānī imperium Rhēnum finīre: sī sē invitō Germānōs in Galliam trānsire nōn aequum exīstināret, cūr suī quicquam esse imperiū aut potestātis trāns Rhēnum postulāret? Ubiī autem, quī ūnī ex **Trānsrhēnāniis** ad Caesarem lēgātōs miserant, amīcitiā fēcērant, obsidēs dēderant, māgnopere s



orābant, ut sibi auxilium ferret, quod graviter ab Suēbīs premerentur; vel, sī id facere **occupātiōnibus** rei pūblicae prohiberētur, exercitum modo Rhēnum trānsportāret: id sibi ad auxilium spemque reliquī temporis satis futūrum. tantum esse nōmen atque opīniōnem ēius exercitūs Arioivistō pulsō et hōc novissimō proeliō factō etiam ad ūltimās Germānōrum nātiōnēs, utī opī-

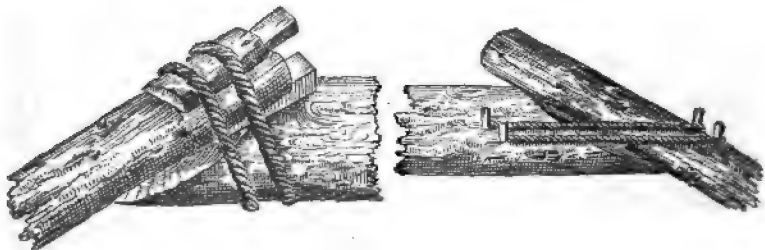
niōne et amicitia populi Rōmāni tūti esse possint. nāvium māgnam cōpiam ad trānsportandum exercitum pollicēbantur.

Topics for Study.

- (1.) The omission of *ut*. (2.) The use of the relative at the beginning of a sentence. (3.) The possessive genitive in the predicate.

Description of the bridge which Caesar builds across the Rhine.

17. Caesar his dē causis, quas commemorāvī, Rhēnum trānsire dēcreverat; sed nāvibus trānsire neque satis tūtum esse arbitrā-
5 bātur, neque suae neque populi Rōmāni dignitātis esse statuēbat. itaque, etsi summa difficultās faciendī pōntis prōpōnēbātur propter lātitudinem, rapiditatem altitudinemque flūminis, tamen id sibi contendendum aut aliter nōn trānsdūcendum exercitum exīstimā-
bat. ratiōnem pōntis hanc instituit. tigna bīna sēsquipedalīa,
10 paulum ab imō praeacūta dimēnsa ad altitudinem flūminis intervāllō pedum duōrum inter sē iungēbat. haec cum machinatiōni-

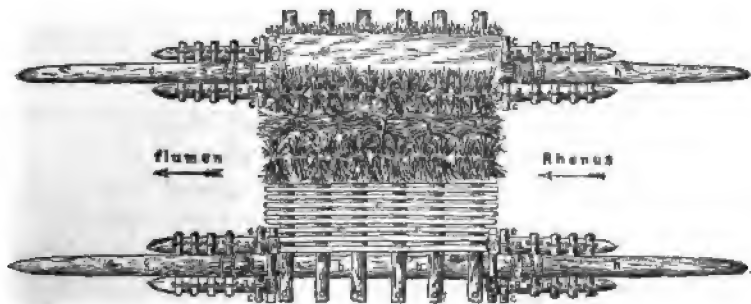


QUOMODO SUBLICAE AC DEFENSORES CUM TRABIBUS BIPEDALIBUS CONIUNCTA SINT.

bus immissa in flūmen dēfixerat fistūcisque adēgerat, nōn sublicae modō directē ad perpendicularum, sed prōnē ac fastigātē, ut secundum nātūram flūminis prēcumberent, his item
15 contrāria duo ad eundem modum iūcta intervāllō pedum ¹quadragēnum ab inferiōre parte contrā vim atque impetum flūminis

17. ¹ *quadragenum*, H. 52, 3; A. & G. 40, e; G. 33, 4.

conversa statuēbat. haec utraque **insuper bipedalibus** trabibus immissis, quantum eorum tignorum **iūctūra distābat**, binis utrimque **fībulis** ab extrēmā parte distinēbantur; quibus **disclūsīs** atque in contrāriam partem revinctis tanta erat operis firmitūdō atque ea rerum nātūra, ut, quō māior vīs aquae sē ²in-⁵citāvisset, hōc **artius inligāta** tenērentur. haec ³**directa** mātēria iniecta **contexēbantur** et longuriis **crātibusque cōnsternēbantur**; āc nihilō sētius sublicae et ad inferiōrem partem flūminis **obliquē** agēbantur, quae prō ariete subiectae et cum omnī opere coniūctae vin flūminis ⁴exciperent, et aliae item suprà pōntem ¹⁰mediocri spatiō, ut, si arborum **trunci** sive nāvēs ⁵dēciendi operis essent ā barbaris missae, his dēfēnsōribus eārum rerum vīs minuerētur, neu pōnti nocērent.



PONTIS IUGUM SUPERNE VISUM.

Topics for Study.

- (1.) The structure of the bridge (see plan). (2.) The indicative mood after *cum*.
 (3.) The ablative of degree of difference. (4.) The uses of the participle. (5.) Purpose clauses. (6.) The genitive of the gerundive. (7.) Distributive numerals.

17. ² *incitavisset*, H. 529, II; A. & G. 342; G. 629. ³ *directa*, H. 443; A. & G. 191; G. 325, R. 6. ⁴ *exciperent*, H. 497, 1; A. & G. 317; G. 630.
⁵ *dēciendi operis*, H. 544, N. 2; A. & G. 298, R.; G. 428, R. 2.

Caesar enters the territories of the Sugambri, and proceeds into the country of the Ubii, from whom he gains information regarding the Suebi. He returns to Gaul.

18. Diēbus decem, quibus māteria coepta erat comportāri, omnī opere effectō exercitus trādūcitur. Caesar ad utramque partem pōntis firmō praesidiō relictō in finēs Sugambrōrum contendit. interim ā complūribus cīvitātibus ad eum lēgātī veniunt; 5 quibus pācem atque amicitiam petentibus liberāliter respondit obsidēsque ad sē addūcī iubet. Sugambri ex eō tempore, quō pōns institui coeptus est, fugā comparātā hortantibus iīs, quōs ex Tencterīs atque Usīpetibus apud sē habēbant, finibus suis excesserant suaque omnia exportāverant, sēque in sōlitudīnem 10 ac silvās abdiderant.

Topic for Study.

The voice of *coepti* when used with a passive infinitive.

19. Caesar paucōs diēs in eōrum finibus morātus omnibus vicīs aedificiisque incēnsis frūmentisque **succisīs**, sē in finēs Ubiorum recēpit atque iīs auxilium suum pollicitus, sī ab Suēbīs premerentur, haec ab iīs cōgnōvit: Suēbōs, posteaquam per ex- 15 plōrātōrēs pōntem fieri comperissent, mōre suō conciliō habitō nūntiōs in omnēs partēs dīmisisse, uti dē oppidīs dēmigrārent, liberōs, uxōrēs suaque omnia in silvās dēpōnerent, atque omnēs, quī arma ferre possent, ūnum in locum convenirent: hunc esse dēlectum ¹medium ferē regiōnum eārum, quās Suēbī obtinērent: 20 hīc Rōmānōrum adventum exspectāre atque ibi dēcertāre cōstituisse. quod ubi Caesar comperit, omnibus hīs rēbus cōfectis, quārum rērum causā trādūcere exercitum cōstituerat, ut Germānīs metum iniceret, ut Sugambrōs ulciscerētur, ut Ubios **obsidione liberāret**, diēbus omniū decem et octō trāns Rhēnum

19. ¹ *medium*, H. 410, n. 2; A. & G. 193; G. 325, R. 6.

cōsumptis satis et ad laudem et ad *utilitatem* prōfectum arbitratu sē in Galliam recepit pōntemque rescidit.

Topic for Study.

Appositive clauses.

20-36. WAR IN BRITAIN.

Caesar resolves to proceed into Britain.

20. *Exiguā* parte aestātis reliquā Caesar, etsi in hīs locīs, quod omnis Gallia ad septentrionēs vergit, mātūrae sunt hiemēs, tamen in Britanniam proficiscī contendit, quod omnibus ferē Gallicis bellis hostibus nostris inde subministrāta auxilia intellegēbat et, si tempus annī ad bellum gerendum dēficeret, tamen māgnō sibi ūsui fore arbitrābātur, si modo insulam ¹adisset et genus hominum perspēxisset, loca, portūs, aditūs cōgnōvisset; quae omnia ferē Gallis erant *incōgnita*. neque enim temerē praeter mercā-
tōrēs illō adit quisquam, neque iis ipsīs quicquam, praeter ōram
maritimam atque eas regiōnēs, quae sunt contrā Galliās, nōtum
est. itaque ēvocātis ad sē undique mercātōribus neque quanta
esset insulae māgnitūdō, neque quae aut quantae nātiōnēs inco-
lerent, neque quem ūsum bellī habērent aut quibus institūtis
ūterentur, neque quī essent ad māiōrum nāvium multitudinem
idōnei portūs, reperire poterat.

Topics for Study.

- (1.) Conditional sentences. (2.) Sequence of tenses.

Volusenus is sent to examine the state of affairs on the island.

Ambassadors come from Britain.

21. Ad haec cōgnōscenda, priusquam periculum faceret, idōneum esse arbitrātus Gāium Volusēnum cum nāvī longā prae-mittit. huic mandat, ut explōrātis omnibus rēbus ad sē quam

20. ¹ *adisset*, H. 509, N. 3; A. & G. 307, f; G. 596, R. 5.

primum revertatur. ipse cum omnibus cōpiis in Morinōs proficiscitur, quod inde erat brevissimus in Britanniam traiectus. hūc nāvēs undique ex finitimis regiōnibus et ¹quam superiōre aestate ad Veneticum bellum effecerat classem iubet convenire. 5 interim cōsiliō eius cōgnitō et per mercatōrēs perlātō ad Britanno s ā complūribus eius insulae civitatibus ad eum lēgātī veniunt, quī polliceantur obsidēs ²dare atque imperiō populi Rōmāni obtemperāre. quibus auditis liberāliter pollicitus hortatusque, ut in eā sententiā permanērent, eōs domum remittit et 10 cum iis unā Commium, quem ipse Atrebatibus superātis rēgem ibi cōstituerat, cuius et virtutem et cōsiliū probābat et quem sibi fidēlem arbitrābatur, cuiusque auctoritās in his regiōnibus ³māgnū habēbatur, mittit. huic imperat, quās possit, adeat civitatēs horteturque, ut populi Rōmānī fidem sequantur, sēque 15 celeriter cō ventūrum nūntiet. Volusēnus perspectis regiōnibus omnibus, quantum ei facultātis darī potuit, quī nāvē ēgredi ac sē barbaris committere nōn auderet, quīntō diē ad Caesarem revertitur quaeque ibi perspēxisset, renūntiat.

Topics for Study.

- (1.) The verbal noun *traiectus*. (2.) The genitive of price. (3.) The idiom *fidem sequantur*. (4.) The omission of *ut*.

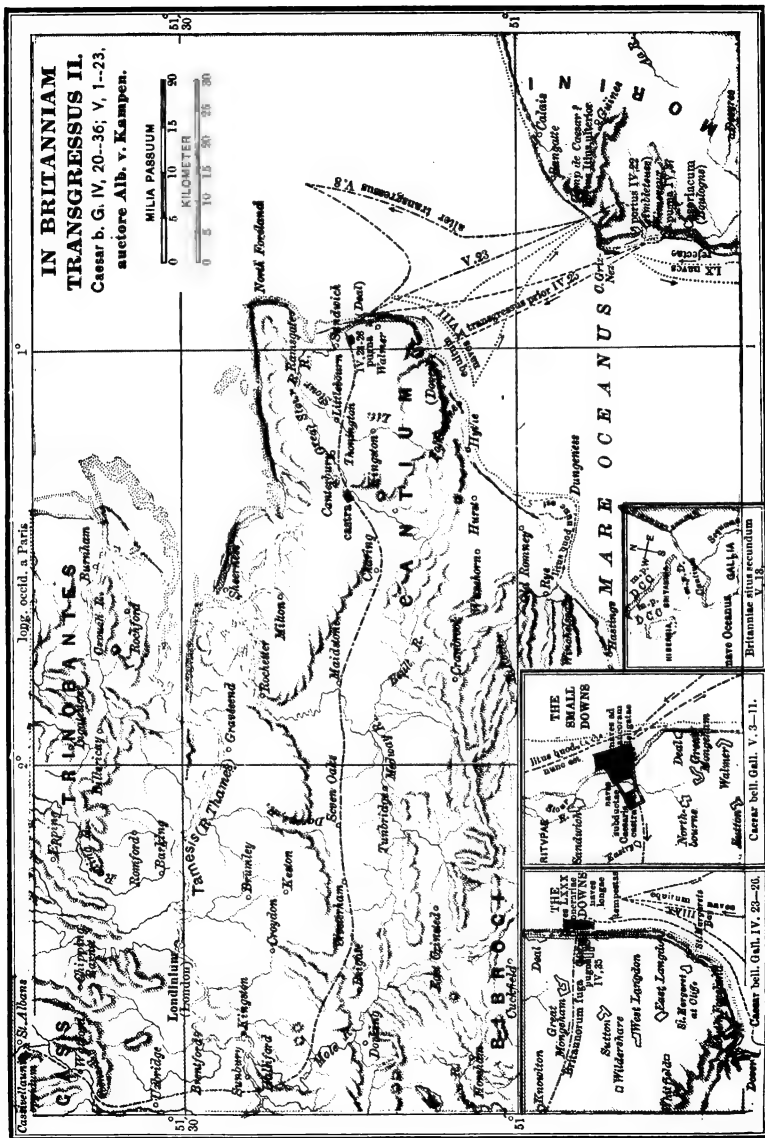
Caesar's passage across, and his arrival.

22. Dum in his locis Caesar nāvium parandārum causā morātur, ex māgnā parte Morinōrum ad eum lēgātī vērunt, quī sē dē superiōris temporis cōsiliō excūsārent, quod hominēs barbari et nostrae cōsuetūdinis imperiti bellum populō Rōmānō ¹fēcissent, sēque ea, quae imperāisset, factūrōs pollicērentur. hōc sibi satis opportunē Caesar accidisse arbitrātus, quod neque post ter-

21. ¹ *quam classem*, H. 445, 9; A. & G. 200, b; G. 616. ² *dare*, H. 537, 1; A. & G. 230, f, n.; G. 527, n. 3. ³ *magni*, H. 404; A. & G. 215, c; G. 380, 1.

22. ¹ *fēcissent*, H. 516, II; A. & G. 341, d; G. 541.





gum hostem relinquere volēbat neque belli gerendi propter anni tempus facultātem habēbat neque hās ²tantulūrum rērum occupatiōnēs sibi Britanniae antepōnendās iudicābat, magnum hīs obsidum numerum imperat. quibus adductis eōs in fidem recēpit. nāvibus circiter LXXX onerariis coactis contrāctisque, quot satis esse ad duās trānsportandās legiōnēs existimābat, quod praetereā nāvium longārum habēbat, quaestōri, lēgātis praefectisque distribuit. hūc accēdēbant XVIII onerariae nāvēs, quae ex eō locō ab milibus passuum octō ventō tenēbantur, quō minus in eundem portum pervenire possent: hās equitibus distribuit. 10 reliquum exercitum Quintō Titūriō Sabīnō et Lūciō Aurunculeiō Cottae lēgātis in Menapiōs atque in eōs pāgōs Morinōrum, ab quibus ad eum lēgātī nōn vēnerant, dēducendum dedit. Publium Sulpicium Rūfūm lēgātū cum eō praesidiō, quod satis esse arbitrabatur, portum tenēre iussit. 15

Topics for Study.

- (1.) Relative clauses of purpose. (2.) Diminutives. (3.) *Quod* expressing cause on the authority of another. (4.) The gerundive construction.

23. His cōstitutis rēbus nactus idōneam ad nāvigandum tempestātem tertiā ferē vigiliā solvit equitesque in ūteriōrem portum prōgredi et nāvēs cōnscoendere et sē sequi iussit. ā quibus cum paulō tardius esset administrātum, ipse hōrā diēi circiter quartā cum primis nāvibus Britanniam attingit atque ibi in omni-20 bus collibus expositās hostium cōpiās armātās cōspēxit. cūius loci haec erat nātūra, atque ita mōntibus angustis mare continēbātur, uti ex locis superiōribus in litus tēlum adigī posset. hunc ad ēgrediendum nēquāquam idōneum locum arbitrātus, dum reliquae nāvēs eō ¹convenirent, ad hōram nōnam in ancoris 25 exspectāvit. interim lēgātis tribūnisque militum convocātis et

22. ² *tantularum*, H. 332; A. & G. 164, α; G. 189, 6.

23. ¹ *convenirent*, H. 519, II, 2; A. & G. 328; G. 572.

quae ex Volusēnō cōgnōsset, et quae fieri vellet, ostendit monuitque, ut rei militāris ratiō, māximē ut maritimae rēs postulārent, ut quae celerem atque instābilem mōtum ² habērent, ad nūtum et ad tempus omnēs rēs ab iis administrārentur. his dimissis et
 5 ventum et aestum unō tempore nactus secundum datō signō et sublātis ancoris circiter milia passuum septem ab eō locō prōgressus apertō ac plānō litore nāvēs cōstituit.

Topics for Study.

(1.) *Dum* with the subjunctive. (2.) Relative clause expressing cause. (3.) The omission of *ut*.

24. At barbari cōsiliō Rōmānōrum cōgnitō praemissō equitatū et *essedāria*, quō plerūque genere in proeliis uti cōsuērunt, 10 reliquīs cōpiis subsecūtī nostrōs nāvibus ēgredi prohibēbant. erat ob hās causās summa difficultās, quod nāvēs propter magnitudinem nisi in altō cōstituī nōn poterant, ¹ militibus autem ignōtis locis, impeditis manibus magnō et gravi armōrum onere oppressis simul et dē nāvibus dēsiliendum et in fluctibus cōn-
 15 sistendum et cum hostibus erat pūgnandum, cum illi aut ex aridō aut paulum in aquam prōgressi omnibus *membris* expeditis, nōtissimis locis audācter tēla cōnicerent et equōs *insuēfactōs* incitārent. quibus rēbus nostrī perterriti atque hūius omninō ² generis pūgnae imperiti nōn eādem alacritāte ac studiō, quō in
 20 pedestribus uti proeliis cōsuērant, nitēbantur.

Topics for Study.

(1.) The difference between the construction after *prohibere* and that after other verbs of hindering. (2.) The dative of agent. (3.) The use of conjunctions. (4.) The genitive after adjectives.

23. ² *haberent*, H. 517, 3, I; A. & G. 320, e; G. 634.

24. ¹ *militibus*, H. 388; A. & G. 232; G. 355. ² *generis*, H. 399; A. & G. 218, a; G. 374.

Engagement with the Britons.

25. Quod ubi Caesar animadvertit, nāvēs longās, quārum et speciēs erat barbaris inūsitiō et mōtus ad ūsum expeditior, paulum removērī ab onerāriis nāvibus et rēmīs incitārī et ad latus apertum hostium cōstitui atque inde **fundis**, **sagittis**, tormentis hostēs propelli ac submovērī iussit; quae rēs māgnō ūsui nostris fuit. nam et nāvium **figūrā** et rēmōrum mōtū et inūsitiōtō genere tormentōrum perinōti barbari cōstitērunt ac paulum modo pedem retulērunt. atque nostris militibus cunctantibus, māximē propter altitudinem maris, quī decimae legiōnis ¹ **aquilam** ferēbat, **contestātus** deōs, ut ea rēs legiōni **fēliciter ēveniret**: 10
 ‘dēsilit,’ **inquit**, ‘militēs, nisi vultis aquilam hostibus prōdere: ego certē meum rei pūblīcae atque imperātōri officium ² **praestitero**.’ hōc cum māgnā vōce dixisset, sē ex nāvī prōiecit atque in hostēs aquilam ferre coepit. tum nostrī cohortātī ³ **inter sē**, nē tantum **dēdecus** admitterētur, ūniversī ex nāvī dēsiliērunt; 15
 liōs item ex proximīs (prīmīs) nāvibus cum cōspēxissent, subsequētī hostibus appropinquārunt.

Topics for Study.

(1.) The dative of service. (2.) The idiom *pedem retulerunt*. (3.) The future perfect. (4.) Condensed expressions.

26. Pūgnātum est ab utrīsque ācriter. nostrī tamen, quod neque ōrdinēs servāre neque **firmiter** insistere neque signa subsequī poterant, atque ¹ **alius aliā** ex nāvī, quibuscumque signīs 20
 occurrerat, sē **aggregābat**, māgnopere perturbābantur: hostēs vērō nōtis omnibus vadīs, ubi ex litore aliquōs singulārēs ex nāvī ēgredientēs cōspēxerant, incitātis equīs impeditōs adoriēbantur, plūrēs paucōs circumsistēbant, alii ab latere apertō in

25. ¹ *aquilam*, Introd. No. 103. ² *praestitero*, H. 473; A. & G. 281, B.; G. 244. ³ *inter se*, H. 449, N.; A. & G. 196, f; G. 221.

26. ¹ *alius alia*, H. 459, 1; A. & G. 203, c; G. 319.

universos tela coniciebant. quod cum animadvertisset Caesar, scaphas longarum navium, item speculatoria navigia militibus compleri iussit et, quos laborantes conspexerat, his subsidia submittēbat. nostri, simul in arido constitērunt, suis omnibus consecutis in hostes impetum fecērunt atque eos in fugam dedērunt neque longius prōsequi potuerunt, quod equites cursum tenere atque insulam capere nōn potuerant. hoc unum ad pristinam fortunam Caesari defuit.

Topics for Study.

(1.) The impersonal construction. (2.) The idiom *alius alia*. (3.) The adjective used substantively. (4.) The dative after compounds.

The Britons surrender.

27. Hostes proelio superati, simul atque se ex fuga recēperunt, statim ad Caesarem legatos de pace miserunt, obsides daturos quaeque imperasset facturōs sese polliciti sunt. una cum his legatis Commius Atrebas venit, quem supra demonstraveram a Caesare in Britanniam praemissum. hunc illi ē navi egressum, cum ad eos oratoris modo Caesaris mandata deferret, comprehenderant atque in vincula coniecerant: tum proelio facto remiserunt et in petenda pace eius rei culpam in multitudinem contulerunt et propter imprudentiam ut ignosceretur, petiverunt. Caesar questus, quod, cum ultro in continentem legatis missis pacem ab se petissent, bellum sine causa intulissent, ignoscere 20 imprudentiae dixit obsidesque imperavit; quorum illi partem statim dederunt, partem ex longinquiōribus locis arcessitam paucis diebus sese daturos dixerunt. interea suos remigrare in agros iusserunt, principesque undique convenire et se civitatesque suas Caesari commendare coeperunt.

Topic for Study.

The passive of the intransitive verb.

A severe storm assails the Roman fleet.

28. His rēbus pāce cōfirmātā post diem quartum, quam est in Britanniam ventum, nāvēs XVIII, dē quibus suprà dēmōnstrātum est, quae equitēs sustulerant, ex superiōre portū lēnī ventō solvērunt. quae cum appropinquārent Britanniae et ex castris vidērentur, tanta tempestās subitō coorta est, ut nūlla eārum cursum tenēre posset, sed aliae eōdem, unde erant pro-fectae, referrentur, aliae ad inferiōrem partem insulae, quae est propius sōlis occāsum, māgnō ¹suī cum periculō dēicerentur; quae tamen ancoris iactis cum fluctibus complērentur, necessariō adversā nocte in altum prōvēctae continentem petiērunt. 10

Topics for Study.

- (1.) The two possible constructions after *propius*, *proxime*, *propior*, *proximae*.
 (2.) The reflexive pronoun. (3.) The objective genitive.

29. Eādem nocte accidit, ut esset lūna plēna, quī diēs maritimōs aestūs māximōs in Ōceanō efficere cōsuēvit, nostrisque id erat incōgnitum. ita unō tempore et longās nāvēs, quibus Caesar exercitum trānsportandum cūrāverat quāsque in āridum sub-dūxerat, aestus complēverat, et onerāriās, quae ad ancorās erant dēligātae, tempestās afflīctābat, neque ūlla nostris facultās aut administrandī aut auxiliandī dabātur. complūribus nāvibus frāctis reliquae cum essent fūnibus, ancoris reliquisque armāmentis amissis ad nāvigandum inūtilēs, māgna, ¹id quod necesse erat accidere, tōtius exercitūs perturbātiō facta est. neque enim 20 nāvēs erant aliae, quibus reportārī possent, et omnia deerant, quae ad reficiendās nāvēs erant ūsuī, et, quod omnibus cōstābat hiemārī in Galliā oportere, frūmentum his in locis in hiemem prōvisum nōn erat.

Topics for Study.

- (1.) The gerundive construction. (2.) A neuter pronoun in apposition with a clause.

28. ¹ *suī*, H. 396, III; A. & G. 217; G. 363.

29. ¹ *id quod*, H. 445. 7; A. & G. 200. e; G. 614. R. 2.

The Britons take advantage of this opportunity. Caesar's provision against emergencies.

30. Quibus rēbus cōgnitīs prīncipēs Britanniae, quī post proelium ad Caesarem convēnerant, inter sē conlocūtī, cum equitēs et nāvēs et frūmentum Rōmānīs deesse intellegerent et paucitatem militum ex castrōrum exiguitate cōgnōscerent, quae ¹hōc erant etiam angustiora, quod sine impedimentis Caesar legiōnēs transportāverat, optimum factū esse dūxerunt rebellione factā frūmentō commeātūque nostrōs prohibēre et rem in hiemem prōducere, quod his superātis aut reditū interclūsīs nēmīnem postea bellī inferendī causā in Britanniam trānsitūrum cōfidēbant.

Topic for Study.

The ablative of degree of difference.

10 31. Itaque rursus coniūratiōne factā paulatim ex castris discēdere ac suos clam ex agris dēducere coepērunt. at Caesar, etsi nōndum eōrum cōnsilia cōgnōverat, tamen et ex ēventū nāvium suarum et ex eō, quod obsidēs dare intermiserant, fore id, quod accidit, suspiciābatur. itaque ad omnēs cāsūs subsidia comparābat. nam et frūmentum ex agris cotidie in castra cōferēbat et ¹quae gravissimē *addictae* erant nāvēs, earum mātēriā atque aere ad reliquās reficiendās utēbatur et quae ad eas rēs erant ūsuī ex continentī comportārī iubēbat. itaque, cum summō studiō ā militibus administrārētur, duodecim nāvibus āmissis, reliquis ut 20 nāvigārī commodē posset, effecit.

Topics for Study.

(1.) The antecedent in the relative clause. (2.) The signification of the perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect of *cognosco*.

30. ¹ *hoc*, H. 423; A. & G. 250; G. 403.

31. ¹ *quae* — *naves*, H. 445, 9; A. & G. 200, 6; G. 616.

The stratagem of the Britons.

32. Dum ea ¹geruntur, legiōne ex cōsuētūdine ūnā frūmentatūm missā, quae appellabātur septima, neque ūllā ad id tempus belli suspiciōne interpositā, cum pars hominum in agrīs remanēret, pars etiam in castra ²ventitāret, ii, qui prō portis castrōrum in stationē erant, Caesarī nūntiāvērunt **pulverem** māiōrem, ⁵quam cōsuētūdō ferret, in eā parte vidēri, quam in partem legiō iter fēcisset. Caesar id, quod erat, suspicātus, aliquid novī ā barbarīs initum cōsiliī, cohortēs, quae in stationibus erant, sēcum in eam partem proficisci, ex reliquīs duās in stationem succēdere, reliquās ³armārī et **cōnfestim** sēsē subsequi ¹⁰iussit. cum paulō longius ā castrīs prōcessisset, suōs ab hostibus premī atque aegrē sustinēre et cōnfertā legiōne ex omnibus partibus tēla cōnici animadvertit. nam quod omni ex reliquīs partibus **dēmesso** frūmentō pars ūna erat reliqua, suspicāti hostēs hūc nostrōs esse ventūrōs noctū in silvīs **dēlituerant**; ¹⁵tum dispersōs dēpositis armīs in **metendō** occupātōs subitō adortī paucīs interfectīs reliquōs incertīs ordinibus perturbāverant, simul equitatū atque essedīs circumdederant.

Topics for Study.

(1.) *Dum* with the present indicative. (2.) The partitive genitive. (3.) The reflexive use of verbs. (4.) Frequentative verbs.

Their mode of fighting from chariots.

33. Genus hōc est ex essedīs pūgnae: primō per omnēs partēs **perequitant** et tēla cōniciunt atque ipsō terrōre equōrum ²⁰et strepitū rotārum ordinēs plērumque perturbant, et cum sē inter equitum ¹turmās **insinuāvērunt**, ex essedīs dēsiliunt et

32. ¹ *geruntur*, H. 467, III, 4; A. & G. 276, e; G. 229, R. ² *ventitaret*, H. 336; A. & G. 167, b; G. 191, 1. ³ *armari*, H. 465; A. & G. 111, a, x.; G. 218.

33. ¹ *turmas*, Introd. No. 120.

pedibus proeliantur. aurigae interim paulatim ex proelio excēdunt atque ita currūs conlocant, ut, si illi ā multitudīne hostium premantur, expeditum ad suōs receptum habeant. ita mōbilitātem equitum, stabilitātem peditum in proeliis praestant ac tantum usū cotidiānō et exercitātiōne efficiunt, utī in declivī ac praecipiti locō incitātōs equōs sustinēre et brevī moderārī ac flectere et per tēmōnem percurrere et in iugō insistere et sē inde in currūs citissimō recipere cōsuērunt.

Topics for Study.

- (1.) The objective genitive. (2.) The reflexive pronoun. (3.) Subjunctive of result. (4.) The use of the participles.

They advance upon the Roman camp.

34. Quibus rēbus perturbātis nostris novitāte pūgnae tempore 10 opportunissimō Caesar auxilium tulit: namque eiūs adventū hostēs cōstitērunt, nostrī sē ex timōre recēpērunt. quō factō ad lacēssendum et ad committendum proelium aliēnum esse tempus arbitrātus suō sē locō continuit et brevī tempore intermīssō in castra legiōnēs redūxit. dum haec geruntur, nostris omnibus 15 occupātis qui erant in agris reliquī discessērunt. secūtae sunt continuōs complūrēs diēs tempestātēs, quae et nostrōs in castris¹ continērent et hostem ā pūgnā prohibērent. interim barbari nūntiōs in omnēs partēs dimīsērunt paucitātemque nostrōrum militum suis praedicāvērunt et, quanta praedae faciendae atque 20 in perpetuum suī liberandī facultās darētur, si Rōmānōs castris expulissent, dēmōstrāvērunt. his rēbus celeriter māgnā multitudine peditātūs equitātūsque coactā ad castra vērunt.

Topics for Study.

- (1.) The various uses of the ablative in this chapter. (2.) Asyndeton. (3.) The gerund and gerundive constructions. (4.) Relative clauses of result. (5.) Indirect question.

34. ¹ *continere*, H. 500, 1; A. & G. 319; G. 631, 1.

Caesar defeats them and returns to Gaul.

35. Caesar, etsi idem, quod superioribus diebus acciderat, fore vidēbat, ut, si essent hostēs pulsī, celeritatē periculum **effugerent**, tamen nactus equitēs circiter XXX, quōs Commius Atrebas, dē quō ante dictum est, sēcum trāsportāverat, legiōnēs in aciē prō castris cōstituit. commissō proeliō diūtius nostrōrum militum impetum hostēs ferre nōn potuerunt ac terga vertērunt. quōs tantō ¹spatiō secūtī, quantum cursū et viribus efficere potuerunt, complūrēs ex iis occiderunt, deinde omnibus longē lātēque aedificiis incēnsis sē in castra recēperunt.

Topics for Study.

- (1.) Conditional sentences in indirect discourse. (2.) The reflexive pronoun.

36. Eōdem diē legātī ab hostibus mīssī ad Caesarem dē pāce ¹⁰vērērunt. hīs Caesar numerum obsidum, quem antea imperāverat, **duplicāvit** eōsque in continentem addūcī iussit, quod propinquā diē **aequinocti** infirmis nāvibus hiemī nāvigatiōnem subiciendam nōn existimābat. ipse idōneam tempestātem nactus paulō post mediam noctem nāvēs solvit; quae omnēs incolumēs ¹⁵ad continentem pervērunt; sed ex iis onerariae duae eōdem, quōs reliquī, portūs capere nōn potuerunt et paulō **infra** delātae sunt.

Topics for Study.

- (1.) The idiom *mediam noctem*. (2.) The gerundive construction. (3.) Deponent verbs. (4.) The idiom *portus capere*.

37-38. WAR WITH THE MORINI AND MENAPII.*The Morini attack a detachment of the Romans.*

37. Quibus ex nāvibus cum essent expositi militēs circiter **trecenti** atque in castra contenderent, Morini, quōs Caesar in ²⁰Britanniam proficiscēns pācātōs reliquerat, spē praedae adducti primō nōn ita magnō suōrum numerō circumstetērunt ac, si sēsē

35. ¹ *spatio*, H. 379, 2; A. & G. 257, 6; G. 389.

interfici nōllent, arma pōnere iussērunt. cum illi ¹orbe factō sēsē dēfenderent, celeriter ad clāmōrem hominum circiter milia sex convēnerunt. quā rē nūntiātā Caesar omnem ex castris equitātum ²suīs auxiliō mīsīt. interim nostrī militēs impetum hostium sustinuērunt atque amplius hōris quattuor fortissimē pūgnāvērunt et paucis vulneribus acceptis complūrēs ex his occidērunt. postea vērō quam equitātus noster in cōspectum vēnit, hostēs abiectis armis terga vertērunt māgnusque eōrum numerus est occisus.

Topics for Study.

(1.) *Cum* with the subjunctive. (2.) The ablative absolute. (3.) The dative of service. (4.) The two possible constructions after *amplius*, *plus*, etc. (5.) Tmesis as illustrated in *postea* — *quam*.

Labienus subduces them. Titurius and Cotta lay waste the territories of the Menapii. Caesar fixes his winter-quarters among the Belgae. A thanksgiving is decreed at Rome.

- 10 38. Caesar posterō diē T. Labiēnum lēgātum cum iis legiōnibus, quās ex Britannia redūxerat, in Morinōs, quī rebellione fecerant, mīsīt. quī cum propter ¹siccitatēs palūdum, quō sē reciperent, nōn habērent, quō superiōre annō *perfugio* fuerant ūsī, omnēs ferē in potestātem Labiēni vērunt. at Q. Titurius
15 et L. Cotta lēgātī, quī in Menapiōrum finēs legiōnēs dūxerant, omnibus eōrum agris vāstātis, frūmentis succisis, aedificiis incēnsīs, quod Menapii sē omnēs in dēnsissimās silvās abdiderant, sē ad Caesarem recēpērunt. Caesar in Belgīs omnium legiōnum hiberna cōstituit. eō duae omninō civitatēs ex Britannia obsi-
20 dēs mīsērunt, reliquae neglēxērunt. his rēbus gestis ex litteris Caesaris diērum viginti supplicatiō ā senātū dēcrēta est.

Topics for Study.

(1.) The relative pronoun used for a demonstrative and a conjunction. (2.) Relative clause of characteristic. (3.) The construction after *ut*or.

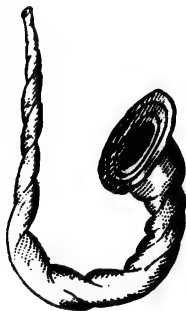
37. ¹orbe facto, Introd. No. 117, 2). ² suis auxilio, H. 390, II; A. & G. 233; G. 356.

38. ¹ siccitates, H. 130, 2; A. & G. 75, c; G. 204, 5.

C. IULII CAESARIS
DE BELLŌ GALLICŌ
COMMENTARIUS QUINTUS.

1-23. CAESAR'S SECOND EXPEDITION INTO BRITAIN.

Caesar orders a fleet to be built. He subdues the Pirustae.



1. L. Domitiŏ, Ap. Claudiŏ cōsulibus discēdēns ab hiberniis Caesar in Italiam, ut quottannis facere cōsuērat, lēgātis imperat, quōs legiōnibus praefēcerat, uti quam plurimās possent hieme nāvēs aedificandās veterēsque reficiendās cūrarent. eārum modum fōrmamque dēmōnstrat. ad celeritātem **onerandī subductiōnēs**que paulō facit humiliōrēs, quam quibus in nostrō mari uti cōsuēvimus, atque id eō magis, quod propter crēbrās commūtatiōnēs aes-

10
tuum minus māgnōs ibi fluctūs fieri cōgnōverat, ad onera ac multitudinē iūmentōrum trānsportandam paulō lātiōrēs, quam quibus in reliquīs ūtimur maribus. hās omnēs **actuāriās** imperat fieri, quam ad rem **humilitās** multum adiuvat. ea, quae sunt ūsuī ad armandās nāvēs, ex Hispaniā **apportāri** iubet. ipse 15
conventibus Galliae citeriōris **peractis** in Illyricum proficiscitur, quod ā **Pirustis** finitimam partem prōvinciae **incursiōnibus** vās-

tārī audiēbat. eō cum vēnisset, cīvitatibus militēs imperat certumque in locum convenire iubet. quā rē nūntiātā Pīrūstae lēgātōs ad eum mittunt, quī doceant nihil eārum rērum publicō factum cōsiliō, sēsēque parātōs esse dēmōstrant omnibus rationibus dē iniūriis satisfacere. **perceptā** ōrātiōne eōrum Caesar obsidēs imperat eōsque ad certam diem addūcī iubet; nisi ita fēcērint, sēsē bellō cīvitatē persecūtūrū dēmōstrat. iis ad diem adductis, ut imperāverat, **arbitrōs** inter cīvitatēs dat, quī **litem** aestiment poenamque cōstituant.

He returns to Gaul; marches against the Treveri.

10 **2.** His cōfectis rēbus conventibusque perāctis in citeriōrem Galliam revertitur atque inde ad exercitum proficiscitur. eō cum vēnisset, circuitis omnibus hibernis singulārī militum studiō in summā omnium rērum inopiā circiter sexcentās eius generis, cuius suprà dēmōstrāvimus, nāvēs, et longās XXVIII invēnit
15 instrūctās neque multum abesse ab eō, quā paucis diēbus dēdūcī possint. **conlaudātis** militibus atque iis, quī negōtiō praefuerant, quid fierī velit, ostendit atque omnēs ad portum **Itium** convenire iubet, quō ex portū commodissimum in Britanniam trāiectuin esse cōgnōverat, circiter milium passuum XXX [**trāsmissum**] ā
20 continentī: huic rei quod satis esse visum est militum reliquit. ipse cum legiōnibus expeditis IIII et equitibus DCCC in finēs Trēverōrum proficiscitur, quod hī neque ad concilia veniēbant neque imperiō pārēbant Germānōsque Trānsrhēnānōs sollicitāre dicēbantur.

Indutiomarus and Cingetorix.

25 **3.** Haec cīvitas longē plūrimū tōtius Galliae equitātū valet māgnāsque habet cōpiās peditum, Rhēnumque, ut suprà dēmōstrāvimus, **tangit**. in eā cīvitate duo dē prīncipātū inter sē contendēbant, **Indutiomārus** et **Cingetorix**; ex quibus alter,

simul atque dē Caesaris legiōnumque adventū cōgnitum est, ad eum vēnit, sē suōsque omnēs in officiō futūrōs neque ab amicitia populi Rōmāni defectūrōs cōfirmāvit quaeque in Trēveris gererentur ostendit. at Indutiomārus equitātum peditātumque cōgere iisque, quī per aetātem in armis esse nōn poterant, in silvam **Arduennam** abditis, quae ingentī māgnitūdine per mediōs finēs Trēverōrum ā flūmine Rhēnō ad initium Rēmōrum pertinet, bellum parāre instituit; sed posteaquam nōnnūllī principēs ex eā cīvitāte et **familiāritāte** Cingetorigis adductī et adventū nostri exercitūs perterriti ad Caesarem vēnerunt et dē suis privātum rēbus ab eō petere coepērunt, quoniam cīvitātī cōnsulere nōn possent, veritus, nē ab omnibus dēsererētur, [Indutiomārus] lēgātōs ad Caesarem mittit: sēsē **idcirco** ab suis discēdere atque ad eum venīre nōluisse, quō facilius cīvitātem in officiō continēret, nē omnis nōbilitātis discessū plēbs propter imprudentiam **lāberētur**: itaque esse cīvitātem in suā potestāte, sēque, si Caesar permitteret, ad eum in castra ventūrum, suās cīvitātisque fōrtūnās eius fidei permissūrum.

4. Caesar, etsi intellegēbat, quā dē causā ea dicerentur, quaeque eum rēs ab institūtō cōnsiliō dēterrēret, tamen, nē aestātem in 20 Trēveris cōsumere cōgerētur, omnibus ad **Britannicum** bellum rēbus comparātis, Indutiomārum ad sē cum CC obsidibus venīre iussit. hīs adductis, in iis filiō propīnquisque eius omnibus, quōs nōminātim ēvocāverat, cōsolātus Indutiomārum hortātusque est, utī in officiō permaneret; nihilō tamen sētius principi- 25 bus Trēverōrum ad sē convocātis hōs singillatim Cingetorigi conciliāvit, quod cum meritō eius ab sē fieri intellegēbat, tum māgnī interesse arbitrābātur eius auctōritātem inter suōs quam plūrimum valēre, cūius tam ēgregiam in sē voluntātem perspēxisset. id tulit factum graviter Indutiomārus, suam grātiā inter 30 suōs minui, et, quī iam ante inimicō in nōs animō fuisset, multo gravius hōc dolōre **exarsit**.

Caesar goes to port Itius. Dumnorix shows treachery and is slain.

5 His rēbus cōstitutīs Caesar ad portum Itium cum legiōnibus pervēnit. ibī cōgnōscit LX nāvēs, quae in **Meldis** factae erant, tempestāte rēiectās cursum tenēre nōn potuisse atque eōdem, unde erant profectae, revertisse; reliquās parātās ad
10 nāvigandum atque omnibus rēbus iūstrūtās invēnit. eōdem tōtīus Galliae equitātus convēnit numerō milium quattuor principēsque omnibus ex civitātibus; ex quibus perpaucōs, quōrum in sē fidem perspēxerat, relinquere in Galliā, reliquōs obsidum locō sēcum dūcere decrēverat, quod, cum ipse abesset, mōtum
15 Galliae verēbātur.

6. Erat ūnū cum cēteris Dumnorix Haeduus, dē quō ante ab nōbīs dictum est. hunc sēcum habēre in primīs cōstituerat, quod eum cupidum rērum novārum, cupidum imperiū, magnū animī, mūgnae inter Gallōs auctōritātis cōgnōverat. accēdebāt
20 hūc, quod iam in conciliō Haeduōrum Dumnorix dīxerat sibi ā Caesare rēgnum civitātis dēferri; quod dictum Haeduī graviter ferēbant neque recūsandī aut dēprecandī causā lēgātōs ad Caesarem mittere audēbant. id factum ex suīs hospitibus Caesar cōgnōverat. ille omnibus primō precibus petere contendit, ut in
25 Galliā relinquerētur, partim, quod **insuētus** nāvigandī mare timēret, partim, quod **religiōnibus** impediri sēsē diceret. postea-
quam id **obstinātē** sibi negārī vīdit, omni spē impetrandī **adēptā** principēs Galliae sollicitāre, **sēvocāre** singulōs hortārī-
que coepit, utī in continentī remanērent; metū **terrītāre**: nōn
30 sine causā fieri, ut Gallia omni nōbilitate **spoliārētur**, id esse cōsiliū Caesaris, ut, quōs in cōspectū Galliae interficere verē-
rētur, hōs omnēs in Britanniam trāductōs necāret; fidem reliquīs
interpōnere, iūsiūrandum poscere, ut, quod esse ex ūsū Galliae
intellēxissent, commūnī cōsiliō administrārent. haec ā complū-
ribus ad Caesarem dēferēbantur.

7. Quā rē cōgnitā Caesar, quod tantum cīvitatī Haeduae dignitātis tribuēbat, coercendum atque dēterrendum, quibuscumque rēbus posset, Dumnorigem statuēbat; quod longius eius amēntiam prōgredi vidēbat, prōspiciendum, nē quid sibi ac rei publicae nocēre posset. itaque diēs circiter XXV in eō locō **commorātus**, 5 quod **Cōrus** ventus nāvigationem impediēbat, quī māgnam partem omnis temporis in hīs locīs **flāre** cōnsuēvit, dabat operam, ut in officiō Dumnorigem contineret, nihilō tamen sētius omnia eius cōnsilia cōgnōsceret: tandem idōneam nactus tempestātem milites equitēque cōnscendere in nāvēs iubet. at omnium in-10 peditis animis Dumnorix cum equitibus Haeduōrum ā castris insciente Caesare domum discēdere coepit. quā rē nūntiātā Caesar intermissā profectiōne atque omnibus rēbus **postpositis** māgnam partem equitātis ad eum insequendum mittit **retrahi-** que imperat; si vim faciat neque pāreat, interfici iubet, nihil 15 hunc sē absente prō **sānō** factūrum arbitrātus, quī praesentis imperium neglēxisset. ille enim revocātus resistere ac sē manū dēfendere suōrumque fidem implōrāre coepit, saepe **olāmītans** liberum sē liberaeque esse cīvitatīs. illi, ut erat imperātum, circumsistunt hominem atque interficiunt; at equitēs Haeduī ad 20 Caesarem omnes revertuntur.

Caesar crosses into Britain.

8. Hīs rēbus gestis Labiēnō in continente cum tribus legiōnibus et equitum milibus duobus relicto, ut portūs tuērētur et rem frūmentāriam prōvidēret quaeque in Galliā gererentur cōgnōsceret cōnsiliumque prō tempore et prō rē caperet, ipse cum 25 quīnque legiōnibus et parī numero equitum, quem in continentī reliquerat, ad sōlis occāsum nāvēs solvit et lēnī **Āfricō** prōvēctus mediā circiter nocte ventō intermissō cursum nōn tenuit et longius dēlātus aestū ortā lūce sub sinistrā Britanniam relictam cōnspēxit. tum rūsus aestūs cōmmūtatiōnem secūtus rēmīs 30

contendit, ut eam partem insulae caperet, quā optimum esse
 ēgressum superiōre aestate cōgnōverat. quā in rē admodum
 fuit militum virtūs laudanda, quī vētōriis gravibusque nāvigiis
 nōn intermissō rēmigandī labōre longārum nāvium cursum adae-
 5 quārent. accessum est ad Britanniam omnibus nāvibus meridiānō
 ferē tempore, neque in eō locō hostis est visus; sed, ut postea
 Caesar ex captivīs comperit, cum mūgnae manūs eō convēissent,
 multitūdine nāvium perterritae, quae cum annōtinis privātisque,
 quās suī quisque commodi fēcerat, amplius octingentae unō erant
 10 vīnae tempore, ā litore discesserant ac sē in superiōra loca
 abdidérant.

The Britons make a bold resistance, but are defeated.

9. Caesar expositō exercitū et locō castris idōneō captō, ubī ex
 captivīs cōgnōvit, quō in locō hostium cōpiae cōnsēdissent, cohori-
 tibus decem ad mare relictis et equitibus trecentis, quī praesidiō
 15 nāvibus essent, dē tertiā vigiliā ad hostēs contendit eō minus
 veritus nāvibus, quod in litore mollī atque apertō dēligātās ad
 ancoram relinquēbat, et praesidiō nāvibus Quintum Atrium prae-
 fēcit. ipse noctū prōgressus milia passuum circiter XII hostium
 cōpiās cōspiciātus est. illi equitātū atque essedis ad flūmen
 20 prōgressi ex locō superiōre nostrōs prohibēre et proelium com-
 mittere coepērunt. repulsi ab equitātū sē in silvās abdidērunt
 locum nacti ēgregiē et nātūrā et opere mūnītum, quem domes-
 tici bellī, ut vidēbātur, causā iam ante praeparāverant: nam crē-
 bris arboribus succisis omnēs introitūs erant praecclusi. ipsi ex
 25 silvis rārī prōpūgnābant nostrōsque intrā mūnitiōnēs ingredi
 prohibēbant. at militēs legiōnis septimae testūdine factā et
 aggere ad mūnitiōnēs adiectō locum cēpērunt eōsque ex silvis
 expulērunt paucis vulneribus acceptis. sed eōs fugientēs longius
 Caesar prōsequi vetuit, et quod loci nātūrā ignōrābat, et quod
 30 magnā parte diēi cōsumptā mūnitiōnī castrōrum tempus relinqui
 volēbat.

The Roman fleet suffer from a storm. Labienus is ordered to build more ships.

10. Postridiē eius diēi māne tripartitō militēs equitēsque in expeditiōnem misit, ut eōs, quī fūgerant, persequerentur. his aliquantum itineris prōgressis, cum iam extrēmī essent in prōspectū, equitēs ā Quintō Atriō ad Caesarem vēnerunt, quī nūntiarent superiōre nocte māximā coortā tempestāte prope omnes nāvēs adflētās atque in litōre ēiectās esse, quod neque ancorae fūnēsque subsisterent, neque nautae gubernātōrēsque vim pati tempestātis possent: itaque ex eō concursū nāvium māgnū esse incommodum acceptum.

11. His rēbus cōgnitis Caesar legiōnēs equitātumque revocārī atque in itinere resistere iubet; ipse ad nāvēs revertitur; eadem ferē, quae ex nūntiis litterisq̄ue cōgnōverat, cōram perspicit, sic ut āmissis circiter XL nāvibus reliquae tamen reficī posse māgnō negōtiō vidērentur. itaque ex legiōnibus fabrōs dēligit et ex continentī aliōs arcessī iubet; Labiēnō scribit, ut, quam plūrimās posset, iis legiōnibus, quae sunt apud eum, nāvēs instituat. ipse, etsi rēs erat multae operae ac labōris, tamen commodissimū esse statuit omnes nāvēs subducī et cum castris unā mūnitiōne coniungi. in his rēbus circiter diēs X cōsumit nē nocturnis quidem temporibus ad labōrem militum intermissis. 20 subductis nāvibus castrisque ēgregiē mūnitis eāsdem cōpiās, quās ante, praesidiō nāvibus reliquit, ipse eōdem, unde redierat, proficiscitur. eō cum vēnisset, māiōrēs iam undique in eum locum cōpiae Britannōrum convēnerant, summā imperiī bellique administrandi commūni cōsiliō permīssā Cassivellaunō, cuius finēs ā 25 maritimis civitatibus flūmen dīvidit, quod appellātur Tamesis, ā mari circiter milia passuum LXXX. huic superiōre tempore cum reliquis civitatibus continentia bella intercesserant; sed nostrō adventū permōti Britannī hunc tōtī bellō imperiōque praefecerant.

A description of Britain and its inhabitants.

12. Britanniae pars interior ab iis incolitur, quōs nātōs in insulā ipsī memoriā prōditum dicunt, maritima pars ab iis, qui praedae ac bellī inferendī causā ex **Belgiō** trānsierant (qui omnēs ferē iis nōminibus civitātum appellantur, quibus ortī ex civitatibus eō pervēnerunt) et bellō inlātō ibi permānsērunt atque agrōs colere coepērunt. hominum est **infinīta** multitūdō crēberrimaque aedificia ferē Gallicis cōsimilia, pecorum māgnus numerus. ūtuntur aut aere [aut **nummō aereō**] aut **tāleis** ferreis ad certum pondus **exāminātis** prō nummō. nāscitur ibi **plumbum**
 10 **album** in **mediterrāneis** regiōnibus, in maritimis ferrum, sed eius exigua est cōpia; aere ūtuntur importātō. māteria cuiusque generis ut in Galliā est, praeter **fāgum** atque **abietem**. **leporem** et **gallinam** et **ānserem** **gustāre** fās nōn putant; haec tamen alunt animi voluptātisque causā. loca sunt **temperātiora**
 15 quam in Galliā **remissioribus** frīgoribus.

13. Insula nātūrā **triquetra**, cuius ūnum latus est contrā Galliam. hūius lateris alter **angulus**, qui est ad **Cantium**, quō ferē omnēs ex Galliā nāvēs appellantur, ad orientem sōlem, inferior ad merīdiem spectat. hōc pertinet circiter milia passuum quīn-
 20 genta. alterum vergit ad Hispāniam atque **occidentem** sōlem; quā ex parte est **Hibernia**, **dimidiō** minor, ut aestimātur, quam Britannia, sed parī spatiō trāsmīssus atque ex Galliā est in Britanniam. in hōc mediō cursū est insula, quae appellātur **Mona**; complūrēs praetereā minōrēs obiectae insulae existimantur, de quibus insulis nōmnūllī scripsērunt, diēs continuōs **XXX**
 25 sub **brūmā** esse noctem. nōs nihil de eō percontātiōnibus reperiēbāmus, nisi certis ex aquā **mēnsūris** breviorēs esse quam in continenti noctēs vidēbāmus. hūius est longitūdō lateris, ut fert illōrum opīniō, **septingentōrum** milium. tertium est contrā **septentriōnēs**, cui partī nūlla est obiecta terra, sed eius angulus

lateris m̄ximē ad Germāniam spectat. hōc milia passuum octingenta in longitudinem esse existimātur. ita omnis insula est in circuitū vicīa centum milium passuum.

14. Ex hīs omnibus longē sunt hūmānissimī, quī Cantium incolunt, quae regiō est maritima omnis, neque multum ā Gallicā differunt cōsuētūdine. interiōrēs plērique frūmenta nōn serunt, sed lacte et carne vivunt pellibusque sunt vestiti. omnēs vērō sē Britannī vitrō inficiunt, quod caeruleum efficit colōrem, atque hōc horridiōre sunt in pūgnā aspectū; capillōque sunt prōmissō atque omnī parte corporis rāsā praeter caput et labrum superius. uxōrēs habent dēnī duodēnique inter sē commūnēs et m̄ximē frātrēs cum frātribus parentēque cum liberis; sed sī quī sunt ex hīs nātī, eōrum habentur liberi, quō primum virgō quaeque dēducta est.

Cassivellaunus, the leader of the Britons, is defeated. Caesar advances as far as the Thames.

15. Equitēs hostium essedāriique ācrit̄er proeliō cum equitatū nostrō in itinere cōflīxērunt, tamen ut nostrī omnibus partibus superiōrēs fuerint atque eōs in silvās collēsque compulerint; sed complūribus interfectis cupidius īsecūtī nōnnullōs ex suis amiserunt. at illī intermissō spatiō imprudentibus nostris atque occupātis in mūnitiōe castrōrum subitō sē ex silvis eiēcērunt impetūque in eōs factō, quī erant in statione prō castris conlocātī, ācrit̄er pūgnāvērunt duābusque missis subsidiō cohortibus ā Caesare atque hīs primis legiōnum duārum, cum hae perexiguō intermissō [loci] spatiō inter sē cōstitissent, novō genere pūgnae perterritis nostris per mediōs audācissimē perrūpērunt sēque inde incolumēs recēpērunt. eō diē Quintus Laberius Dūrus, tribūnus militum, interficitur. illī plūribus submissis cohortibus repellantur.

16. Tōtō hōc in genere pūgnac, cum sub oculis omnium āc
prō castrīs dimicārētur, intellēctum est nostrōs propter gravitā-
tem armōrum, quod neque īnsequī cēdentēs possent neque ab
signīs discēdere audērent, minus aptōs esse ad hūius generis
5 hostem, equitēs autem māgnō cum periculō proeliō dimicāre,
proptereā quod illi etiam **oñsultō** plērumque cēderent et, cum
paulum ab legiōnibus nostrōs remōvissent, ex essedis dēsiliērent
et pedibus **dispari** proeliō contenderent. equestris autem proeli
ratiō et cēdentibus et īnsequentibus pār atque idem periculum
10 īnferēbat. accēdēbat hūc, ut numquam cōnfertī, sed rārī māgnis-
que intervāllis proeliārentur statiónēsque dispositās habērent,
atque aliōs aliī deinceps exciperent, integrique et recentēs
dēfatīgūtīs succēderent.

17. Posterō diē procul ā castrīs hostēs in collibus cōstitē-
15 runt rārīque sē ostendere et lēnius, quam prīdiē, nostrōs equitēs
proeliō lacēssere coepērunt. sed meridiē, cum Caesar pābulandi
causā trēs legiōnēs atque omnem equitātum cum Gaiō Treboniō
lēgātō mīsisset, repente ex omnibus partibus ad pābulātōrēs
advolāvērunt, sic utī ab signīs legiōnibusque nōn **absisterent**.
20 nostrī ācriter in eōs impetū factō repulērunt neque finem
sequendī fēcērunt, quoad subsidiō cōnfisi equitēs, cum post sē
legiōnēs vidērent, praecipitēs hostēs ēgērunt māgnōque eōrum
numerō interfectō neque suī conligendī neque cōsistendī aut ex
essedīs dēsiliendī facultātem dedērunt. ex hāc fugā prōtinus,
25 quae undique convēnerant, auxilia discessērunt, neque post id
tempus umquam summīs nobiscum cōpiīs hostēs contendērunt.

18. Caesar cōgnitō cōnsiliō eōrum ad flūmen Tamesim in fluēs
Cassivellaunī exercitum dūxit; quod flūmen unō omniū locō
pedibus, atque hōc agrō, trānsiri potest. eō cum vēnisset, ani-
30 mum advertit ad alteram flūminis ripam māgnās esse cōpiās
hostium īnstrūctās. rīpa autem erat acūtīs sudibus praefixis

mūnīta, eiusdemque generis sub aquā dēfixae sudēs flūmine tegēbantur. hīs rēbus cōgnītis ā captīvīs perfugīsque Caesar praemissō equitātū cōfestim legiōnēs subsequi iussit. sed eā celeritāte atque eō impetū militēs ierunt, cum capite sōlō ex aquā exstārent, ut hostēs impetum legiōnum atque equitum sustinēre nōn possent rīpūsque dīmitterent āc sē fugae mandārent.

19. Cassivellaunus, ut suprà dēmōstrāvimus, omni dēpositā spē contentiōnis dīmīssīs ampliōribus cōpiīs, milibus circiter quattuor essedāriōrum relictīs itinera nostra servābat, paulumque 10 ex viā excēdēbat locisque impeditīs āc silvestribus sēsē occultābat atque iis regiōnibus, quibus nōs iter factūrōs cōgnōverat, pecora atque hominēs ex agrīs in silvās compellēbat et, cum equitātus noster liberius praedandī vastandique causā sē in agrōs ēiēcērat, omnibus viīs sēmītisque essedāriōs ex silvīs ēmittēbat et 15 māgnō cum periculō nostrōrum equitum cum iīs cōfligēbat, atque hōc metū lātius vagārī prohibēbat. relinqūbātur, ut neque longius ab āgmine legiōnum discēdi Caesar paterētur et tantum in agrīs vastandīs incendiisque faciendis hostibus nocērētur, quantum labōre atque itinere legiōnāriū militēs efficere 20 poterant.

The Trinobantes and several other tribes surrender. The return to Gaul.

20. Interim Trinobantēs, prope firmissima eārum regiōnum civitās, ex quā Mandubrācius adulēscēns Caesaris fidem secūtus ad eum in continentem Galliam vēnerat, cuius pater in eā civitāte rēgnū obtinuerat interfectusque erat ā Cassivellaunō, ipse 25 fugā mortem vitāverat, lēgātōs ad Caesarem mittunt pollicenturque, sēsē ei deditūrōs atque imperāta factūrōs; petunt, ut Mandubrācium ab iniuriā Cassivellaunī dēfendat atque in civitātem

mittat, quī praesit imperiumque obtineat. hīs Caesar imperat obsidēs quadrāgintā frūmentumque exercitui Mandubrāciumque ad eōs mittit. illi imperāta celeriter fēcērunt, obsidēs ad numerum frūmentumque misērunt.

5 **21.** Trinobantibus dēfēnsīs atque ab omnī militum iniuriā prohibitis **Cenimāgni, Sēgontiaci, Ancalitēs, Bībroci, Cassi** lēgationibus missis sēsē Caesarī dēdunt. ab his cōgnōscit nōn longē ex eō locō oppidum Cassivellaunī abesse silvīs palūdibusque mūnitum, quō satis māgnus hominum pecorisque numerus con-
10 vēnerit. oppidum autem Britannī vocant, cum silvās impeditās vāllō atque fossā mūniērunt, quō incursiōnis hostium vītandae causā convenīre cōsueērunt. eō proficiscitur cum legiōnibus: locum reperit ēgrediē nātūrā atque opere mūnitum; tamen hunc duābus ex partibus oppugnāre contendit. hostēs paulisper mo-
15 rāti militum nostrōrum impetum nōn tulērunt sēsēque aliā ex parte oppidi eiēcērunt. māgnus ibi numerus pecoris repertus, multique in fugā sunt comprehēnsi atque interfecti.

22. Dum haec in hīs locis geruntur, Cassivellaunus ad Cantium, quod esse ad mare suprā dēmōstrāvimus, quibus regiōni-
20 bus quattuor rēgēs praeerant, Cingētōrix, **Carvilius, Taximagulus, Segovax**, nūntiōs mittit atque hīs imperat, uti cōactis omnibus cōpiis castra nāvālia dē imprōvisō adoriantur atque oppugnent. ii cum ad castra vēnissent, nostrī eruptione factā multis eōrum interfectis, captō etiam nobili duce **Lugotorige**, suōs incolumēs
25 redūxērunt. Cassivellaunus hōc proeliō nūntiātō, tot dētrimentis acceptis, vastātis finibus, māximē etiam permōtus dēfectione civitātum, lēgātōs per Atrebatem Commium dē dēditione ad Caesarem mittit. Caesar, cum cōstituisset hiemāre in continentī propter repentinōs Galliae mōtūs, neque multum aestātis super-
30 esset, atque id facile **extrahi** posse intellexeret, obsidēs imperat et, quid in annōs singulōs vētīgālis populō Rōmānō Britannia

penderet, cōstituit; interdicat atque imperat Cassivellaunō, nē Mandubrāciō neu Trinobantibus noceat.

23. Obsidibus acceptis exercitum reducit ad mare, nāvēs invenit reffectās. his dēductis, quod et captivōrum māgnū numerum habēbat, et nōnnullae tempestātē **dēperierant** nāvēs, 5 duobus commeātibus exercitum reportāre iussit. ac sic accidit, uti ex tantō nāvium numerō tot nāvigātiōnibus neque hoc neque superiōre annō ūlla omniū nāvis, quae milites portāret, dēsiderārētur; at ex iis, quae **inānēs** ex continenti ad eum remitterentur et priōris commeātis expositis militibus et quās 10 postea Labiēnus faciendās cūrāverat numerō LX, perpaucae locum caperent, reliquae ferē omnes rēicerentur. quās cum aliquamdiū Caesar frūstrā exspectāset, nē annī tempore ā nāvigātiōne **excluderētur**, quod aequinoctium suberat, necessariō angustius milites conlocāvit ac summā tranquillitāte cōsecutā, 15 secundā initā cum solvisset vigiliā, primā lūce terram attingit omnesque incolumēs nāvēs perdūxit.

24-51. WAR WITH AMBIORIX.

The Roman army is more widely scattered than usual on account of a scarcity of provisions. There is a sudden revolt of Ambiorix and Cativolcus.

24. Subductis nāvibus conciliōque Gallōrum **Samarobrivae** peractō, quod eō annō frūmentum in Galliā propter siccitatēs angustius **prōvenerat**, coactus est aliter ac superiōribus annis 20 exercitum in hibernis conlocāre legiōnesque in plūrēs civitatēs distribuere. ex quibus ūnam in Morinōs dūcendam Gaiō Fabiō lēgātō dedit, alteram in Nervios Quintō **Cicerōni**, tertiam in Esubiōs Luciō **Rosciō**, quartam in Rēmis cum Titō Labiēnō in **cōfiniō** Trēverōrum hiemāre iussit; trēs in Belgis conlocāvit: 25 his Marcum Crassum quaestōrem et Lucium **Munātium Plancum**

et Gaium Trebonium lēgātōs praefecit. ūnam legiōnem, quam proximē trāns **Padum** cōscripserat, et cohortēs V in Ebūrōnēs, quōrum pars māxima est inter Mosam ac Rhēnum, quī sub imperiō **Ambiorigis** et **Catuvoloi** erant, misit. hīs militibus Quintum Titūrium Sabīnum et Lucium Aurunculēium Cottam lēgātōs praeesse iussit. ad hunc modū distribūtis legiōnibus facillimē inopiae frūmentāriae sēsē **medēri** posse existimāvit. atque hārum tamen omnium legiōnum hiberna praeter eam, quam Lucio Rosciō in pūcātissimam et **quētissimam** partem dūcendam dederat, milibus passuum centum continēbantur. ipse interea, quoad legiōnēs cōlocātās mūnitaque hiberna cōgnōvisset, in Galliā morārī cōstituit.

25. Erat in Carnūtibus summō locō nātūs **Tasgētius**, cūius māiōrēs in suā civitatē rēgnū obtinuerant. huic Caesar prō
15 eius virtutē atque in sē **benevolentia**, quod in omnibus bellis singulārī eius operā fuerat ūsus, māiōrum locū restituerat. tertium iam hunc annum **rēgnantem** inimicis multis **palam** ex civitatē et iis auctōribus eum interfecērunt. dēfertur ea rēs ad Caesarem. ille veritus, quod ad plūrēs pertinēbat, nē civitas
20 eōrum **impulsū** dēficeret, Lucium Plancum cum legiōne ex Belgio celeriter in Carnūtēs proficisci iubet ibique hiemāre, quōrumque operā cōgnōverat Tasgētium interfectum, hōs comprehēnsōs ad sē mittere. interim ab omnibus lēgātīs quaestōreque, quibus legiōnēs trādiderat, certior factus est in hiberna perventum
25 locumque hibernis esse mūnitum.

26. Diēbus circiter XV, quibus in hiberna ventum est, initium repentinū tumultūs ac dēfectionis ortum est ab Ambiorige et Catuvolcō; qui cum ad finēs rēgnī sui Sabīnō Cottaeque **praestō** fuissent frūmentumque in hiberna comportāvissent, Indutiomārī
30 Trēverī nūntiis impulsī suōs **concitāverunt** subitōque oppressis **lignātōribus** māgnā manū castra oppugnātum vērērunt. cum

celeriter nostrī arma cēpissent vāllumque ascendissent atque unā ex parte **Hispania** equitibus ēmissis equestri proeliō superiōres fuissent, dēspērātā rē hostēs ab oppugnātiōne suos redūxerunt. tum suō mōre conclāmāverunt, uti aliqui ex nostris ad conloquium prōdirent : habēre sēsē, quae dē rē commūni dicere vellent, quibus rēbus **contrōversalās** minui posse spērarent.

The camp of Sabinus and Cotta is attacked. Sabinus is treacherously persuaded to leave the camp, and is slain together with the troops.

27. Mittitur ad eōs conloquendī causā Gaius **Arpinēius**, eques Rōmānus, familiāris Quinti Titūrii, et Quintus **Iūnius** ex Hispaniā quidam, qui iam ante **missū** Caesaris ad Ambiorigem ventitāre cōnsueverat; apud quōs Ambiorix ad hunc modum locūtus est: sēsē prō Caesaris in sē beneficiis plūrimum ei cōnfītēri debēre, quod eius operā stipendiō liberātus esset, quod Aduātucis finitimis suis pendere cōsueisset, quodque ei et filius et frātris filius ab Caesare remissi essent, quōs Aduātuci obsidum numerō missōs apud sē in servitūte et catēnis tenuissent; neque id, quod fecerit dē oppugnātiōne castrōrum, aut iūdiō aut voluntate suā fecisse, sed **coactū** civitātis, suaeque esse eiusmodi imperia, ut nōn minus habēret iūris in sē multitudō, quam ipse in multitudinem. civitāti **porrō** hanc fuisse bellī causam, quod repentinae Gallōrum coniūratiōni resistere nōn potuerit. id sē facile ex humilitate suā probāre posse, quod nōn **adeō** sit imperitus rerum, ut suis cōpiis populum Rōmānum sē superāre posse cōnfidat. sed esse Galliae commūne cōnsilium: omnibus hibernis Caesaris oppugnandis hunc esse dictum diem, nē qua legiō alterae legiōni subsidiō venīre posset. nōn facile Gallōs Gallis negāre potuisse, praesertim cum dē **recuperandā** commūni libertate cōnsilium initum vidērētur. quibus quoniam prō pietate satisfecerit, habēre nunc sē ratiōnem officiī prō beneficiis

Caesaris: monēre, ōrāre Titūrium prō hospitio, ut suae ac militum salutī cōsulat. māgnam manum Germānōrum conductam Rhēnum trānsissē; hanc adfore bīduō. ipsōrum esse cōsiliū, velintne prius, quam finitimī sentiant, ēductōs ex hibernis milites
 5 aut ad Cicerōnem aut ad Labiēnum dēducere, quōrum alter milia passuum circiter quīnquāgintā, alter paulō amplius ab hīs absit. illud sē pollicērī et iūreiurandō cōfirmāre tūtum iter per finēs suōs datūrum. quod cum faciat, et civitatī sēsē cōsulere, quod hibernis **levētur**, et Caesarī prō eius meritis grātiā
 10 referre. hāc ōrātiōne habitā discēdit Ambiorix.

28. Arpinēius et Iūnius, quae audiērunt, ad lēgātōs dēferunt. illi repentinā rē perturbātī, etsī ab hoste ea dicēbantur, tamen nōn negligenda exīstimābant, māximēque hāc rē permovēbantur, quod civitatē **ignōbilem** atque humilem Ebūrōnum suā sponte
 15 populō Rōmānō bellum facere ausam vix erat crēdendum. itaque ad cōsiliū rem dēferunt māgnaque inter eōs exsistit contrōversia. Lucius Aurunculēius complūrēsque tribūnī militum et primōrum ōrdinum centuriōnēs nihil temerē agendum, neque ex hibernis iniūssū Caesaris discēdendum, exīstimābant: **quantāvis**
 20 cōpiās etiam Germānōrum sustinērī posse mūnitīs hibernis docēbant: rem esse testimōniō, quod primum hostium impetum multis ūltrō vulneribus inlātīs fortissimē sustinuerint: rē frumentāriā nōn premī; intereā et ex proximīs hibernis et ā Caesare conventūra subsidia: **postrēmō** quid esse levius aut turpius, quam
 25 **auctōre** hoste dē summīs rēbus capere cōsiliū?

29. Contrā ea Titūrius **sērō** factūrōs clāmitābat, cum māiōrēs hostium manūs adiūctīs Germānis convēnissent, aut cum aliquid calamitātis in proximīs hibernis esset acceptum. brevem cōsulendī esse occāsionem. Caesarem arbitrārī profectum in Ītaliā;
 30 neque aliter Carnūtēs interficiundī Tasgētī cōsiliū fuisse cap-tūrōs, neque Ebūrōnēs, sī ille adesset, tantā contēptiōne nostri

ad castra ventūrōs esse. nōn hostem auctōrem, sed rem spectāre: subesse Rhēnum; māgnō esse Germānis dolori Ariovisti mortem et superiōrēs nostrās victōriās; **ardere** Galliam tot contumeliis acceptis sub populī Rōmānī imperium redāctam, superiōre glōriā rei militāris **extinctā**. postrēmō quis hōc sibi persuādēret, sine certā rē Ambiorigem ad eiusmodī cōnsilium **dēscendisse**? suam sententiam in utramque partem esse tūtā: sī nīl esset dūrius, nūllō periculō ad proximam legiōnem perventūrōs; sī Gallia omnis cum Germānis cōsentiret, ūnam esse in celeritāte positam salutem. Cottae quidem atque eōrum, quī **dissentirent**, cōnsilium quem habere exitum? in quō sī nōn praesēns periculum, at certe longinquā obsidiōne famēs esset pertimēscenda.

30. Hāc in utramque partem **disputātiōne** habitā, cum ā Cottā primisque ordinibus acriter resisterētur ‘vincite’ inquit, ‘sī ita vultis,’ Sabīnus, et id **clārīore** vōce, ut māgna pars militum exaudiret: ‘neque is sum,’ inquit, ‘quī gravissimē ex **vōbis** mortis periculō **terrear**: hī **sapient**; sī gravius quid acciderit, **abs** tē ratiōnem **repōscent**; quī, sī per tē liceat, **perendinō** diē cum proximis hibernis coniuncti communem cum reliquis bellī cāsum sustineant, nec reiecti et **relēgati** longē ab ceteris aut ferrō aut famē **intereant**.’

31. **Cōnsurgitur** ex cōnsiliō; comprehendunt utrumque et orant, nē suā **dissēnsiōne** et pertinaciā rem in summum periculum dēducant: facilem esse rem, seu maneant, seu proficiscantur, sī modo ūnum omnēs sentiant ac probent; contrā in dissēnsiōne nūllam sē salutem perspicere. rēs disputātiōne ad mediam noctem perdūcitur. tandem dat Cotta permōtus manūs: superat sententia Sabīnī. prōnūtiātur primā luce itūrōs. cōsumitur vigiliis reliqua pars noctis, cum sua quisque miles **circumspecto** ceret, quid sēcum portāre posset, quid ex **instrūmentō** hibernō-

rum relinquere cōgerētur. omnia **excōgitantur**, quārē nec sine periculō maneātur, et **languōre** militum et vigiliis periculum augeātur. primā lūce sic ex castris proficiscuntur, ut quibus esset persuāsum nōn ab hoste, sed ab homine amicissimō
 5 Ambiorige cōsiliū datum, longissimō āgminē māximisque impedimentis.

32. At hostēs, posteaquam ex nocturnō fremitū vigiliisque dē profectiōne eōrum sēnsērunt, conlocātis insidiis bipartitō in silvis opportunō atque occultō locō ā milibus passuum circiter duobus
 10 Rōmānōrum adventum expectābant, et cum sē māior pars āgminis in māgnam convallem dēmīssisset, ex utrāque parte eius vallis subitō sē ostendērunt novissimōsque premere et primos prohibēre ascēnsū atque inīquissimō nostris locō proelium committere coeperunt.

33. Tum dēmum Titūrius, ut quī nihil ante prōvīdisset, **trepidāre** et **concursāre** cohortēsque dispōnere, haec tamen ipsa timidē atque ut eum omnia dēficere vidērentur; quod plērumque iis accidere cōsuēvit, quī in ipsō negōtiō cōsiliū capere cōguntur. at Cotta, quī cōgitāisset haec posse in itinere accidere atque
 20 ob eam causam profectiōnis auctor nōn fuisset, nullā in rē cōmūnī salūtī deerat et in appellandis cohortandisque militibus imperātōris et in pūgnā militis officia praestābat. cum propter longitūdinem āgminis minus facile omnia per sē obire et, quid quōque locō faciendum esset, providēre possent, iussērunt prōnūntiāre,
 25 ut impedimenta relinquerent atque in orbem cōsisterent. quod cōsiliū etsī in eiusmodī cāsū reprehendendum nōn est, tamen **incommodē** accidit: nam et nostris militibus spem minuit et hostēs ad pūgnā alācriōrēs effecit, quod nōn sine summō timōre et **dēsperātiōne** id factum vidēbātur. praetereā accidit,
 30 quod fieri necesse erat, ut vulgō milites ab signis discēderent, quae quisque eōrum **cārissima** habēret, ab impedimentis

petere atque **arripere** properāret, clamōre et flētū omnia complērentur.

34. At barbaris cōsiliū nōn dēfuit. nam ducēs eōrum tōtā acie prōnūntiāre inssērunt, nē quis ab locō discēderet: illōrum esse praedam atque illis reservāri, quaecumque Rōmānī reliquis-
sent: **proinde** omnia in victōriā posita existimārent. erant et virtūte et numerō pūgnandō parēs nostri; tametsi ab duce et ā fōrtūnā dēserēbantur, tamen omnem spem salūtis in virtūte pōnēbant, et quotiēns quaeque cohors prōcurrerat, ab eā parte māgnus hostium numerus cadēbat. quā rē animadversā Ambiorix prō-
nūntiārī iubet, ut procul tēla cōneciant neu propius accēdant et, quam in partem Rōmānī impetum fēcerint, cēdant (levitāte armōrum et cotidiānā exercitātiōne nihil iis nocērī posse), rūsus sē ad signa recipientēs insequantur.

35. Quō praeceptō ab iis diligentissimē observātō, cum quae-
piam cohors ex orbe excesserat atque impetum fēcerat, hostēs velōcissimē **refugiēbant**. interim eam partem nūdārī neceesse erat et ab latere apertō tēla recipī. rūsus, cum in eum locum, unde erant ēgressi, reverti coeperant, et ab iis, quī cesserant, et ab iis, quī proximī **steterant**, circumveniēbantur; sin autem locum tenēre 20
vellent, nec virtūtī locus relinquebātur, neque ab tantā multitudine coniecta tēla cōnfertī vitāre poterant. tamen tot incommodis **cōnfecti**, multis vulneribus acceptis resistēbant et māgnā parte diēi cōsumptā, cum ā primā lūce ad hōram octāvam pūgnārētur, nihil, quod ipsis esset **indignum**, committēbant. 25
tum Titō **Balventiō**, quī superiōre annō primum pilum dūxerat, virō fortī et māgnae auctoritātis, utrumque **femur** trāgulā **trālcitur**; Quintus **Lūcānius**, eiusdem ordinis, fortissimē pūgnāns, dum circumventō filiō **subvenit**, interficitur; Lucius Cotta **lēgatus** omnēs cohortēs ordinēsque **adhortāns** in adversum **os** fundā 30
vulnerātur.

36. His rēbus pernōtus Quintus Titūrius, cum procul Ambiorigem suōs cohortantem cōspēxisset, interpretem suum Gnaeum Pompēium ad eum mittit rōgātum, ut sibi militibusque **parcat**. ille appellātus respondit: sī velit sēcum conloquī, ⁵ licēre; spērāre, ā multitudine impetrārī posse, quod ad militum salūtem pertineat; ipsī vērō nihil nocitum īrī, inque eam rem sē suam fidem interpōnere. ille cum Cottā sauciō communicat, sī videātur, pūgnā ut excēdant et cum Ambiorige ūnā conloquantur: spērāre ab eō dē suā ac militum salūte impetrāre posse. Cotta ¹⁰ sē ad armātum hostem itūrum negat atque in eō perseverat.

37. Sabinus quōs in praesentiā tribūnōs militum circum sē habēbat et primōrum ōrdinum centuriōnēs sē sequī iubet et, cum propius Ambiorigem accessisset, iūssus arma abicere, imperātum facit suisque, ut idem faciant, imperat. interim, dum dē ¹⁵ condiciōnibus inter sē agunt longiorque cōsultō ab Ambiorige instituitur **sermō**, paulātim circumventus interficitur. tum vērō suō mōre victōriam conclāmant atque **ululātum** tollunt impetūque in nostrōs factō ōrdinēs perturbant. ibi Lucius Cotta pūgnāns interficitur cum māximā parte militum. reliquī sē in castra recipiunt, unde erant ēgressī. ex quibus Lucius **Petrosidius aquilifer**, cum māgnā multitudine hostium premerētur, aquilam intrā vāllum prōiēcīt, ipse prō castris fortissimē pūgnans occiditur. illi **aegrē** ad noctem oppūgnātiōnem sustinent; noctū ad ūnum omnēs dēspērātā salūte sē ipsī interficiunt. pauci ex proeliō ²⁰ **ēlapsi** incertis itineribus per silvās ad Titum Labiēnum lēgātum in hiberna perveniunt atque eum dē rēbus gestis certiōrem faciunt.

The Eburones attack Cicero. Caesar marches to his aid and relieves the siege. The enemy is defeated.

38. Hāc victōriā sublātus Ambiorix statim cum equitātū in Aduātucōs, quī erant eius rēgnō finitimī, proficiscitur; neque noctem neque diem intermittit peditātumque sē subsequī iubet.

rē dēmōstrātū Aduātucisque concitātis posterō diē in Nervios pervenit hortaturque, nē suī in perpetuum liberandī atque ulciscendī Rōmānōs prō iis, quās accēperint, iniuriis, occāsiōnem dimittant: interfectōs esse lēgātōs duōs māgnamque partem exercitūs interisse dēmōnstrat; nihil esse negōtiū subitō oppressam legiōnem, quae cum Cicerōne liemet, interfici; sē ad eam rem profitātur adiūtōrem. facile hāc ōrātiōne Nervii persuadet.

39. Itaque cōnfestim dīmīssis nūntiis ad Ceutrōnēs, **Grūdīōs**, **Lēvācōs**, **Pleumoxiōs**, **Geldumnōs**, quī omnēs sub eōrum imperiō sunt, quam māximās manūs possunt, cōgunt et dē inprōvisō ad 10 Cicerōnis hiberna advolant nōndum ad eum **fāmā** dē Titūrii morte perlātā. huic quoque accidit, quod fuit necesse, ut nōn-nūllī militēs, quī **lignātiōnis** mūnitiōnisque causā in silvās discessissent, repentinō equitum adventū interciperentur. hīs circumventis māgnā manū Ebūrōnēs, Nervii, Aduātuci atque 15 hōrum omnium socii et clientēs legiōnem oppūgnāre incipiunt. nostrī celeriter ad arma concurrunt, vāllum cōscendunt. aegrē is diēs sustentātur, quod omnem spem hostēs in celeritāte pōnēbant atque hanc **adepti** victōriam in perpetuum sē fore victōrēs cōfidēbant.

30

40. Mittuntur ad Caesarem cōnfestim ab Cicerōne litterae māgnis prōpositis praemiis, si pertulissent. obsessis omnibus viis missi intercipiuntur. noctū ex māteriā, quam mūnitiōnis causā comportāverant, turrēs admodum CXX excitantur incrēdibili celeritāte; quae deesse operi vidēbantur, perficiuntur. hostēs 25 posterō diē multō māiōribus coactis cōpiis castra oppūgnant, fossam complent. eādem ratiōne, quā pridīe, ab nostris resistitur. hōc idem deinceps reliquīs fit diēbus. nūlla pars nocturni temporis ad labōrem intermittitur; nōn **aegrīs**, nōn vulnerātis facultās **quīētis** dātur. quaecumque ad proximī diēi oppūgnatiōnem 30 opus sunt, noctū compārantur; multae **praeūstae** sudēs, māgnus

mūrālium pilōrum numerus instituitur; turrēs **cóntabulantur**,
 pinnae lōricaeque ex crātibus **attexuntur**. ipse Cicerō, cum
 tenuissimā valētūdine esset, nē nocturnum quidem sibi tempus
 ad quietem relinquebat, ut ūltrō militum concursū ac vōcibus
 5 sibi parcere cōgeretur.

41. Tunc ducēs principēsque Nerviorum, quī aliquem sermōnis
 aditum causamque amicitiae cum Cicerōne habēbant, conloquī
 sēsē velle dicunt. factū potestātē eadem, quae Ambiorix cum
 Tituriō egerat, commemorant: omnem esse in armīs Galliam;
 10 Germānōs Rhēnum trānsisse; Caesaris reliquōrumque hiberna
 oppugnārī. addunt etiam dē Sabinī morte: Ambiorigem **osten-**
tant fidei faciundae causā. **errāre** eōs dicunt, sī quicquam ab
 hīs praesidiū spērent, quī suis rēbus **diffidant**; sēsē tamen hōc
 esse in Cicerōnem populumque Rōmānum animō, ut nihil nisi
 15 hiberna recūsant atque hanc inveterāscere cōnsuetūdinem nōlint:
 licēre illīs incolumibus per sē ex hibernīs discēdere et, quās-
 cūmq; in partēs velint, sine metū proficisci. Cicerō ad haec
 ūnum modo respondit: nōn esse cōnsuetūdinem populī Rōmānī,
 accipere ab hoste armātō condiciōnem: sī ab armīs discēdere
 20 velint, sē adiūtore ūtantur lēgātōsque ad Caesarem mittant:
 spērare prō eius iūstitiā, quae petierint, impetrātūrōs.

42. Ab hāc spē repulsī Nervii vāllō pedum IX et fossā
 pedum XV hiberna cingunt. haec et superiōrum annōrum cōn-
 suetūdine ā nostrīs cōgnōverant, et quōs dē exercitū habēbant
 25 captivōs, ab hīs docēbantur; sed nullā **ferramentōrum** cōpiā,
 quae esset ad hunc ūsum idōnea, gladiīs cēspitēs **circumcidere**,
 manibus **sagulis**que terram **exhaurire** nītēbantur. quā quidem ex
 rē hominum multitudo cōgnōscī potuit: nam minus hōris tribus
 milium passuum XV in circuitū mūnitiōnem perfēcērunt, **reli-**
 30 quīsque diēbus turrēs ad altitudinem vāllī, falcēs **testudinēs**que,
 quās idēm captivī docuerant, parāre ac facere coepērunt.

43. Septimō oppugnātiōnis diē m̄ximō coortō ventō ferventēs fūsilī ex argillā glandēs fundis et fervefacta iacula in casās, quae mōre Gallicō strāmentis erant tectae, iacere coepērunt. hae celeriter ignem comprehendērunt et ventī m̄gnitūdine in omnem castrōrum locum distulērunt. hostēs m̄ximō clāmōre sicuti partā iam atque explorātā victōriū turrēs testūdinesque agere et scālis vāllum ascendere coepērunt. at tanta militum virtūs atque ea praesentia animī fuit, ut, cum undique flammā torrērentur m̄ximāque tēlorum multitudine premerentur suaeque omnia impedimenta atque omnēs fōrtūnās cōnflagrāre intellegerent, nōn modō dēmigrandi causā dē vāllō dēcederet nēmō, sed paene nē respiceret quidem quisquam, ūc tum omnēs ācerrimē fortissimēque pūgnārent. hic diēs nostris longē gravissimus fuit; sed tamen hunc habuit ēvēntum, ut eō diē m̄ximus hostium numerus vulnerārētur atque interficerētur, ut sē sub ipsō vāllō cōnstipāverant recessumque prīnis ūltimī nōn dabant. paulum quidem intermissā flammā et quōdam locō turri adactū et contingente vāllum tertiae cohortis centuriōnēs ex eō, quō stābant, locō recessērunt suōsque omnēs remōvērunt, nūtū vōcibusque hostēs, sī introīre vellent, vocāre coepērunt; quōrum prōgredi ausus est nēmō. tum ex omnī parte lapidibus coniectis dēturbāti turrisque succēnsa est.

44. Erant in eā legiōne fortissimī virī, centuriōnēs, quī prīmīs ōrdinibus appropinquārent; Titus Pullō et Lucius Vorēnus. hī perpetuās inter sē contrōversiās habēbant, quīnam anteferrētur, omnibusque annis dē locis summis simultātibus contendēbant. ex hīs Pullō, cum ācerrimē ad mūnitiōnēs pūgnārētur, ‘quid dubitās,’ inquit, ‘Vorēne? aut quem locum probandae virtūtis tuae expectās? hīc diēs dē nostris contrōversiīs iudicābit.’ haec cum dixisset, prōcēdit extrā mūnitiōnēs, quāque parte hostium cōnfertissima est vīs, eā irrumpit. nē Vorēnus quidem tum vāllō sēsē continet, sed omnium veritus exīstimātiōnem subsequitur.

mediocri spatiō relictō Pulio pīlum in hostēs immittit atque
 ūnum ex multitudīne prōcurrentem trāicit; quō **percussō** et
 exanimatō hunc scūtis **prōtegunt**, in hostem tēla ūniversi cōni-
 ciunt neque dant **regrediendi** facultātem. **trānsfigitur** scūtum
 5 Pulioni et **verūtum** in **balteō** dēfigitur. āvertit hīc cāsus **vāgi-**
nam et gladium ēdūcere cōnantī dextram morātur manum, im-
 peditumque hostēs circumsistunt. **succurrit** inimicus illi Vorēnus
 et labōranti subvenit. ad hunc sē cōnfestim ā Pulione omnis
 multitudō convertit: illum verūtō arbitrantur occisum. gladiō
 10 **comminus** rem gerit Vorēnus atque ūnō interfectō reliquōs paulum
 prōpellit; dum cupidius instat, in locum dēiectus inferiōrem con-
 cidit. huic rūsus circumventō fert subsidium Pulio, atque
ambo incolumēs complūribus interfectis summā cum laude sēsē
 intrā mūnitiōnēs recipiunt. sic fōrtūna in contentiōne et certā-
 15 mine utrumque **versāvit**, ut alter alteri inimicus auxiliō salutī-
 que esset, neque **diūdicārī** posset, uter utrī virtūte anteferendus
 vidērētur.

45. Quantō erat in diēs gravior atque **asperior** oppugnātiō, et
 māximē quod magnā parte militum cōfectā vulneribus rēs ad
 20 paucitātem dēfēnsōrum pervēnerat, tantō crēbriōrēs litterae nū-
 tiique ad Caesarem mittēbantur; quōrum pars **dēprehēnsa** in
 cōnspectū nostrōrum militum cum eruciātū necābantur. erat
 ūnus **intus** Nervius, nomine **Verticō**, locō nātus honestō, quī ā
 primā obsidiōne ad Cicerōnem perfūgerat suamque ei fidem
 25 praestiterat. hīc servō spē libertātis magnisque persuādet prae-
 miis, ut litterās ad Caesarem dēferat. hās ille in iaculō inligātās
 effert et Gallus inter Gallōs sine ūllā suspiciōne versātus ad
 Caesarem pervenit. ab eō dē periculis Cicerōnis legiōnisque
 cōgnōscitur.

30 **46.** Caesar acceptis litteris hōrā circiter undecimā diēi statim
 nūntium in Bellovacōs ad M. Crassum quaestōrem mittit, cuius

hiberna aberant ab eō milia passuum XXV. iubet mediā nocte legiōnem proficisci celeriterque ad sē venīre. exit cum nūntiō Crassus. alterum ad Gaiū Fabiū lēgātū mittit, ut in Atrebatium finēs legiōnem adducat, quā sibi iter faciendum sciēbat. scribit Labiēnō, si rei pūblicae comodō facere posset, cum legiōne ad finēs Nerviorū veniat. reliquam partem exercitūs, quod paulō aberat longius, nōn putat expectandam; equitēs circiter quadringentōs ex proximis hibernis cōgit.

47. Hōrā circiter tertiā ab antecoursōribus dē Crassi adventū certior factus, eō diē milia passuum XX prōgreditur. Crassum 10 Samarobriuae praeficit legiōnemque ei attribuit, quod ibi impedimenta exercitūs, obsidēs civitātum, litterās pūblicās frūmentumque omne, quod eō tolerandae hiemis causā dēvēxerat, relinquēbat. Fabius, ut imperātum erat, nōn ita multum morātus in itinere cum legiōne occurrit. Labiēnus **interitū** Sabinī et 15 **caede** cohortium cōgnitā, cum omnēs ad eum Trēverōrum cōpiae vēnissent, veritus, si ex hibernis fugae **similem** protectionem fēcisset, ut hostium impetum sustinēre posset, praesertim quōs recentī victoriā efferri scīrēt, litterās Caesarī remittit, quantō cum periculō legiōnem ex hibernis ēductūrus esset, rem gestam in 20 Ebūrōnibus **perscribit**, docet, omnēs equitātūs peditātūsque cōpiās Trēverōrum tria milia passuum longē ab suis castris cōnsēdisse.

48. Caesar cōsiliō eius probātō, etsi opiniōne trium legiōnum dēiectus ad duās redierat, tamen ūnum commūnis salutis auxilium in celeritāte pōnēbat. vēnit magnis itineribus in Nerviorum finēs. ibi ex captivīs cōgnōscit, quae apud Cicerōnem gerantur, quantōque in periculō rēs sit. tum cuidam ex equitibus Gallis magnis praemiis persuādet, uti ad Cicerōnem **epistulam** dēferat. hanc Graecis cōscriptam litteris mittit, nē interceptā epistolā nostra ab hostibus cōsilia cōgnōscentur. si adire nōn 30 possit, monet, ut trāgulam cum epistolā ad **amentum** dēligātū

intrā mūnitiōnēs castrōrum abiciat. in litterīs scribit sē cum
legiōibus profectum celeriter adfore; hortātur, ut pristinam
virtutem retineat. Gallus periculum veritus, ut erat praeceptum,
trāgulam mittit. haec cūsū ad turrim **adhaesit** neque ab nos-
5 tris bīduō animadversa tertiō diē ā quōdam milite cōspicitur,
dēempta ad Cicerōnem dēfertur. ille **perlēctam** in conventū
militum **recitat** māximāque omnes **laetitiā** adficit. tum fūmi
incendiōrum procul vidēbantur; quae rēs omnem dubitātiōnem
adventūs legiōnum expulit.

10 **49.** Galli rē cōgnitā per explorātōrēs obsidiōnem relinquunt,
ad Caesarem omnibus cōpiīs contendunt. hae erant armāta cir-
citer milia LX. Cicerō datā facultāte Gallum ab eōdem Verti-
cōne, quem suprà dēmonstrāvimus, repetit, quī litterās ad
Caesarem dēferat; hunc **admonet**, iter **cautē** diligenterque faciat:
15 perscribit in litterīs hostēs ab sē discessisse omnemque ad eum
multitudinem convertisse. quibus litterīs circiter mediā nocte
Caesar adlātis suōs facit certiōrēs eōsque ad dīmicandum animō
cōfirmat. posterō diē lūce primā movet castra et circiter milia
passuum quattuor prōgressus trāns vallem et **rivum** multitudinem
20 hostium cōspiciātur. erat māgnī periculī rēs, tantulis cōpiīs
inīquō locō dīmicāre; tum, quoniam obsidiōne liberātum Cicerō-
nem sciēbat, aequō animō remittendum dē celeritāte exīstimābat:
cōnsēdit et, quam aequissimō locō potest, castra commūnit atque
haec, etsī erant exigua per sē, vix hominum milium septem
25 praesertim nullis cum impedimentis, tamen angustis viarum,
quam māximē potest, contrahit, eō cōsiliō, ut in summam con-
temptiōnem hostibus veniat. interim speculātōribus in omnēs
partēs dīmīssis explorat, quō commodissimē itinere vallem trānsire
possit.

30 **50.** Eō diē parvulis equestribus proeliis ad aquam factis
utrique sēsē suō locō continent: Galli, quod ampliōrēs cōpiās,

quae nōdum convēnerant, expectābant; Caesar, sī fōrte timōris simulātiōne hostēs in suum locum **ēlloere** posset, ut citrā vallem prō castris proeliō contenderet; sī id efficere nōn posset, ut explorātis itineribus minōre cum periculō vallem rīvūque trāns-iret. primā lūce hostium equitātus ad castra accēdit proeliumque cum nostris equitibus committit. Caesar cōsultō equitēs cēdere sēque in castra recipere iubet, simul ex omnibus partibus castra altiōre vāllō mūniri portāsque **obstrui** atque in hīs administrandis rēbus quam māximē concursāri et cum simulātiōne timōris agi iubet.

10

51. Quibus omnibus rēbus hostēs invitāti cōpiās trādūcunt aciemque iniquō locō cōstituunt, nostris vērō etiam dē vāllō dēductis propius accēdunt et tēla intrā mūnitiōnem ex omnibus partibus cōniciunt **praeconiis**que **circummissis** prōnūtiārī iubent, seu quis Gallus seu Rōmānus velit ante hōram tertiam ad sē trāns-15 ire, sine periculō licēre; post id tempus nōn fore potestātem: ac sic nostrōs **contempserunt**, ut obstructis in speciem portis singulis ordinibus cēspitum, quod eā nōn posse **intrōrumpere** vidēbantur, aliī vāllum manū scindere, aliī fossās complēre inciperent. tum Caesar omnibus portis ēruptiōne factā equitātūque 20 ēmissō celeriter hostēs in fugam dat, sic uti omninō pūgnandi causā resisteret nēmō, māgnūque ex eis numerum occidit atque omnēs armis exuit.

52. Longius prōsequi veritus, quod silvae palūdēsque intercēdēbant neque etiam parvulō dētrimentō illōrum locum relinqui 25 vidēbat, omnibus suis incolumibus cōpiis eōdem diē ad Cicerōnem pervēnit. institūtis turrēs, testūdīnēs mūnitiōnēsque hostium admirātur; legiōne prōductā cōgnōscit nōn decimum quemque esse reliquum militem sine vulnere: ex hīs omnibus iūdicat rēbus, quantō cum periculō et quantā cum virtūte rēs sint admi-30 nistrātae. Cicerōnem prō eius meritō legiōnemque conlaudat;

centuriōnēs singillatim tribūnōsque militum appellat, quōrum
 ēgregiam fuisse virtutem testimoniō Cicerōnis cōgnōverat. dē
 cāsū Sabīnī et Cottae certius ex captivīs cōgnōscit. posterō diē
 cōntiōne habitā rem gestam prōponit, milites cōsōlatur et cōn-
 5 fīrmat: quod dētrīmentum culpā et temeritatē lēgātī sit accep-
 tum, hōc aequiōre animō ferundum docet, quod beneficiō deōrum
 immortalium et virtute eōrum explātō incommodō neque hosti-
 bus diūtina laetatiō neque ipsis longior dolor relinquatur.

53-58. INSURRECTIONS AMONG THE SENONES AND TREVERI.

*Indutiomarus retreats among the Treveri. Disturbance
 caused by the Senones.*

53. Interim ad Labiēnum per Rēmōs incredibili celeritatē dē
 10 victōriā Caesaris fāma perfertur, ut, cum ab hibernīs Cicerōnis
 milia passuum abesset circiter LX, eōque post hōram nōnam
 diēi Caesar pervenisset, ante mediam noctem ad portās castrō-
 rum clāmor orīrētur, quō clāmōre significatiō victōriae gratulā-
 tiōque ab Rēmīs Labiēnō fieret. hāc fāmā ad Trēverōs perlātā
 15 Indutiomārus, quī posterō diē castra Labiēni oppugnāre dēcrēve-
 rat, noctū profugit cōpiāsque omnēs in Trēverōs reducit. Caesar
 Fabium cum suā legiōne remittit in hiberna, ipse cum tribus le-
 giōnibus circum Samarobrīvā trīnis hibernīs hiemāre cōstituit et,
 quod tanti mōtūs Galliae exstiterant, tōtam hiemem ipse ad exerci-
 20 tum manēre dēcrēvit. nam illō incommodō dē Sabīnī morte per-
 lātō omnēs ferē Galliae civitatēs dē bellō cōnsultābant, nūntiōs
 legātiōnēsque in omnēs partēs dīmittēbant et, quid reliquī cōn-
 siliī caperent atque unde initium belli fieret, explorābant noc-
 turnaque in locīs dēsertiis concilia habēbant. neque ūllum ferē
 25 tōtius hiemis tempus sine sollicitūdine Caesaris intercessit, quā
 aliquem dē cōnsiliis ac mōtū Gallōrum nūntium acciperet. in hīs
 ab Luciō Rosciō [quaestōre], quem legiōni tertiae decimae prae-
 fēcerat, certior factus est, magnās Ga.lōrum cōpiās eārum

civitatum, quae **Aremoricae** appellantur, oppugnandi sui causam convenisse neque longius milia passuum octo ab hibernis suis afuisse, sed nuntio adlatō de victoriā Caesaris discessisse, adeo ut fugae similis discessus videretur.

54. At Caesar principibus cuiusque civitatis ad se evocatis alias territandō, cum se scire, quae fierent, denuntiaret, alias cohortandō magnam partem Galliae in officio tenuit. tamen Senonēs, quae est civitas in primis firma et magnae inter Gallōs auctoritatis, **Cavarinum**, quem Caesar apud eos regem constituerat, cuius frater **Moritasgus** adventū in Galliam Caesaris cuius-10 que maiōres regnum obtinuerant, interficere publico consilio cōnati, cum ille **praesēnisset** ac profugisset, usque ad finēs insecuti, regno domoque expulerunt, et missis ad Caesarem satisfaciendi causā legatis, cum is omnem ad se senatum venire iussisset, dicto audientes nō fuerunt. tantum apud hominēs 15 barbaros valuit, esse aliquos repertos principes belli inferendi tantamque omnibus voluntatum commutatiōnem attulit, ut praeter Haeduos et Remos, quos **praecipuo** semper honore Caesar habuit, alteros pro vetere ac perpetua erga populum Romanum fide, alteros pro recentibus Gallici belli officiis, nulla ferē civitas 20 fuerit nō **suspecta** nobis. idque adeo haud sciō mirandumne sit, cum compluribus aliis de causis, tum maxime, quod ei, qui virtute belli omnibus gentibus praeferebantur, tantum se eius opinionis deperdidisse, ut a populo Romano imperia perferrent, gravissimē dolēbant.

25

The enemy is overcome by Labienus. Gaul in a more peaceful state.

55. Treveri verō atque Indutiomārus totius hiemis nullum tempus intermisērunt, quin trans Rhenum legatos mitterent, civitates sollicitarent, **pecuniās** pollicerentur, magnā parte exercitus nostri interfectā multo minorem superesse dicerent partem.

neque tamen ulli civitatī Germānōrum persuādērī potuit, ut Rhēnum trānsiret, cum sē **bis** expertōs dicerent, Ariovistī bellō et Tenctērōrum trānsitū: nōn esse amplius fortūnam temptātūrōs. hāc spē lapsus Indutiomārus nihilō minus cōpiās cōgere, 5 exercēre, ā finitimis equōs parāre, **exsulēs** damnātōsque totā Galliā māgnis praemiis ad sē **adlicere** coepit. āc tantam sibi iam hīs rēbus in Galliā auctōritātem comparāverat, ut undique ad eum lēgatiōnēs concurrerent, grātiam atque amicitiam publicē privātimque peterent.

- 10 **56.** Ubi intellēxit ūltrō ad sē venīrī, alterā ex parte Senonēs Carnūtēsque **oñscientiā** facinoris **instigārī**, alterā Nervios Aduātucōsque bellum Rōmānis parāre, neque sibi **voluntāriōrum** cōpiās dēfore, sī ex finibus suis prōgredi coepisset, armātum concilium indicit. hōc mōre Gallōrum est initium bellī: quō
15 lēge cominūni omnēs **pūberēs** armātī convenire cōsuērunt; qui ex iīs novissimus venit, in cōspectū multitudinis omnibus cruciātibus adfectus necātur. in eō conciliō Cingētorigem, alterius principem factiōnis, **generum** suum, quem suprà dēmōstrāvimus Caesaris secūtum fidem ab eō nōn discessisse, hostem iūdi-
20 cat bonaque eius **pūblicat**. hīs rēbus cōfectis in conciliō prōnūntiat arcessitum sē ā Senonibus et Carnūtibus aliisque complūribus Galliae civitatibus; hūc iter factūrum per finēs Rēmōrum eōrumque agrōs populātūrum āc, priusquam id faciat, castra Labiēni oppugnātūrum.

- 25 **57.** Quae fierī velit, praecipit. Labiēnus, cum et locī nātūrā et manū mūnitissimis castris sēsē tenēret, dē suō āc legiōnis periculō nihil timēbat; nē quam occāsiōnem rei bene gerendae dīmitteret, cōgitābat. itaque ā Cingētorige atque eius propinquis
30 mittit ad finitimās civitatēs equitēsque undique ēvocat: hīs certum diem conveniendī dicit. interim prope cotidiē cum omni equitātū

Indutiomārus sub castris eius vagābatur, aliās ut situm castrorum cōgnōsceret, aliās conloquendī aut territandī causā: equitēs plērumque omnēs tēla intrā vāllum cōniciēbant. Labiēnus suōs intrā mūnitiōnem continēbat timōrisque opīniōnem, quibuscumque poterat rēbus, augēbat.

5

58. Cum māiōre in diēs contemptiōne Indutiomārus ad castra accēderet, nocte ūnā intrōmissis equitibus omnium finitimārum cīvitatū, quōs arcessendōs cūrāverat, tantā diligentīā omnēs suōs custōdiis intrā castra continuit, ut nullā ratiōne ea rēs enūntiārī aut ad Trēverōs perferri posset. interim ex cōnsuetūdine 10 cotidiānā Indutiomārus ad castra accēdit atque ibi māgnam partem diēi cōsumit; equitēs tēla cōniciunt et māgnā cum contumeliā verbōrum nostrōs ad pūgnam ēvocant. nullō ab nostris datō respōnsō, ubi vīsum est, sub vesperum dispersi ac dissipāti discēdunt. subitō Labiēnus duābus portis omnem equitātum 15 ēmittit; praecipit atque interdicat, **prōteritis** hostibus atque in fugam coniectis (quod fore, sicut accidit, vidēbat) ūnum omnēs peterent Indutiomārum, neu quis quem prius vulneret, quam illum interfectum viderit, quod morā reliquōrum spatium nactum illum effugere nōlēbat; māgna prōpōnit iis, qui occiderint, praemia: 20 submittit cohortēs equitibus subsidiō. **comprobat** hominis cōnsilium fōrtūna, et cum ūnum omnēs peterent, in ipsō flūminis vadō dēprehēsus Indutiomārus interficitur, caputque eius refertur in castra: redeuntēs equitēs, quōs possunt, cōnsectantur atque occidunt. hāc rē cōgnitā, omnēs Ebūrōnum et Nerviorum, quae 25 convēnerant, cōpiae discēdunt, pauloque habuit post id factum Caesar quiētiōrem Galliam.

C. IULII CAESARIS
DE BELLO GALLICO
COMMENTARIUS SEXTUS.

1-8. COMMOTIONS IN GAUL.

Caesar levies additional forces.



1. Multis de causis Caesar maiorem Galliae motum exspectans, per Marcum **Sillanum**, Gaium **Antistium Reginum**, Titum Sextium legatos **delectum** habere instituit; simul ab Gneo Pompeio proconsule petit, quoniam ipse ad urbem cum imperio reipublicae causa remaneret, quos ex **Cisalpina** Gallia consulis **sacramento** rogavisset, ad signa convenire et ad se proficisci inberet, magni interesse etiam in reliquum tempus ad opinionem Galliae existimans tantas videri Italiae facultates, ut, si quid **esset** in bello detrimenti acceptum, non modo id brevi tempore **resarciri**, sed etiam maioribus augeri copiis posset. quod cum Pompeius et reipublicae et amicitiae tribuisset, celeriter confecto per suos delectu tribus ante exactam hiemem et constitutis et adductis legionibus duplicatoque earum cohortium numero, quas cum Q. Titurio amiserat et celeritate et copiis docuit, quid populi Romani disciplina atque opes possent.

The Nervii, Senones, Carnutes, and Menapii are subdued.

2. Interfecto Indutiomaro, ut docuimus, ad eius propinquos a Treveris imperium defertur. illi finitimos Germanos sollicitare et pecuniam polliceri non desistunt. cum ab proximis impetrare non possent, ultiores temptant. inventis nonnullis civitatibus iureiurando inter se confirmant obsidibusque de pecunia 5 cavent: Ambiorigem sibi ~~societate~~ et ~~foedere~~ adiungunt. quibus rebus cognitis Caesar, cum undique bellum parari videret, Nervios, Aduatucos [ac] Menapios adiunctis ~~Cisrhenanis~~ omnibus Germanis esse in armis, Senones ad imperatum non venire et cum Carnutibus finitimisque civitatibus consilia communicare, 10 a Treveris Germanos crebris legationibus sollicitari, maturius sibi de bello cogitandum putavit.

3. Itaque nondum hieme confecta proximis quattuor coactis legionibus de improvise in fines Nerviorum contendit et, priusquam illi aut convenire aut profugere possent, magno pecoris 15 atque hominum numero capto atque ea praeda militibus concessa vastatisque agris in deditionem venire atque obsides sibi dare coëgit. eo celeriter confecto negotio rursus in hiberna legiones reduxit. concilio Galliae primo ~~vere~~, ut instituerat, indicto, cum reliqui praeter Senones, Carnutes Treverosque venissent, 20 initium belli ac defectionis hoc esse arbitratus, ut omnia postponere videretur, concilium ~~Lutetiam~~ ~~Paristorum~~ ~~transfert~~. ~~confines~~ erant hi Senonibus civitatemque patrum memoria coniunxerant, sed ab hoc consilio afuisse existimabantur. hac re pro ~~suggestu~~ pronuntiata eodem die cum legionibus in Senones 25 proficiscitur magnisque itineribus eo pervenit.

4. Cognito eius adventu ~~Acco~~, qui princeps eius consilii fuerat, iubet in oppida multitudinem convenire. conantibus, priusquam id effici posset, adesse Romanos nuntiatur. necessario

sententia desistunt legatosque deprecandi causa ad Caesarem mittunt: adeunt per Haeduos, quorum antiquitus erat in fide civitas. libenter Caesar petentibus Haeduis dat **veniam excusationemque** accipit, quod **aestivum** tempus instantis belli, non
5 **quaestionis** esse arbitratur. obsidibus imperatis centum hos Haeduis **custodiendos** tradit. eodem Carnutes legatos obsidesque mittunt, usi deprecatoribus Remis, quorum erant in **clientela**: eadem ferunt responsa. peragit concilium Caesar equitesque imperat civitatibus.

- 10 **5.** Hac parte Galliae pacata totus et mente et animo in bellum Treverorum et Ambiorigis insistit. Cavarinum cum equitatu Senonum secum proficisci iubet, ne quis aut ex huius **iracundia**, aut ex eo, quod meruerat, **odio** civitatis motus existat. his rebus constitutis, quod pro explorato habebat Ambiorigem proelio non esse **concertaturum**, reliqua eius consilia animo circumspiciebat. erant Menapii propinqui Eburonum finibus, perpetuis paludibus silvisque muniti, qui uni ex Gallia de pace ad Caesarem legatos numquam miserant. cum his esse hospitium Ambiorigi sciebat; item per Treveros venisse Germanis in amicitiam cognoverat. haec prius illi detrahenda auxilia existimabat, quam ipsum bello lacerasset, ne desperata salute aut se in Menapios abderet aut cum Transrhenanis congregi cogeretur. hoc inito consilio totius exercitus impedimenta ad Labienum in Treveros mittit duasque legiones ad eum proficisci iubet;
20 ipse cum legionibus expeditis quinque in Menapios profiscitur. illi nulla coacta manu loci praesidio freti in silvas paludesque **confugiunt** suaque eodem conferunt.

- 6.** Caesar partitis copiis cum Gaio Fabio legato et Marco Crasso quaestore celeriterque effectis pontibus adit tripartito.
30 aedificia vicosque incendit, magno pecoris atque hominum numero potitur. quibus rebus coacti Menapii legatos ad eum pacis

petendae causa mittunt. ille obsidibus acceptis hostium se habiturum numero confirmat, si aut Ambiorigem aut eius legatos finibus suis receperint. his confirmatis rebus Commium Atrebatem cum equitatu custodis loco in Menapiis relinquit; ipse in Treveros proficiscitur.

Labienus defeats the Treveri.

7. Dum haec a Caesare geruntur, Treveri magnis coactis peditatus equitatusque copiis Labienum cum una legione, quae in eorum finibus hiemaverat, adoriri parabant, iamque ab eo non longius bidui via aberant, cum duas venisse legiones missu Caesaris cognoscunt. positis castris a milibus passuum XV 10 auxilia Germanorum expectare constituunt. Labienus hostium cognito consilio sperans, temeritate eorum fore aliquam dimicandi facultatem praesidio quinque cohortium impedimentis relicto cum XXV cohortibus magnoque equitatu contra hostem proficiscitur et mille passuum intermisso spatio castra communit. erat inter 15 Labienum atque hostem difficili transitu flumen ripisque prae-ruptis. hoc neque ipse transire habebat in animo neque hostes transituros existimabat. augebatur auxiliorum cotidie spes. loquitur in concilio palam, quoniam Germani appropinquare dicantur, sese suas exercitusque fortunas in dubium non devo- 20 caturum et postero die prima luce castra moturum. celeriter haec ad hostes deferuntur, ut ex magno Gallorum equitum numero nonnullos Gallicis rebus favere natura cogeat. Labienus noctu tribunis militum primisque ordinibus convocatis, quid sui sit consilii, proponit et, quo facilius hostibus timoris det 25 suspicionem, maiore strepitu et tumultu, quam populi Romani fert consuetudo, castra moveri iubet. his rebus fugae similem profectionem effecit. haec quoque per exploratores ante lucem in tanta propinquitate castrorum ad hostes deferuntur.

8. Vix agmen novissimum extra munitiones processerat, cum Galli cohortati inter se, ne speratam praedam ex manibus dimitterent: longum esse perterritis Romanis Germanorum auxilium expectare, neque suam pati dignitatem, ut tantis copiis tam exiguan manum, praesertim fugientem atque impeditam, adoriri non audeant, flumen transire et iniquo loco proelium committere non dubitant. quae fore suspicatus Labienus, ut omnes citra flumen eliceret, eadem usus simulatione itineris, placide progrediebatur. tum praemissis paulum impedimentis atque in tumultu quodam collocatis, 'habetis,' inquit, 'milites, quam petistis, facultatem: hostem impedito atque iniquo loco tenetis: praestate eandem nobis ducibus virtutem, quam saepenumero imperatori praestitistis, atque illum adesse et haec coram cernere existimate.' simul signa ad hostem converti aciemque dirigi iubet et paucis turmis praesidio ad impedimenta dimissis reliquos equites ad latera disponit. celeriter nostri clamore sublato pila in hostes immittunt. illi, ubi praeter spem quos fugere credebant infestis signis ad se ire viderunt, impetum modo ferre non potuerunt ac primo concursu in fugam coniecti proximas silvas petiverunt. quos Labienus equitatu consecutus magno numero interfecto, compluribus captis paucis post diebus civitatem recepit; nam Germani, qui auxilio veniebant, percepta Treverorum fuga sese domum contulerunt. cum his propinqui Indutiomari, qui defectionis auctores fuerant, comitati eos ex civitate excessere. Cingetorigi, quem ab initio permanisse in officio demonstravimus, principatus atque imperium est traditum.

9-28. SECOND EXPEDITION INTO GERMANY.

Caesar crosses the Rhine a second time and marches against the Suebi.

9. Caesar, postquam ex Menapiis in Treveros venit, duabus de causis Rhenum transire constituit; quarum una erat, quod

auxilia contra se Treveris miserant, altera, ne ad eos Ambiorix receptum haberet. his constitutis rebus paulum supra eum locum, quo ante exercitum traduxerat, facere pontem instituit. nota atque instituta ratione magno militum studio paucis diebus opus efficitur. firmo in Treveris ad pontem praesidio relicto, ne quis ab his subito motus oriretur, reliquas copias equitatumque traducit. Ubii, qui ante obsides dederant atque in deditionem venerant, purgandi sui causa ad eum legatos mittunt, qui doceant neque auxilia ex sua civitate in Treveros missa, neque ab se fidem *laesam*: petunt atque orant, ut sibi parcat, ne communi odio Germanorum *innocentes* pro nocentibus poenas pendant; si amplius obsidum velit, dare pollicentur. cognita Caesar causa reperit ab Suebis auxilia missa esse; Ubiorum satisfactionem accipit, aditus viasque in Suebos *perquiri*t.

10. Interim paucis post diebus fit ab Ubiis certior Suebos omnes in unum locum copias cogere atque iis nationibus, quae sub eorum sint imperio, denuntiare, ut auxilia peditatus equitatusque mittant. his cognitis rebus rem frumentariam providet, castris idoneum locum deligit; Ubiis imperat, ut pecora deducant suaeque omnia ex agris in oppida conferant, sperans barbaros atque imperitos homines inopia cibariorum adductos ad iniquam pugnandi condicionem posse deduci; mandat, ut crebros exploratores in Suebos mittant quaeque apud eos gerantur cognoscant. illi imperata faciunt et paucis diebus intermissis referunt: Suebos omnes, posteaquam certiores nuntii de exercitu Romanorum venerint, cum omnibus suis sociorumque copiis, quas coegissent, *penitus* ad extremos fines sese recepisse: silvam esse ibi infinita magnitudine, quae appellatur *Bacenis*; hanc longe introrsus pertinere et pro *nativo* muro obiectam *Cheruscos* ab Suebis Suebosque ab Cheruscis iniuriis incursionibusque prohibere: ad eius initium silvae Suebos adventum Romanorum exspectare constituisse.

The customs of the Gauls. Druidism, etc.

11. Quoniam ad hunc locum perventum est, non alienum esse videtur de Galliae Germaniaeque moribus et quo differant hae nationes inter sese, proponere. in Gallia non solum in omnibus civitatibus atque in omnibus pagis partibusque, sed paene etiam
5 in singulis domibus factiones sunt, earumque factionum principes sunt qui summam auctoritatem eorum iudicio habere existimantur, quorum ad arbitrium iudiciumque summa omnium rerum consiliorumque redeat. itaque eius rei causa antiquitus institutum videtur, ne quis ex plebe contra potentiores auxilii egeret:
10 suos enim quisque opprimi et circumveniri non patitur, neque, aliter si faciat, ullam inter suos habet auctoritatem. haec eadem ratio est in summa totius Galliae: namque omnes civitates in partes divisae sunt duas.

12. Cum Caesar in Galliam venit, alterius factionis principes
15 erant Haedui, alterius Sequani. hi cum per se minus valerent, quod summa auctoritas antiquitus erat in Haeduis magnaque eorum erant clientelae, Germanos atque Ariovistum sibi adiunxerant eosque ad se magnis *lacturis* pollicitationibusque perduxerant. proeliis vero compluribus factis secundis atque omni
20 nobilitate Haeduorum interfecta tantum potentia antecesserant, ut magnam partem clientium ab Haeduis ad se traducerent obsidesque ab iis principum filios acciperent et publice iurare cogerent nihil se contra Sequanos consilii inituros; et partem finitimi
25 obtinerent. qua necessitate adductus Divitiacus auxilii petendi causa Romam ad senatum profectus *imperfecta* re redierat. adventu Caesaris facta commutatione rerum, obsidibus Haeduis redditis, veteribus clientelis restitutis, novis per Caesarem comparatis, quod hi, qui se ad eorum amicitiam aggregaverant,
30 *meliore* condicione atque aequiore imperio se uti videbant, reliquis

rebus eorum gratia dignitateque amplificata Sequani principatum dimiserant. in eorum locum Remi successerant: quos quod adaequare apud Caesarem gratia intellegebatur, ii, qui propter veteres inimicitias nullo modo cum Haeduis coniungi poterant, se Remis in clientelam dicabant. hos illi diligenter tuebantur: ita et novam et repente collectam auctoritatem tenebant. eo tum statu res erat, ut longe principes haberentur Haedui, secundum locum dignitatis Remi obtinerent.

13. In omni Gallia eorum hominum, qui aliquo sunt numero atque honore, genera sunt duo; nam plebes paene servorum 10 habetur loco, quae nihil audet per se, nullo adhibetur consilio. plerique, cum aut aere alieno aut magnitudine tributorum aut iniuria potentiorum premuntur, sese in servitutem dicant nobilibus: in hos eadem omnia sunt iura, quae dominis in servos. sed de his duobus generibus alterum est druidum, alterum equi- 15 tum. illi rebus divinis intersunt, sacrificia publica ac privata procurant, religiones interpretantur: ad eos magnus adulescentium numerus disciplinae causa concurrit, magnoque hi sunt apud eos honore. nam fere de omnibus controversiis publicis privatisque constituunt, et, si quod est admissum facinus, si caedes facta, si de hereditate, si de finibus controversia est, idem decernunt, praemia poenasque constituunt; si qui aut privatur aut populus eorum decreto non stetit, sacrificiis interdicunt. haec poena apud eos est gravissima. quibus ita est interdictum, hi numero impiorum ac sceleratorum habentur, his omnes 20 decedunt, aditum sermonemque defugiunt, ne quid ex contagione incommodi accipiant, neque his petentibus ius redditur neque honos ullus communicatur. his autem omnibus druidibus praest unus, qui summam inter eos habet auctoritatem. hoc mortuo aut, si qui ex reliquis excellit dignitate, succedit, aut, si sunt 30 plures pares, suffragio druidum, nonnumquam etiam armis de principatu contendunt. hi certo anni tempore in finibus Carnutum,

quae regio totius Galliae media habetur, considunt in loco **consecrato**. huc omnes undique, qui controversias habent, conveniunt eorumque decretis iudiciisque parent. disciplina in Britannia reperta atque inde in Galliam **translata** esse existimatur, et nunc, qui diligentius eam rem cognoscere volunt, plerumque **illo** discendi causa profiscuntur.

14. Druides a bello abesse consuerunt neque tributa una cum reliquis pendunt, **militiae vacationem** omniumque rerum habent **immunitatem**. tantis excitati praemiis et sua sponte multi in
10 disciplinam conveniunt et a parentibus propinquisque mittuntur. magnum ibi numerum **versuum ediscere** dicuntur: itaque annos nonnulli **vicenos** in disciplina permanent. neque fas esse existimant ea litteris mandare, cum in reliquis fere rebus, publicis privatisque rationibus Graecis litteris utantur. id mihi duabus
15 de causis instituisse videntur, quod neque in vulgum disciplinam efferri velint neque eos, qui discunt, litteris confisos minus memoriae studere; quod fere plerisque accidit, ut praesidio litterarum diligentiam in **perdiscendo** ac memoriam remittant. inprimis hoc volunt persuadere, non interire **animas**, sed ab aliis
20 post mortem transire ad alios, atque hoc maxime ad virtutem excitari putant metu mortis neglecto. multa praeterea de **sideribus** atque eorum motu, de **mundi** ac terrarum magnitudine, de rerum natura, de deorum immortalium vi ac potestate **disputant** et iuventuti tradunt.

15. Alterum genus est equitum. hi, cum est usus atque aliquod bellum incidit (quod fere ante Caesaris adventum quotannis accidere **solebat**, uti aut ipsi iniurias inferrent aut illatas propulsarent), omnes in bello versantur, atque eorum ut quisque est genere copiisque amplissimus, ita plurimos circum se **ambactos** clientesque habet. hanc unam gratiam potentiamque
30 noverunt.

16. Natio est omnis Gallorum admodum dedita religionibus atque ob eam causam, qui sunt affecti gravioribus morbis quique in proeliis periculisque versantur, aut pro victimis homines immolant aut se immolatu-
 5 ro vovent administrisque ad ea sacrificia druidibus utuntur, quod, pro vita hominis nisi hominis vita reddatur, non posse aliter deorum immortalium numen placari arbitrantur, publiceque eiusdem generis habent instituta sacrificia. alii immani magnitudine simulacra habent, quorum contexta
 viminibus membra vivis hominibus complent: quibus succensis circumventi flamma exanimantur homines. supplicia eorum, qui
 10 in furto aut in latrocinio aut aliqua noxia sint comprehensi, gratiora dis immortalibus esse arbitrantur; sed, cum eius generis copia deficit, etiam ad innocentium supplicia descendunt.

17. Deum maxime Mercurium colunt: huius sunt plurima simulacra, hunc omnium inventorem artium ferunt, hunc viarum
 15 atque itinerum ducem, hunc ad quaestus pecuniae mercaturasque habere vim maximam arbitrantur. post hunc Apollinem et Martem et Iovem et Minervam; de his eandem fere, quam reliquae gentes, habent opinionem: Apollinem morbos depellere, Minervam operum atque artificiorum initia tradere, Iovem im-
 20 perium caelestium tenere, Martem bella regere. huic, cum proelio dimicare constituerunt, ea, quae bello ceperint, plerumque devovent. cum superaverunt, animalia capta immolant reliquasque res in unum locum conferunt. multis in civitatibus harum
 rerum exstructos tumulus locis consecratis conspicari licet; 25 neque saepe accidit, ut, neglecta quispiam religione aut capta apud se occultare aut posita tollere auderet, gravissimumque ei rei supplicium cum cruciatu constitutum est.

18. Galli se omnes ab Dite patre prognatos praedicant idque ab druidibus proditum dicunt. ob eam causam spatia omnis 30 temporis non numero dierum, sed noctium finiunt; dies natales



et mensium et annorum initia sic observant, ut noctem dies subsequatur. in reliquis vitae institutis hoc fere ab reliquis differunt, quod suos liberos, nisi cum adoleverunt, ut munus militiae sustinere possint, palam ad se adire non patiuntur
5 filiumque puerum aetate in publico in conspectu patris adistere turpe ducunt.

19. Viri, quantas pecunias ab uxoribus dotis nomine acceperunt, tantas ex suis bonis aestimatione facta cum dotibus communicant. huius omnis pecuniae coniunctim ratio habetur
10 fructusque servantur: uter eorum vita superavit, ad eum pars u.riusque cum fructibus superiorum temporum pervenit. viri in uxores, sicuti in liberos, vitae necisque habent potestatem; et cum paterfamiliae illustriore loco natus decessit, eius propinqui
15 conveniunt et, de morte si res in suspicionem venit, de uxori- bus in servilem modum quaestionem habent et, si compertum est, igni atque omnibus tormentis excruciatas interficiunt. funera sunt pro cultu Gallorum magnifica et sumptuosa; omniaque, quae vivis cordi fuisse arbitrantur, in ignem inferunt, etiam animalia, ac paulo supra hanc memoriam servi et clientes,
20 quos ab iis dilectos esse constabat, iustis funeribus confectis una cremabantur.

The manners of the Germans.

20. Quae civitates commodius suam rempublicam administrare existimantur, habent legibus sanctum, si quis quid de re publica a finitimis rumore aut fama acceperit, uti ad magistratum de-
25 ferat neve cum quo alio communicet, quod saepe homines temerarios atque imperitos falsis rumoribus terri et ad facinus impelli et de summis rebus consilium capere cognitum est. magistratus quae visa sunt occultant, quaeque esse ex usu iudicaverunt, multitudini produnt. de re publica nisi per con-
30 silium loqui non conceditur.

21. Germani multum ab hac consuetudine differunt. nam neque druides habent, qui rebus divinis praesint, neque sacrificiis student. deorum numero eos solos ducunt, quos cernunt et quorum aperte opibus iuvantur, Solem et Vulcanum et Lunam, reliquos ne fama quidem acceperunt. vita omnis in venationibus atque in studiis rei militaris consistit: ab parvulis labori ac duritiae student. qui diutissime impuberes permanserunt, maximam inter suos ferunt laudem: hoc ali staturam, ali vires nervosque confirmari putant. intra annum vero vicesimum feminae notitiam habuisse in turpissimis habent rebus; cuius rei nulla est occultatio, quod et promiscue in fluminibus perluuntur et pellibus aut parvis rhenonum tegimentis utuntur magna corporis parte nuda.

22. Agriculturae non student; maiorque pars victus eorum in lacte, caseo, carne consistit. neque quisquam agri modum 15 certum aut fines habet proprios; sed magistratus ac principes in annos singulos gentibus cognationibusque hominum, qui una colerunt, quantum et quo loco visum est agri attribuunt atque anno post alio transire cogunt. eius rei multas afferunt causas: ne assidua consuetudine capti studium belli gerendi agricultura 20 commutent; ne latos fines parare studeant potentioresque humiliores possessionibus expellant; ne accuratius ad frigora atque aestus vitandos aedificent; ne qua oriatur pecuniae cupiditas, qua ex re factiones dissensionesque nascuntur; ut animi aequitate plebem contineant, cum suas quisque opes cum potentissimis 25 aequari videat.

23. Civitatibus maxima laus est quam latissimas circum se vastatis finibus solitudines habere. hoc proprium virtutis extimant, expulsos agris finitimos cedere, neque quemquam prope audere consistere; simul hoc se fore tutiores arbitrantur repentinae incursionis timore sublato. cum bellum civitas aut illatum

defendit aut infert, magistratus, qui ei bello praesint, ut vitae necisque habeant potestatem, deliguntur. in pace nullus est communis magistratus, sed principes regionum atque pagorum inter suos ius dicunt controversiasque minuunt. Latrocinia nul-
 5 lam habent infamiam, quae extra fines cuiusque civitatis fiunt, atque ea iuventutis exercendae ac desidiae minuendae causa fieri praedicant. atque ubi quis ex principibus in concilio dixit, se ducem fore, qui sequi velint, profiteantur, consurgunt ii, qui et causam et hominem probant suumque auxilium pollicentur atque
 10 ab multitudine collaudantur: qui ex iis secuti non sunt, in desertorum ac proditorum numero ducuntur omniumque his rerum postea fides derogatur. hospites violare, fas non putant; qui quacumque de causa ad eos venerunt, ab iniuria prohibent, sanctos habent, hisque omnium domus patent victusque communicatur.

15 24. Ac fuit antea tempus, cum Germanos Galli virtute superarent, ultro bella inferrent, propter hominum multitudinem agrique inopiam trans Rhenum colonias mitterent. itaque ea, quae fertilissima Germaniae sunt, loca circum Hercyniam silvam, quam Eratotheni et quibusdam Graecis fama notam esse video,
 20 quam illi Orcyniam appellant, Volcae Tectosages occupaverunt atque ibi consederunt; quae gens ad hoc tempus his sedibus sese continet summamque habet iustitiae et bellicae laudis opinionem. nunc, quod in eadem inopia, egestate patientiaque Germani permanent, eodem victu et cultu corporis utuntur,
 25 Gallis autem provinciarum propinquitas et transmarinarum rerum notitia multa ad copiam atque usus largitur, paulatim assuefacti superari multisque victi proeliis ne se quidem cum illis virtute comparant.

The Hercynian forest and the remarkable animals found there.

25. Huius Hercyniae silvae, quae supra demonstrata est, 30 latitudo novem dierum iter expedito patet: non enim aliter

finiri potest, neque mensuras itinerum noverunt. oritur ab Helvetiorum et Nemetum et Rauracorum finibus, **recta**que fluminis **Danuvii** regione pertinet ad fines **Dacorum** et **Anartium**: **hinc** se flectit **sinistrorsus** diversis ab flumine regionibus multarumque gentium fines propter magnitudinem attingit; neque quisquam est huius Germaniae, qui se aut adisse ad initium eius silvae dicat, cum dierum iter LX processerit, aut, quo ex loco oriatur, acceperit: multaque in ea genera **ferarum** nasci constat, quae reliquis in locis visa non sint; ex quibus quae maxime differant ab ceteris et memoriae prodenda videantur, haec 10 sunt.

26. Est **bos cervi** figura, cuius a media fronte inter aures unum cornu existit **excelsius** magisque **directum** his, quae nobis nota sunt, cornibus. ab eius summo sicut **palmae** rami-que late **diffunduntur**. eadem est feminae **marisque** natura, 15 eadem forma magnitudoque cornuum.

27. Sunt item, quae appellantur **alces**. harum est consimilis **capris** figura et **varietas** pellium, sed magnitudine paulo antecedunt **mutillae**que sunt cornibus et **crura** sine **nodis articulis**que habent, neque quietis causa procumbunt, neque, si quo afflictas 20 casu conciderint, erigere sese aut sublevare possunt. his sunt **arbores** pro **cubilibus**: ad eas se **applicant** atque ita paulum modo **reclinatae** quietem capiunt. quarum ex vestigiis cum est animadversum a **venatoribus**, quo se recipere consuerint, omnes **eo** loco aut ab radicibus subruunt aut **accidunt** arbores, tantum 25 ut summa species earum stantium relinquatur. huc cum se consuetudine reclinaverunt, infirmas arbores pondere affligunt atque una ipsae concidunt.

28. Tertium est genus eorum, qui **uri** appellantur. hi sunt magnitudine paulo infra **elephantos**, specie et colore et figura **tauri**. 30

magna vis eorum est et magna **velocitas**, neque homini neque ferae, quam conspexerunt, parcant. hos **studiose foveis** captos interficiunt. hoc se labore **durant** homines adulescentes atque hoc genere venationis exercent, et qui plurimos ex his interfecerunt, relatis in publicum cornibus, quae sint testimonio, magnam ferunt laudem. sed **assuescere** ad homines et **mansuefieri** ne parvuli quidem excepti possunt. amplitudo cornuum et figura et species multum a nostrorum boum cornibus differt. haec **studiose** conquisita ab labris **argento circumcludunt** atque in 10 amplissimis **epulis** pro **poculis** utuntur.

29-44. WAR AGAINST AMBIORIX AND THE EBURONES.

Caesar returns to Gaul. Ambiorix is defeated. The territories of the Eburones are laid waste.

29. Caesar, postquam per Ubios exploratores comperit Suebos sese in silvas recepissee, inopiam frumenti veritus, quod, ut supra demonstravimus, minime omnes Germani agriculturae student, constituit non progredi longius; sed, ne omnino metum **reditus** 15 sui barbaris tolleretur, atque ut eorum auxilia tardaret, reducto exercitu partem ultimam pontis, quae ripas Ubiorum continebat, in longitudinem pedum CC rescindit, atque in extremo ponte turrum **tabulatorum** quattuor constituit praesidiumque cohortium duodecim pontis tuendi causa ponit magnisque eum 20 locum munitionibus **firmit**. ei loco praesidioque Gaium **Volcatium Tullum** adulescentem praefecit, ipse, cum **maturescere** frumenta inciperent, ad bellum Ambiorigis profectus, per Arduennam silvam, quae est totius Galliae maxima atque ab ripis Rheni finibusque Treverorum ad Nervios pertinet milibusque amplius 25 quingentis in longitudinem patet, Lucium **Minucium Basilum** cum omni equitatu praemittit, si quid celeritate itineris atque opportunitate temporis proficere possit; monet, ut ignes fieri in

castris prohibeat, ne qua eius adventus procul significatio fiat: sese confestim subsequi dicit. Basilus, ut imperatum est, facit.

30. Celeriter contraque omnium opinionem confecto itinere multos in agris inopinantesprehendit: eorum indicio ad ipsum, ⁵ Ambiorigem contendit, quo in loco cum paucis equitibus esse dicebatur. multum cum in omnibus rebus, tum in re militari potest fortuna. nam sicut magno accidit casu, ut in ipsum **incautum** atque etiam **imparatum** incideret, priusque eius adventus ab omnibus videretur, quam fama ac nuntiis afferretur, sic ¹⁰ magnae fuit fortunae omni militari instrumento, quod circum se habebat, erepto, redis equisque comprehensis ipsum effugere mortem. sed hoc quoque factum est, quod aedificio circumdato silva, ut sunt fere domicilia Gallorum, qui vitandi aestus causa plerumque silvarum ac fluminum petunt propinquitates, **comites** ¹⁵ familiaresque eius angusto in loco paulisper equitum nostrorum vim sustinuerunt. his pugnantibus illum in equum quidam ex suis intulit: fugientem silvae texerunt. sic et ad subeundum periculum et ad vitandum multum fortuna valuit.

31. Ambiorix copias suas iudicione non conduxerit, quod ²⁰ proelio dimicandum non existimarit, an tempore exclusus et repentino equitum adventu prohibitus, cum reliquum exercitum subsequi crederet, dubium est; sed certe dimissis per agros nuntiis sibi quemque consulere iussit. quorum pars in Arduennam silvam, pars in continentes paludes profugit; qui proximi ²⁵ Oceanum fuerunt, hi insulis sese occultaverunt, quas aestus efficere consuerunt: multi ex suis finibus egressi se suaque omnia alienissimis crediderunt. Catuvolcus, rex dimidiae partis Eburonum, qui una cum Ambiorige consilium inierat, aetate iam confectus, cum laborem belli aut fugae ferre non posset, omni- ³⁰

bus precibus **detestatus** Ambiorigem, qui eius consilii auctor fuisset, **taxo**, cuius magna in Gallia Germaniaeque copia est, se exanimavit.

32. **Segni** Condrusique, ex gente et numero Germanorum, qui sunt inter Eburones Treverosque, legatos ad Caesarem miserunt, oratum, ne se in hostium numero duceret neve omnium Germanorum, qui essent citra Rhenum, unam esse causam iudicaret: nihil se de bello cogitavisse, nulla Ambiorigi auxilia misisse. Caesar explorata re quaestione captivorum, si qui ad eos Eburo-
10 nes ex fuga convenissent, ad se ut reducerentur, imperavit; si ita fecissent, fines eorum se violaturum negavit. tum copiis in tris partes distributis impedimenta omnium legionum **Aduatucam** contulit. id castelli nomen est. hoc fere est in mediis Eburonum finibus, ubi Titurius atque Aurunculeius hiemandi causa
15 consederant. hunc cum reliquis rebus locum probarat, tum quod superioris anni munitiones integrae manebant, ut militum laborem sublevaret. praesidio impedimentis legionem quartamdecimam reliquit, unam ex his tribus, quas proxime conscriptas ex Italia traduxerat. ei legioni castrisque Quintum **Tullum** Cice-
20 ronem praeficit ducentosque equites attribuit.

33. Partito exercitu Titum Labienum cum legionibus tribus ad Oceanum **versus** in eas partes, quae Menapios **attingunt**, proficisci iubet; Gaium Trebonium cum pari legionum numero ad eam regionem, quae Aduatucis **adiacet**, depopulandam mittit; 25 ipse cum reliquis tribus ad flumen **Scaldem**, quod influit in Mosam, extremasque Arduennae partis ire constituit, quo cum paucis equitibus profectum Ambiorigem audiebat. discedens post diem septimum sese reversurum confirmat: quam ad diem ei legioni, quae in praesidio relinquebatur, frumentum deberi
30 sciebat. Labierum Treboniumque hortatur, si reipublicae com-

modo facere possint, ad eum diem revertantur, ut rursus communicato consilio exploratisque hostium rationibus aliud belli initium capere possint.



MANIPULUS.

34. Erat, ut supra demonstravimus, manus certa nulla, non oppidum, non praesidium, quod se armis 5 defenderet, sed in omnes partis dispersa multitudo. ubi cuique aut valles abdita aut locus silvestris aut palus impedita spem praesidii aut salutis aliquam offerebat, consederat. haec loca vicinitatibus erant nota, magnamque res diligentiam requirebat, non in summa 10 exercitus tuenda (nullum enim poterat universis ab perterritis ac dispersis periculum accidere), sed in singulis militibus conservandis; quae tamen ex parte res ad salutem exercitus pertinebat. nam et praedae cupiditas multos longius evocabat, et silvae incertis 15 occultisque itineribus confertos adire prohibebant. si negotium confici stirpemque hominum sceleratorum interfici vellet, dimittendae plures manus diducendique erant milites; si continere ad signa manipulos vellet, ut instituta ratio et consuetudo exercitus Romani postulabat, 20 locus ipse erat praesidio barbaris, neque ex occulto insidiandi et dispersos circumveniendi singulis deerat audacia. at in eiusmodi difficultatibus, quantum diligentia provideri poterat, providebatur, ut potius in nocendo aliquid praetermitteretur, etsi omnium animi ad ulciscendum ardebant, quam cum aliquo militum detri- 25 mento noceretur. dimittit ad finitimas civitates nuntios Caesar: omnes ad se evocat spe praedae ad diripiendos Eburones, ut potius in silvis Gallorum vita quam legionarius miles periclitetur, simul ut magna multitudine circumfusa pro tali facinore stirps ac nomen civitatis tollatur. magnus undique numerus caeciter 30 convenit.

The Sugambri cross the Rhine, but change their design and attack the camp of Cicero. Caesar arrives and repels the enemy.

35. Haec in omnibus Eburonum partibus gerebantur, diesque appetebat septimus, quem ad diem Caesar ad impedimenta legionemque reverti constituerat. hic quantum in bello fortuna posset et quantos afferat casus, cognosci potuit. dissipatis ac
 5 perterritis hostibus, ut demonstravimus, manus erat nulla, quae parvam modo causam timoris afferret. trans Rhenum ad Germanos pervenit fama, diripi Eburones atque ultro omnes ad praedam evocari. cogunt equitum duo milia Sugambri, qui sunt proximi Rheno, a quibus receptos ex fuga Tencteros atque Usi-
 10 petes supra docuimus. transeunt Rhenum navibus ratibusque **triginta** milibus passuum infra eum locum, ubi pons erat perfectus praesidiumque ab Caesare relictum: primos Eburonum fines adeunt; multos ex fuga dispersos excipiunt, magno pecoris numero, cuius sunt cupidissimi barbari, potiuntur. invitati
 15 praeda longius procedunt. non hos palus in bello latrocinisque natos, non silvae morantur. quibus in locis sit Caesar, ex captivis quaerunt; profectum longius reperiunt omnemque exercitum discessisse cognoscunt. atque unus ex captivis, 'quid vos,' inquit, 'hanc miseram ac tenuem **sectamini** praedam, quibus licet
 20 iam esse **fortunatissimis**? tribus horis Aduatucam venire potestis: huc omnes suas fortunas exercitus Romanorum contulit: praesidii tantum est, ut ne murus quidem cingi possit, neque quisquam egredi extra munitiones audeat.' oblata spe Germani quam nacti erant praedam in occulto relinquunt; ipsi
 25 Aduatucam contendunt, usi eodem duce, cuius haec indicio cognoverant.

36. Cicero, qui per omnes superiores dies praeceptis Caesaris summa diligentia milites in castris continuisset ac ne calone quidem quemquam extra munitionem egredi passus esset, sep-

timo die diffidens de numero dierum Caesarem fidem servaturum, quod longius eum progressum audiebat, neque ulla de reditu eius fama afferebatur, simul eorum permotus vocibus, qui illius patientiam paene **obsessionem** appellabant, siquidem ex castris egredi non liceret, nullum eiusmodi casum exspectans, quo non **6** **vem oppositis** legionibus maximoque equitatu dispersis ac paene deletis hostibus in milibus passuum tribus offendi posset, quinque cohortes frumentatum in proximas **segetes** mittit, quas inter et castra unus omnino collis intererat. complures erant in castris ex legionibus aegri relictī; ex quibus qui hoc spatio dierum **10** **convalescerant**, circiter CCC, sub vexillo una mittuntur; magna praeterea multitudo calorum, magna vis iumentorum, quae in castris **subsederat**, facta potestate sequitur.

37. Hoc ipso tempore et casu Germani equites **interveniunt** protinusque eodem illo, quo venerant, cursu ab decumana porta **15** in castra irrumpere conantur, nec prius sunt visi obiectis ab ea parte silvis, quam castris appropinquarent, usque eo, ut qui sub vallo tenderent mercatores recipiendi sui facultatem non haberent. inopinantes nostri re nova perturbantur, ac vix primum impetum cohors in statione sustinet. circumfunduntur ex reli- **20** quis hostes partibus, si quem alitum reperire possent. aegre portas nostri tuentur, reliquos aditus locus ipse per se munitione defendit. totis trepidatur castris, atque alius ex alio causam tumultus quaerit; neque quo signa ferantur, neque quam in partem quisque conveniat, provident. alius iam castra capta **25** pronuntiat, alius deleto exercitu atque imperatore victores barbaros venisse contendit; plerique novas sibi ex loco religiones fingunt Cottaque et Titurii calamitatem, qui in eodem occiderint castello, ante oculos ponunt. tali timore omnibus perterritis confirmatur opinio barbaris, ut ex captivo audierant, nullum esse **30** intus praesidium. perrumpere nituntur seque ipsi adhortantur, ne tantam fortunam ex manibus dimittant.

38. Erat aeger in praesidio relictus Publius Sextius Baculus, qui primum pilum ad Caesarem duxerat, cuius mentionem superioribus proeliis fecimus, ac diem iam quintum cibo caruerat. hic diffusus suae atque omnium saluti inermis ex tabernaculo
5 prodit: videt **imminere** hostes atque in summo rem esse **discrimine**: capit arma a proximis atque in porta consistit. consequuntur hunc centuriones eius cohortis, quae in statione erat: paulisper una proelium sustinent. relinquit animus Sextium gravibus acceptis vulneribus: aegre per manus tractus servatur. hoc
10 spatio interposito reliqui sese confirmant tantum, ut in munitionibus consistere audeant speciemque defensorum praebeant.

39. Interim confecta **frumentatione** milites nostri clamorem exaudiunt: **praecurrunt** equites; quanto sit res in periculo, cognoscunt. hic vero nulla munitio est, quae perterritos recipiat: modo conscripti atque usus militaris imperiti ad tribunum
15 militum centurionesque ora convertunt: quid ab his praecipiat, exspectant. nemo est tam fortis, quin rei novitate perturbetur. barbari signa procul conspicati oppugnatione desistunt: redisse primo legiones credunt, quas longius discessisse ex
20 captivis cognoverant; postea despecta paucitate ex omnibus partibus impetum faciunt. calones in proximum tumulum procurrunt: hinc celeriter deiecti se in signa manipulosque coniciunt: eo magis timidos perterrent milites.

40. Alii, **cuneo** facto ut celeriter perrumpant, censeant, quoniam
25 tam propinqua sint castra, et si pars aliqua circumventa ceciderit, at reliquos servari posse confidunt; alii, ut in iugo consistant atque eundem omnes ferant casum. hoc veteres non probant milites, quos sub vexillo una profectos docuimus. itaque inter se cohortati, duce Gaio Trebonio, equite Romano, qui eis erat
30 praepositus, per medios hostes perrumpunt incolumesque ad unum omnes in castra perveniunt. hos subsecuti calones equi-

tesque eodem impetu militum virtute servantur. at ii, qui in iugo constiterant, nullo etiam nunc usu rei militaris percepto neque in eo, quod probaverant, consilio permanere, ut se loco superiore defenderent, neque eam, quam **prodesse** aliis vim celebritatemque viderant, **imitari** potuerunt, sed se in castra recipere conati iniquum in locum demiserunt. centuriones, quorum nonnulli ex inferioribus ordinibus reliquarum legionum virtutis causa in superiores erant ordines huius legionis traducti, ne ante partam rei militaris laudem amitterent, fortissime pugnantes conciderunt. militum pars horum virtute submotis hostibus praeter spem incolumis in castra pervenit, pars a barbaris circumventa periit.

41. Germani desperata **expugnatione** castrorum, quod nostros iam constitisse in munitionibus videbant, cum ea praeda, quam in silvis deposuerant, trans Rhenum sese receperunt. ac tantus fuit etiam post discessum hostium terror, ut ea nocte, cum Gaius Volusenus missus cum equitatu ad castra venisset, fidem non faceret adesse cum incolumi Caesarem exercitu. sic omnino animos timor **praeoccupaverat**, ut paene **alienata** mente deletis omnibus copiis equitatum tantum se ex fuga recepisse dicerent neque incolumi exercitu Germanos castra oppugnatuos fuisse contenderent. quem timorem Caesaris adventus sustulit.

42. Reversus ille eventus belli non ignorans unum, quod cohortes ex statione et praesidio essent emissae, questus — ne minimo quidem casu locum relinqui debuisse — multum fortunam in repentino hostium adventu potuisse iudicavit, multo etiam amplius, quod paene ab ipso vallo portisque castrorum barbaros avertisset. quarum omnium rerum maxime admirandum videbatur, quod Germani, qui eo consilio Rhenum transierant, ut Ambiorigis fines depopularentur, ad castra Romanorum delati **optatissimum** Ambiorigi beneficium obtulerunt.

A council is held respecting the conspiracy. Acco receives capital punishment. Caesar departs for Italy.

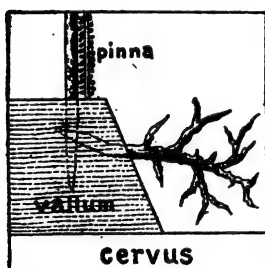
43. Caesar rursus ad vexandos hostes profectus magno coacto numero ex finitimis civitatibus in omnes partes dimittit. omnes vici atque omnia aedificia, quae quisque conspexerat, incendebantur; praeda ex omnibus locis agebatur; frumenta non solum
5 a tanta multitudine iumentorum atque hominum consumebantur, sed etiam anni tempore atque imbribus procubuerant, ut, si qui etiam in praesentia se occultassent, tamen his deducto exercitu rerum omnium inopia pereundum videretur. ac saepe in eum locum ventum est tanto in omnis partis diviso equitatu, ut modo
10 visum ab se Ambiorigem in fuga circumspicerent captivi nec plane etiam ~~abisse~~ ex conspectu contenderent, ut spe consequendi illata atque infinito labore suscepto, qui se summam ab Caesare gratiam inituros putarent, paene naturam studio vincerent, semperque paulum ad summam felicitatem defuisse videretur,
15 tur, atque ille latebris aut saltibus se eriperet et noctu occultatus alias regiones partesque peteret non maiore equitum praesidio quam quattuor, quibus solis vitam suam committere audebat.

44. Tali modo vastatis regionibus exercitum Caesar duarum cohortium damno Durocortorum Remorum reducit concilioque
20 in eum locum Galliae indicto de coniuratione Senonum et Carnutum quaestionem habere instituit et de Accone, qui princeps eius consilii fuerat, graviore sententia pronuntiata more maiorum supplicium sumpsit. nonnulli iudicium veriti profugerunt. quibus cum aqua atque igni interdixisset, duas legiones ad fines
25 Treverorum, duas in Lingonibus, sex reliquas in Senonum finibus Agedinci in hibernis collocavit frumentoque exercitui proviso, ut instituerat, in Italiam ad conventus agendos profectus est.

C. IULII CAESARIS
DE BELLO GALLICO
COMMENTARIUS SEPTIMUS.

1-90. WAR WITH VERCINGETORIX.

The conspiracy of the Gallic nations for freedom.



1. Quia Gallia Caesar, ut constituerat, in Italiam ad conventus agendos proficiscitur. ibi cognoscit de Clodii caede senatusque consulto certior factus, ut omnes iuniores Italiae coniurarent, 5 delectum tota provincia habere instituit. eae res in Galliam Transalpinam celeriter perferuntur. addunt ipsi et affingunt rumoribus Galli, quod res poscere

videbatur, retineri urbano motu Caesarem neque in tantis dis- 10
sensionibus ad exercitum venire posse. hac impulsu occasione, qui iam ante se populi Romani imperio subiectos dolerent, lib-
erius atque audacius de bello consilia inire incipiunt. indictis
inter se principes Galliae conciliis silvestribus ac remotis locis
queruntur de Acconis morte; posse hunc casum ad ipsos recidere 15
demonstrant; miserantur communem Galliae fortunam; omnibus
pollicitationibus ac praemiis deposcunt, qui belli initium faciant
et sui capitis periculo Galliam in libertatem vindicent. in primis

rationem esse habendam dicunt, priusquam eorum **clandestina** consilia efferantur, ut Caesar ab exercitu intercludatur. id esse facile, quod neque legiones audeant absente imperatore ex hibernis egredi, neque imperator sine praesidio ad legiones pervenire possit; postremo in acie praestare interfici, quam non veterem belli gloriam libertatemque, quam a maioribus acceperint recuperare.

2 His rebus **agitatis** profitentur Carnutes se nullum periculum communis salutis causa recusare principesque ex omnibus bellum
10 facturos pollicentur et, quoniam in praesentia obsidibus cavere inter se non possint, ne res efferatur, ut iureiurando ac fide sanciantur, petunt, collatis militaribus signis, quo more eorum gravissima **caerimonia** continetur, ne facto initio belli ab reliquis deserantur. tum collaudatis Carnutibus dato iureiurando ab
15 omnibus, qui aderant, tempore eius rei constituto ab concilio disceditur.

3 Ubi ea dies venit, Carnutes **Gutruato** et **Conconnetodumno** ducibus, desperatis hominibus, **Cenabum** dato signo concurrunt **civesque** Romanos, qui **negotiandi** causa ibi constiterant, in his
20 **Gaium Fufium Citam**, honestum equitem Romanum, qui rei frumentariae **iussu** Caesaris praeerat, interficiunt bonaque eorum diripiunt. celeriter ad omnes Galliae civitates fama perfertur. nam ubicumque maior atque illustrior incidit res, clamore per agros regionesque significant; hunc alii deinceps excipiunt et
25 proximis tradunt, ut tum accidit. nam quae Cenabi oriente sole gesta essent, ante primam confectam vigiliam in finibus Arvernorum audita sunt, quod spatium est milium circiter CLX.

4. Simili ratione ibi **Vercingetorix**, **Celtilli** filius, Arvernus, 30 summae potentiae adulescens, cuius pater principatum Galliae

totius obtinuerat et ob eam causam, quod regnum appetebat, ab civitate erat interfectus, convocatis suis clientibus facile incendit. cognito eius consilio ad arma concurritur. prohibetur ab **Gobannitione**, patruo suo, reliquisque principibus, qui hanc temptandam fortunam non existimabant, expellitur ex oppido 5 **Gergovia**; non destitit tamen atque in agris habet delectum egentium ac perditorum. hac coacta manu, quoscumque adit ex civitate, ad suam sententiam perducit; hortatur, ut communis libertatis causa arma capiant, magnisque coactis copiis **adversarios** suos, a quibus paulo ante erat eiectus, expellit ex civitate. 10 rex ab suis appellatur. dimittit quoqueversus legationes; **obtestatur**, ut in fide maneant. celeriter sibi Senones, Parisios, Pictones, **Cadurcos**, Turonos, Aulercos, **Lemovices**, **Andos** reliquosque omnes, qui Oceanum attingunt, adiungit; omnium consensu ad eum deferitur imperium. qua oblata potestate om- 15 nibus his civitatibus obsides imperat, certum numerum militum ad se celeriter adduci iubet, armorum quantum quaeque civitas domi quodque ante tempus efficiat, constituit: in primis equitatus studet. summae diligentiae summam imperii **severitatem** addit: magnitudine supplicii dubitantes cogit. nam maiore 20 commisso delicto igni atque omnibus tormentis necat, levio de causa auribus **deseotis** aut singulis **effossis** oculis domum remittit, ut sint reliquis **documento** et magnitudine poenae perterreant alios.

5. His suppliciis celeriter coacto exercitu **Luoterium** Cadurcum, 25 summae hominem audaciae, cum parte copiarum in Rutenos mittit; ipse in Bituriges proficiscitur. eius adventu Bituriges ad Haeduos, quorum erant in fide, legatos mittunt subsidium rogatum, quo facilius hostium copias sustinere possint. Haedui de consilio legatorum, quos Caesar ad exercitum reliquerat, co- 30 pias equitatus peditatusque subsidio Biturigibus mittunt. qui cum ad flumen Ligerium venissent, quod Bituriges ab Haeduis

dividit, paucos dies ibi morati neque flumen transire ausi domum revertuntur legatisque nostris renuntiant se Biturigum perfidiam veritos revertisse, quibus id consilii fuisse cognoverint, ut, si flumen transissent, una ex parte ipsi, altera Arverni se
 5 circumsisterent. id eane de causa, quam legatis pronuntiarunt, an perfidia adducti fecerint, quod nihil nobis constat, non videtur pro certo esse proponendum. Bituriges eorum discessu statim cum Arvernīs iunguntur.

Caesar returns to Gaul. The Arverni are overcome. Caesar marches against Vercingetorix.

6. His rebus in Italiam Caesari nuntiatis, cum iam ille urbanas
 10 res virtute **Cn. Pompei** commodiorem in statum pervenisse intellexeret, in Transalpinam Galliam profectus est. eo cum venisset, magna difficultate afficiebatur, qua ratione ad exercitum pervenire posset. nam si legiones in provinciam arcesseret, se absente in itinere proelio diuicaturas intellegebat; si ipse ad exercitum
 15 contenderet, ne iis quidem eo tempore, qui quieti viderentur, suam salutem **recte** committi videbat.

7. Interim **Lucterius Cacus** in Rutenos missus eam civitatem Arvernīs conciliat. progressus in **Nitiobriges** et **Gabalos** ab utrisque obsides accipit et magna coacta manu in provinciam
 20 Narbonem versus eruptionem facere contendit. qua re nuntiata Caesar omnibus consiliis **antevertendum** existimavit, ut Narbonem proficisceretur. eo cum venisset, timentes confirmat, praesidia in Rutenis **provincialibus**, Volcīs Arecomicis, Tolosatis circumque Narbonem, quae loca hostibus erant finitima, con-
 25 stituit, partem copiarum ex provincia **supplementumque**, quod ex Italia adduxerat, in **Helvios**, qui fines Arvernorum contingunt, convenire iubet.

8. His rebus comparatis, represso iam Lucterio et remoto, quod intrare intra praesidia periculosum putabat, in Helvios proficiscitur. etsi mone **Cevenna**, qui Arvernos ab Helviis discludit, durissimo tempore anni altissima **nive** iter impediēbat, tamen **discussa** nive sex in altitudinem pedum atque ita viis patefactis 5 summo militum **sudore** ad fines Arvernorum pervenit. quibus oppressis inopinantibus, quod se Cevenna ut muro munitos existimabant, ac ne singulari quidem umquam homini eo tempore anni semitae patuerant, equitibus imperat, ut quam latissime possint vagentur et quam maximum hostibus terrorem inferant. 10 celeriter haec fama ac nuntiis ad Vercingetorigem perferuntur; quem perterriti omnes Arverni circumstant atque obsecrant, ut suis fortunis consulat, neve ab hostibus diripiantur, praesertim cum videat omne ad se bellum translatum. quorum ille precibus permotus castra ex Biturigibus movet in Arvernos versus. 15

9. At Caesar biduum in his locis moratus, quod haec de Vercingetorige usu ventura opinione praeceperat, per causam supplementi equitatusque cogendi ab exercitu discedit, Brutum adulescentem his copiis praeficit; hunc monet, ut in omnis partes equites quam latissime **pervagentur**: daturum se operam, 20 ne longius triduo ab castris absit. his constitutis rebus suis inopinantibus quam maximis potest itineribus **Viennam** pervenit. ibi nactus recentem equitatum, quem multis ante diebus eo praemiserat, neque diurno neque nocturno itinere intermisso per fines Haeduorum in Lingones contendit, ubi duae legiones 25 hiemabant, ut, si quid etiam de sua salute ab Haeduis iniretur consilii, celeritate praecurreret. eo cum pervenisset, ad reliquas legiones mittit priusque omnes in unum locum cogit, quam de eius adventu Arvernīs nuntiari posset. hac re cognita Vercingetorix rursus in Bituriges exercitum reducit atque inde profectus 30 **Gorgobinam**, Boiorum oppidum, quos ibi **Helvetico** proelio victos Caesar collocaverat Haeduisque attribuerat, oppugnare instituit.

10. Magnam haec res Caesari difficultatem ad consilium capiendum afferebat, si reliquam partem hiemis uno loco legiones contineret, ne stipendiariis Haeduorum expugnatis cuncta Gallia deficeret, quod nullum amicis in eo praesidium videret positum esse; sin maturius ex hibernis educeret, ne ab re frumentaria duris subvectionibus laboraret. praestare visum est tamen omnes difficultates **perpeti**, quam tanta contumelia accepta omnium suorum voluntates alienare. itaque cohortatus Haeduos de sup-
portando comestu praemittit ad Boios, qui de suo adventu
10 doceant hortenturque ut in fide mancant atque hostium impetum magno animo sustineant. duabus Agedinci legionibus atque impedimentis totius exercitus relictis ad Boios proficiscitur.

Caesar takes Vellaunodunum and several other towns, and marches against Avaricum.

11. Altero die cum ad oppidum Senonum **Vellaunodunum** venisset, ne quem post se hostem relinqueret, quo expeditiore re
15 frumentaria uteretur, oppugnare instituit idque biduo **circum-**
vallavit; tertio die missis ex oppido legatis de deditione arma conferri, iumenta produci, sexcentos obsides dari iubet. ea qui conficeret, Gaium Trebonium legatum relinquit. ipse, ut quam
primum iter faceret, Cenabum Carnutum proficiscitur; qui tum
20 primum allato nuntio de oppugnatione Vellaunoduni, cum longius eam rem ductum iri existimarent, praesidium Cenabi tuendi causa, quod eo mitterent, comparabant. huc biduo pervenit.
castris ante oppidum positis diei tempore exclusus in posterum oppugnationem differt quaeque ad eam rem usui sint militibus
imperat et, quod oppidum Cenabum pons fluminis Ligeris con-
25 tinebat, veritus, ne noctu ex oppido profugerent, duas legiones in armis **excubare** iubet. **Genabenses** paulo ante mediam noctem **silentio** ex oppido egressi flumen transire coeperunt. qua re per exploratores nuntiata Caesar legiones, quas expeditas esse

iusserat, portis incensis intromittit atque oppido potitur perpaucis ex hostium numero desideratis, quin cuncti vivi caperentur, quod pontis atque itinerum angustiae multitudinis fugam intercluserant. oppidum diripit atque incendit, praedam militibus donat, exercitum Ligerem traducit atque in Biturigum fines pervenit. 5

12. Vercingetorix, ubi de Caesaris adventu cognovit, oppugnatione destitit atque **obviam** Caesari proficiscitur. ille oppidum Biturigum, positum in via, Noviodunum oppugnare instituerat. quo ex oppido cum legati ad eum venissent oratum, ut sibi ignosceret suaeque vitae consuleret, ut celeritate reliquas res conficeret, qua pleraque erat consecutus, arma conferri, equos produci, obsides dari iubet. parte iam obsidum tradita, cum reliqua administrarentur, centurionibus et paucis militibus intromissis, qui arma iumentaue conquirerent, equitatus hostium procul visus est, qui agmen Vercingetorigis antecesserat. quem simul 15 atque oppidani conspexerunt atque in spem auxilii venerunt, clamore sublato arma capere, portas claudere, murum complere coeperunt. centuriones in oppido, cum ex significatione Gallorum novi aliquid ab iis iniri consilii intellexissent, gladiis destrictis portas occupaverunt suosque omnes incolumes receperunt. 20

13. Caesar ex castris equitatum educi iubet proeliumque equestre committit: laborantibus iam suis Germanos equites circiter CCCC submittit, quos ab initio secum habere instituerat. eorum impetum Galli sustinere non potuerunt atque in fugam 25 coniecti multis amissis se ad agmen receperunt. quibus profligatis rursus oppidani perterriti comprehensos eos, quorum opera plebem concitatam existimabant, ad Caesarem perduxerunt seseque ei dederunt. quibus rebus confectis Caesar ad oppidum **Avaricum**, quod erat maximum munitissimumque in finibus Biturigum atque agri fertilissima regione, profectus est, quod co 30

oppido recepto civitatem Biturigum se in potestatem redacturum confidebat.

14. Vercingetorix tot continuis incommodis Vellaunoduni, Cenabi, Novioduni acceptis suos ad concilium convocat. docet longe alia ratione esse bellum gerendum, atque antea sit gestum. omnibus modis huic rei studendum, ut pabulatione et commeatu Romani prohibeantur. id esse facile, quod equitatu ipsi **abundent** et quod anni tempore sublevantur. pabulum **secari** non posse; necessario dispersos hostes ex aedificiis petere: hos
10 omnes cotidie ab equitibus deleri posse. praeterea salutis causa rei familiaris commoda negligenda: vicos atque aedificia incendi oportere hoc spatio [a Boia] quoqueversus, quo pabulandi causa adire posse videantur. harum ipsis rerum copiam suppetere, quod, quorum in finibus bellum geratur, eorum opibus sublevantur:
15 Romanos aut inopiam non laturos aut magno cum periculo longius ab castris processuros; neque interesse, ipsosne interficiant, impedimentisne exuant, quibus amissis bellum geri non possit. praeterea oppida incendi oportere, quae non munitione et loci natura ab omni sint periculo tuta, neu suis sint ad **de-**
20 **tractandam** militiam **receptacula** neu Romanis proposita ad copiam commeatus praedamque tollendam. haec si gravia aut **acerba** videantur, multo illa gravius aestimare, liberos, **coniuges** in servitutem abstrahi, ipsos interfici, quae sit necesse accidere victis.

25 **15.** Omnium consensu hac sententia probata uno die amplius XX urbes Biturigum incenduntur. hoc idem fit in reliquis civitatibus. in omnibus partibus incendia conspiciuntur; quae etsi magno cum dolore omnes ferebant, tamen hoc sibi **solatii** proponebant, quod se prope explorata victoria celeriter amissa
30 recuperaturos confidebant. deliberatur de Avarico in communi concilio, incendi placeret, an defendi. procumbunt omnibus

Gallis ad pedes Bituriges, ne **pulcherrimam** prope totius Galliae urbem, quae et praesidio et ornamento sit civitati, suis manibus succendere cogentur; facile se loci natura defensuros dicunt, quod prope ex omnibus partibus flumine et palude circumdata unum habeat et **perangustum** aditum. datur petentibus venia, 5 **dissuadente** primo Vercingetorige, post concedente et precibus ipsorum et misericordia vulgi. defensores oppido idonei deliguntur.

16. Vercingetorix minoribus Caesarem itineribus subsequitur et locum castris deligit paludibus silisque munitum, ab Avarico 10 longe milia passuum XVI. ibi per certos exploratores in singula diei tempora, quae ad Avaricum agerentur, cognoscebat et, quid fieri vellet, imperabat. omnis nostras pabulationes frumentationesque observabat, dispersosque, cum longius necessario procederent, adoriebatur magnoque incommodo afficiebat, etsi, 15 quantum ratione provideri poterat, ab nostris occurrebatur, ut incertis temporibus diversisque itineribus iretur.

17. Castris ad eam partem oppidi positis Caesar, quae intermissa a flumine et a palude aditum, ut supra diximus, angustum habebat, aggerem **apparare**, vineas agere, turres duas constituere 20 coepit: nam circumvallare loci natura prohibebat. de re frumentaria Boios atque Haeduos adhortari non destitit; quorum alteri, quod nullo studio agebant, non multum adiuvant, alteri non magnis facultatibus, quod civitas erat exigua et infirma, celeriter, quod habuerunt, consumpserunt. summa difficultate rei 25 frumentariae affecto exercitu **tenuitate** Boiorum, **indiligentia** Haeduorum, incendiis aedificiorum, usque eo ut complures dies milites frumento caruerint et pecore e longinquioribus vicis adacto, extremam famem sustentarent, nulla tamen vox est ab iis audita populi Romani **maiestate** et superioribus victoriis indigna. 30 quin etiam Caesar cum in opere singulas legiones appellaret et,

si acerbius inopiam ferrent, se dimissurum oppugnationem diceret, universi ab eo, ne id faceret, petebant: sic se complures annos illo imperante inervisse, ut nullam ignominiam acciperent, **nusquam infecta** re discederent: hoc se ignominiae
5 laturus loco, si inceptam oppugnationem reliquissent: praestare omnes perferre **acerbitates**, quam non civibus Romanis, qui Cenabi perfidia Gallorum interissent, **parentarent**. haec eadem centurionibus tribunisque militum mandabant, ut per eos ad Caesarem deferrentur.

10 **18.** Cum iam muro turres appropinquassent, ex captivis Caesar cognovit, Vercingetorigem consumpto pabulo castra movisse propius Avaricum atque ipsum cum equitatu expeditisque, qui inter equites proeliari consuessent, insidiarum causa eo profectum, quo nos-
tros postero die pabulatum venturos arbitraretur. quibus rebus
15 cognitis media nocte silentio profectus ad hostium castra mane pervenit. illi celeriter per exploratores adventu Caesaris cognito carros impedimenta^{que} sua in **artiores** silvas abdiderunt, copias omnis in loco edito atque aperto instruxerunt: qua re nuntiata Caesar celeriter sarcinas conferri, arma expediti iussit.

20 **19.** Collis erat leniter ab infimo acclivis. hunc ex omnibus fere partibus palus difficilis atque impedita cingebat non latior pedibus quinquaginta. hoc se colle **interruptis** pontibus Galli **fiducia** loci continebant generatimque distributi in civitates omnia vada ac *saltus eius paludis* obtinebant sic animo parati, ut,
25 si eam paludem Romani perrumpere conarentur, **haesitantes** premerent ex loco superiore, ut, qui propinquitatem loci videret, paratos prope aequo Marte ad dimicandum existimaret, qui iniquitatem condicionis perspiceret, inani simulatione sese ostentare cognosceret. **indignantes** milites Caesar, quod conspectum suum
30 hostes ferre possent tantulo spatio interiecto, et signum proelii **exposcentes** edocet, quanto detrimento et quot virorum fortium

morte necesse sit constare victoriam; quos cum sic animo paratos videat, ut nullum pro sua laude periculum recuset, summae se iniquitatis **condemnari** debere, nisi eorum vitam sua salute habeat cariorem. sic milites consolatus eodem die reducit in castra reliquaue, quae ad oppugnationem pertinebant oppidi, 5 administrare instituit.

Vercingetorix vindicates himself from the charge of treachery.

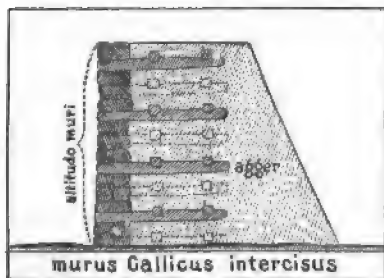
20. Vercingetorix, cum ad suos redisset, **proditionis insimulatus**, quod castra propius Romanos movisset, quod cum omni equitatu discessisset, quod sine imperio tantas copias reliquisset, quod eius discessu Romani tanta opportunitate et celeritate 10 venissent: non haec omnia **fortuito** aut sine consilio accidere potuisse; regnum illum Galliae malle Caesaris **concessu** quam ipsorum habere beneficio: tali modo accusatus ad haec respondit: quod castra movisset, factum inopia pabuli etiam ipsis hortantibus; quod propius Romanos accessisset, persuasum loci 15 opportunitate, qui se ipse ut munitione defenderet: equitum vero operam neque in loco **palustri** desiderari debuisse et illic fuisse utilem, quo sint profecti: summam imperii se consulto nulli discedentem tradidisse, ne is multitudinis studio ad dimicandum impelleretur; cui rei propter animi **mollitiem** studere 20 omnes videret, quod diutius laborem ferre non possent. Romani si casu intervenerint, fortunae, si alicuius indicio vocati, huic habendam gratiam, quod et paucitatem eorum ex loco superiore cognoscere, et virtutem despiciere potuerint, qui dimicare non ausi, turpiter se in castra receperint. imperium se ab Caesare 25 per prodicionem nullum desiderare, quod habere victoria posset, quae iam esset sibi atque omnibus Gallis expiata: quin etiam ipsis remittere, si sibi magis honorem tribuere, quam ab se salutem accipere videantur. 'haec ut intellegatis,' inquit, 'a me **sincere** pronuntiari, audite Romanos milites.' producit servos, 30 quos in pabulatione paucis ante diebus exceperat et fame vincu-

lisque excruciauerat. hi iam ante edocti, quae **interrogati** pronuntiarent, milites se esse legionarios dicunt; fame et inopia adductos clam ex castris exisse, si quid frumenti aut pecoris in agris reperire possent: simili omnem exercitum inopia premi, 5 nec iam vires **sufficere** cuiusquam nec ferre operis laborem posse: itaque statuisset imperatorem, si nihil in oppugnatione oppidi profecissent, triduo exercitum deducere. 'haec,' inquit, 'a me,' Vercingetorix, 'beneficia habetis, quem proditionis insintilatis, cuius opera sine **vestro sanguine** tantum exercitum victorem 10 fame consumptum videtis; quem turpiter se ex fuga recipientem ne qua civitas suis finibus recipiat, a me provisum est.'

21. Conclamat omnis multitudo et suo more armis **concrepat**, quod facere in eo consuerunt, cuius orationem **approbant**; summum esse Vercingetorigem ducem, nec de eius fide dubitandum, 15 nec maiore ratione bellum administrari posse. statuunt, ut decem milia hominum delecta ex omnibus copiis in oppidum mittantur, nec solis Biturigibus communem salutem committendam censent, quod paene in eo, si id oppidum retinuissent, summam victoriae constare intellegebant.

The able defence of Avaricum.

20



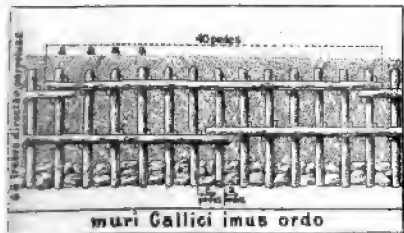
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22. Singularem militum nostrorum virtuti consilia cuiusque modi Gallorum occurrebant, ut est summae genus **solertiae** atque ad omnia imitanda et efficienda, quae ab quoque traduntur, aptissimum. nam et **laqueis** falces avertebant, quas cum

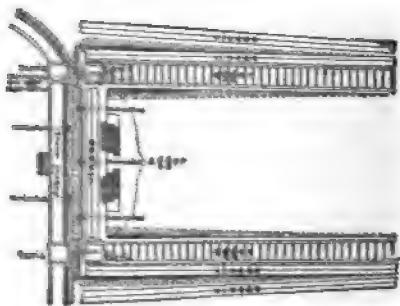
destinaverant, tormentis introrsus reducebant, et aggerem cuniculis subtrahebant, eo **scientius**, quod apud eos magnae sunt

ferrariae atque omne genus cuniculorum notum atque **usitatum** est. totum autem murum ex omni parte turribus contabulaverant atque has **coriis** **intexerant**. tum crebris diurnis nocturnisque eruptionibus aut aggeri ignem inferebant aut milites occupatos in opere adoriebantur et nostrarum turrium altitudinem, quantum has cotidianus agger expresserat, commissis suarum turrium malis adaequabant, et apertos cuniculos praeusta et praeacuta materia et **pice** fervefacta et maximi ponderis saxis morabantur moenibusque appropinquare prohibebant.

23. Muri autem omnes Gallici hac fere forma sunt. **trabes** 10 directae perpetuae in longitudinem paribus intervallis distantes inter se binos pedes, in solo collocantur. hae revinciuntur introrsus et multo aggere vestiuntur: ea autem, quae diximus, intervalla grandibus in fronte saxis **effarciuntur**. his collocatis et **coagmentatis** alius insuper ordo additur, ut idem illud inter- 15 vallum servetur, neque inter se contingant trabes, sed paribus intermissae spatiis singulae singulis saxis interiectis arte contineantur. sic deinceps omne opus contextitur, dum iusta muri altitudo **expleatur**. hoc cum in speciem varietatemque opus deforme non est, **alternis** trabibus ac saxis, quae rectis **lineis** 20 suos ordines servant, tum ad utilitatem et defensionem urbium summam habet opportunitatem, quod et ab incendio lapis et ab ariete materia defendit, quae perpetuis trabibus pedes quadragenos plerumque introrsus revincta neque **distrahi** potest.



24. His tot rebus impedita oppugnatione milites, cum toto tempore frigore et assiduis imbris tardarentur, tamen continenti labore omnia haec superaverunt et diebus XXV aggerem *latum pedes CCCXXX*, altum pedes LXXX extruxerunt. cum is murum hostium pæne contingeret, et Caesar ad opus consuetudine excubaret militesque hortaretur, ne quod omnino tempus ab opere intermitteretur, paulo ante tertiam vigiliam est animadversum fumare aggerem, quem cuniculo hostes succenderant, eodemque tempore toto muro clamore sublato duabus
 10 portis ab utroque latere turrium eruptio fiebat: alii faces atque aridam materiam de muro in aggerem eminens iaciebant, picem reliquasque res, quibus ignis excitari potest, fundebant, ut, quo primum occurreretur aut cui rei ferretur auxilium, vix ratio iniri posset. tamen, quod instituto Caesaris semper duae
 15 legiones pro castris excubabant pluresque partitis temporibus erant in opere, celeriter factum est, ut alii eruptionibus resisterent, alii turres reducerent aggeremque interseinderent, omnis vero ex castris multitudo ad restinguendum concurreret.

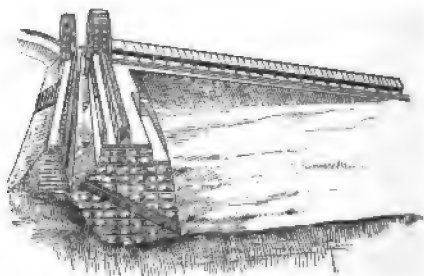


munimentorum forma

25. Cum in omnibus locis consumpta iam reliqua parte noctis pugnaretur, semperque hostibus spes victoriae redintegraretur, eo magis, quod **deustos pluteos** turrium videbant nec facile adire apertos ad auxiliandum animadvertabant, semperque ipsi recentes defessis succederent omnemque Galliae salutem in illo vestigio 5 temporis positam arbitrarentur, accidit **inspectantibus** nobis, quod **dignum** memoria visum praetereundum non existimavimus. quidam ante portam oppidi Gallus, qui per manus **sevi** ac picis traditas **glebas** in ignem e regione turris proiciebat: **scorpione** ab latere dextro traiectus exanimatusque concidit. hunc ex proximis unus iacentem transgressus eodem illo munere **fungebatur**; eadem ratione ictu scorpionis exanimato alteri successit tertius et tertio quartus, nec prius ille est a **propugnatoribus** vacuus relictus locus, quam restincto aggere atque omni ex parte submotis hostibus finis est pugnandi 15 factus.

26. Omnia experti Galli, quod res nulla successerat, postero die consilium ceperunt ex oppido profugere hortante et iubente Vercingetorige. id silentio noctis conati non magna iactura suorum sese effecturos sperabant, propterea quod neque longe 20 ab oppido castra Vercingetorigis aberant, et palus, quae perpetua intercedebat, Romanos ad insequendum tardabat. iamque hoc facere noctu apparabant, cum matresfamiliae repente in publicum procurrerunt flentesque proiectae ad pedes suorum omnibus precibus petierunt, ne se et communes liberos hostibus ad sup- 25 plicium dederent, quos ad capiendam fugam naturae et virium infirmitas impediret. ubi eos in sententia **perstare** viderunt, quod plerumque in summo periculo timor misericordiam non recipit, conclamare et significare de fuga Romanis coeperunt. quo timore perterriti Galli, ne ab equitatu Romanorum viae 30 praeoccuparentur, consilio destiterunt.

27. Postero die Caesar promota turri directisque operibus, quae facere instituerat, magno coorto imbre non inutilem hanc ad capiendum consilium tempestatem arbitratus est, quod paulo incautius custodias in muro dispositas videbat, suosque languidius
 5 in opere versari iussit et, quid fieri vellet, ostendit. legionibusque intra vineas in occulto expeditis cohortatus, ut **aliquando** pro tantis laboribus fructum victoriae perciperent, iis, qui primi murum ascendissent, praemia proposuit militibusque signum dedit. illi subito ex omnibus partibus evolaverunt murumque
 10 celeriter compleverunt.



munimenta intercesa oblique conspecta

The capture of the town. The war continued by Vercingetorix.

28. Hostes re nova perterriti muro turribusque deiecti in foro ac locis patentioribus **cuneatim** constiterunt, hoc animo, ut, si qua ex parte obviam contra veniretur, acie instructa **depugnarent**. ubi neminem in aequum locum sese demittere,
 15 sed toto undique muro circumfundi viderunt, veriti, ne omnino spes fugae tolleretur, abiectis armis ultimas oppidi partes continenti impetu petiverunt, parsque ibi, cum angusto exitu portarum se ipsi premerent, a militibus, pars iam egressa portis ab equitibus est interfecta. nec fuit quisquam, qui praedae stude-
 20 ret. sic et Cenabi caede et labore operis incitati non aetate

confectis, non mulieribus, non **infantibus** pepercerunt. denique omni ex numero, qui fuit circiter milium XL, vix DCCC, qui primo clamore audito se ex oppido eiecerunt, incolumes ad Vercingetorigem pervenerunt. quos ille multa iam nocte silentio ex fuga excepit veritus, ne qua in castris ex eorum concursu 5 et misericordia vulgi **seditio** oriretur, ut procul in via dispositis familiaribus suis principibusque civitatum **disparandos** deducendosque ad suos curaret, quae cuique civitati pars castrorum ab initio obvenerat.

29. Postero die concilio convocato consolatus cohortatusque 10 est, ne se admodum animo demitterent, ne perturbarentur incommodo. non virtute neque in acie vicisse Romanos, sed artificio quodam et scientia oppugnationis, cuius rei fuerint ipsi imperiti. errare, si qui in bello omnis secundos rerum proven- tus expectent: sibi numquam placuisse, Avaricum defendi, cuius 15 rei testes ipsos haberet; sed factum imprudentia Biturigum et **nimia obsequentia** reliquorum, uti hoc incommodum acciperetur. id tamen se celeriter maioribus commodis **sanaturum**. nam quae ab reliquis Gallis civitates dissentirent, has sua diligentia adiunc- turum atque unum consilium totius Galliae effecturum, cuius 20 consensu ne orbis quidem terrarum possit **obstistere**; idque se prope iam effectum habere. interea aequum esse, ab iis com- munis salutis causa impetrari, ut castra munire instituerent, quo facilius repentinos hostium impetus sustinerent.

30. Fuit haec oratio non **ingrata** Gallis, et maxime, quod ipse 25 animo non defecerat tanto accepto incommodo, neque se in occultum abdiderat et conspectum multitudinis fugerat; plusque animo providere et praesentire existimabatur, quod re integra primo incendendum Avaricum, post deserendum censuerat. ita- que ut reliquorum imperatorum res adversae auctoritatem minu- 30 unt, sic huius ex contrario dignitas incommodo accepto in dies

augebatur. simul in spem veniebant eius **affirmatione** de reliquis adiungendis civitatibus; primumque eo tempore Galli castra munire instituerunt et sic sunt animo **consternati**, homines insueti laboris, ut omnia, quae imperarentur, sibi patienda et
5 **perferenda** existimarent.

31 Nec minus, quam est pollicitus, Vercingetorix animo laborabat, ut reliquas civitates adiungeret, atque eas **donis** pollicitationibusque alliciebat. huic rei idoneos homines deligebat, quorum quisque aut oratione **subdola** aut amicitia facillime
10 capere posset. qui Avarico expugnato refugerant, armandos vestiendosque curat; simul ut deminutae copiae redintegrarentur, imperat certum numerum militum civitatibus, quem et quam ante diem in castra adduci velit, sagittariosque omnes, quorum erat **permagnus** numerus in Gallia, conquiri et ad se mitti iubet.
15 his rebus celeriter id, quod Avarici deperierat, expletur. interim **Teutomatus**, **Olloviconis** filius, rex Nitiobrigum, cuius **pater** ab senatu nostro amicus erat appellatus, cum magno equitum suorum numero et quos ex Aquitania conduxerat ad eum pervenit.

Caesar quelling the commotions among the Haedui lays siege to Gergovia.

20 **32.** Caesar Avarici complures dies commoratus summamque ibi copiam frumenti et reliqui commeatus nactus exercitum ex labore atque inopia refecit. iam prope hieme confecta cum ipso anni tempore ad gerendum bellum vocaretur et ad hostem **pro-**
ficisci constituisset, sive eum ex paludibus silvisque elicere sive
25 obsidione premere posset, legati ad eum principes **Haeduorum** veniunt oratum, ut maxime necessario tempore civitati subveniat: summo esse in periculo rem, quod, cum singuli magistratus **anti-**
quitus creari atque **regiam** potestatem annum obtinere consuessent,

duo magistratum gerant et se uterque eorum legibus creatum esse dicat. horum esse alterum **Convictolitavem**, florentem et illustrem adolescentem, alterum **Cotum**, antiquissima familia natum atque ipsum hominem summae potentiae et magnae cognitionis, cuius frater **Valetiacus** proximo anno eundem magistratum gesserit. civitatem omnem esse in armis; divisum senatum, divisum populum, suas cuiusque eorum clientelas. quod si diutius alatur controversia, fore, uti pars cum parte civitatis confingat. id ne accidat, positum in eius diligentia atque auctoritate.

10

33. Caesar, etsi a bello atque hoste discedere **detrimentosum** esse existimabat, tamen non ignorans, quanta ex dissensionibus incommoda oriri consuessent, ne tanta et tam coniuncta populo Romano civitas, quam ipse semper aluisset omnibusque rebus **ornasset**, ad vim atque ad arma descenderet, atque ea pars, quae minus sibi confideret, auxilia a Vercingetorige arcesseret, huic rei **praevertendum** existimavit et, quod legibus Haeduorum iis, qui summum magistratum obtinerent, excedere ex finibus non liceret, ne quid de iure aut de legibus eorum deminuisse videretur, ipse in Haeduos proficisci statuit senatumque omnem et quos inter controversia esset ad se **Decetiam** evocavit. cum prope omnis civitas eo convenisset, docereturque, paucis clam convocatis alio loco, alio tempore, atque oportuerit, fratrem a fratre renuntiatum, cum leges duo ex una familia vivo utroque non solum magistratus creari vetarent, sed etiam in senatu esse prohiberent, **Cotum** imperium deponere coegit, **Convictolitavem**, qui per **sacerdotes** more civitatis intermissis magistratibus esset creatus, potestatem obtinere iussit.

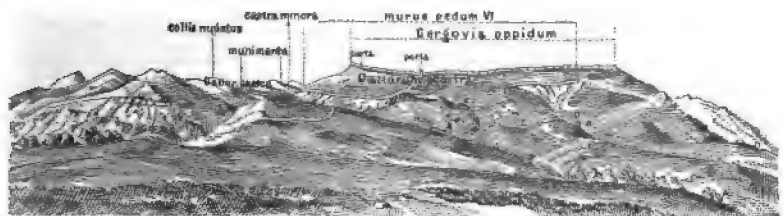
34. Hoc decreto interposito cohortatus Haeduos, ut controversiarum ac dissensionum obliviscerentur atque omnibus omissis rebus huic bello servirent eaque, quae meruissent, praemia ab se,

devicta Gallia, expectarent, equitatumque omnem et peditum milia decem sibi celeriter mitterent, quae in praesidiis rei frumentariae causa disponderet, exercitum in duas partes divisit: quattuor legiones in Senones Parisiosque Labieno ducendas
5 dedit; sex ipse in Arvernos ad oppidum Gergoviam secundum flumen **Elaver** duxit; equitatus partem illi attribuit, partem sibi reliquit. qua re cognita Vercingetorix omnibus interruptis eius fluminis pontibus ab altera fluminis parte iter facere coepit.

35. Cum uterque utrimque exisset exercitus, in conspectu
10 fereque e regione castris castra ponebant, dispositis exploratoribus, **neoubi** effecto ponte Romani copias traducerent. erat in magnis Caesaris difficultatibus res, ne maiorem aestatis partem flumine impediretur, quod non fere ante **autumnum** Elaver vado transiri solet. itaque, ne id accideret, silvestri loco castris posi-
15 tis e regione unius eorum pontium, quos Vercingetorix rescindendos curaverat, postero die cum duabus legionibus in occulto restitit; reliquas copias cum omnibus impedimentis, ut consueverat, misit, captis* quibusdam cohortibus, uti numerus legionum constare videretur. his quam longissime possent progredi
20 iussis, cum iam ex diei tempore **coniecturam** ceperat in castra perventum, isdem publicis, quarum pars inferior integra remanebat, pontem reficere coepit. celeriter effecto opere legionibusque traductis et loco castris idoneo delecto reliquas copias revocavit. Vercingetorix re cognita, ne contra suam voluntatem dimicare
25 cogeretur, magnis itineribus antecessit.

36. Caesar ex eo loco quintis castris Gergoviam pervenit equestrique proelio eo die levi facto, perspecto urbis situ, quae posita in altissimo monte omnis aditus difficiles habebat, de expugnatione desperavit, de obsessione non prius agendum con-
30 stituit, quam rem frumentariam expedisset. at Vercingetorix castris prope oppidum [in monte] positus mediocribus circum se

intervallis separatim singularum civitatum copias collocaverat, atque omnibus eius iugi collibus occupatis, qua despici poterat, **horribilem** speciem praebebat principesque earum civitatum, quos sibi ad consilium capiendum delegerat, prima luce cotidie ad se convenire iubebat, seu quid communicandum, seu quid 5 administrandum videretur, neque ullum fere diem intermittebat, quin equestri proelio interiectis sagittariis, quid in quoque esset animi ac virtutis suorum, periclitaretur. erat e regione oppidi collis sub ipsis radicibus montis, egregie munitus atque ex omni parte circumcisus; quem si tenerent nostri, et aquae magna parte 10 et pabulatione libera prohibitori hostes videbantur. sed is locus praesidio ab his non **nimis** firmo tenebatur. tamen silentio noctis Caesar ex castris egressus, priusquam subsidio ex oppido venire posset, deiecto praesidio potitus loco duas ibi legiones collocavit fossamque duplicem duodenum pedum a maioribus 15 castris ad minora perduxit, ut tuto ab repentino hostium **incursu** etiam singuli commeari possent.



Gergovia a castris minoribus conspecta.

New troubles among the Haedui. The Romans take possession of three of the enemy's camps, but, pressing the attack too impetuously, are repulsed.

37. Dum haec ad Gergoviam geruntur, Convictolitavis Haedus, cui magistratum **adiudicatum** a Caesare demonstravimus, sollicitatus ab Arvernibus pecunia cum quibusdam adolescentibus 20

colloquitur; quorum erat princeps **Litavicus** atque eius fratres, amplissima familia nati adulescentes. cum his praemium communicat hortaturque, ut se liberos et imperio natos meminerint. unam esse Haeduorum civitatem, quae certissimam Galliae victoriam detineat; eius auctoritate reliquas contineri; qua traducta locum consistendi Romanis in Gallia non fore. esse nonnullo se Caesaris beneficio affectum, sic tamen, ut iustissimam apud eum causam obtinuerit; sed plus communi libertati tribuere. cur enim potius Haedui de suo iure et de legibus ad Caesarem **dis-**
 10 **ceptatorem**, quam Romani ad Haeduos veniant? celeriter adulescentibus et oratione magistratus et praemio deductis, cum se vel principes eius consilii fore profiterentur, ratio perficiendi quaerebatur, quod civitatem temere ad suscipiendum bellum adduci posse non confidebant. placuit, ut Litavicus decem illis
 15 milibus, quae Caesari ad bellum mitterentur, praeficeretur atque ea ducenda curaret, fratresque eius ad Caesarem praecurrerent. reliqua qua ratione agi placeat, constituunt.

38. Litavicus accepto exercitu, cum milia passuum circiter **XXX** ab Gergovia abesset, convocatis subito militibus **lacrimans**,
 20 'quo proficiscimur,' inquit, 'milites? omnis noster equitatus, omnis nobilitas interiit; principes civitatis, **Eporedorix** et **Viridomarus**, insimulati proditiōis ab Romanis **indicta** causa interfecti sunt. haec ab ipsis cognoscite, qui ex ipsa caede fugerunt: nam ego fratribus atque omnibus meis propinquis interfectis
 25 dolore prohibeor, quae gesta sunt, pronuntiare.' producuntur ii, quos ille edocuerat, quae dici vellet, atque eadem, quae Litavicus pronuntiaverat, multitudini exponunt: equites Haeduorum interfectos, quod collocti cum Arvernīs dicerentur; ipsos se inter multitudinem militum occultasse atque ex media caede
 30 profugisse. conclamant Haedui et Litavicum obsecrant, ut sibi consulat. '**quasi** vero,' inquit ille, 'consilii sit res, ac non necesse sit nobis Gergoviam contendere et cum Arvernīs

nosmet coniungere. an dubitamus, quin **nefario** facinore ad-
 misso Romani iam ad nos interficiendos concurrant? proinde,
 si quid in nobis animi est, persequamur eorum mortem, qui
 indignissime interierunt atque hos latrones interficiamus.' osten-
 dit cives Romanos, qui eius praesidii fiducia una erant: ma- 5
 gnum numerum frumenti comineatusque diripit, ipsos crudeliter
 excruciatos interficit: nuntios tota civitate Haeduum dimit-
 tit, eodem **mendacio** de caede equitum et principum pernovet;
 hortatur, ut simili ratione, atque ipse fecerit, suas iniurias per-
 sequantur. 10

39. Eporedorix Haeduum, summo loco natus adulescens et
 summae domi potentiae, et una Viridomarus, pari aetate et gratia,
 sed genere dispari, quem Caesar ab Divitiaco sibi traditum ex
 humili loco ad summam dignitatem perduxerat, in equitum nu-
 mero convenerant nominatim ab eo evocati. his erat inter se 15
 de principatu contentio, et in illa magistratuum controversia
 alter pro Convictolitavi, alter pro **Coto** summis opibus pugna-
 verant. ex his Eporedorix cognito Litavici consilio media fere
 nocte rem ad Caesarem defert; orat, ne patiatur civitatem
pravis adolescentium consiliis ab amicitia populi Romani deficere; 20
 quod futurum provideat, si se tot hominum milia cum hostibus
 coniunxerint, quorum salutem neque propinqui negligere, neque
 civitas levi **momento** aestimare posset.

40. Magna affectus sollicitudine hoc nuntio Caesar, quod sem-
 per Haeduum civitati praecipue indulserat, nulla interposita 25
 dubitatione legiones expeditas quattuor equitatumque omnem ex
 castris educit, nec fuit spatium tali tempore ad contrahenda
 castra, quod res posita in celeritate videbatur; Gaium Fabium
 legatum cum legionibus duabus castris praesidio relinquit. fratres
 Litavici cum comprehendi iussisset, paulo ante reperit ad hostes 30
 fugisse. adhortatus milites, ne necessario tempore itineris labore

permoveantur, cupidissimis omnibus progressus milia passuum
XXV, agmen Haeduorum conspiciatus immisso equitatu iter
eorum moratur atque impedit interdicique omnibus, ne quem-
quam interficiant. Eporedorigem et Viridomarum, quos illi in-
5 terfectos existimabant, inter equites versari suosque appellare
iubet. his cognitis et Litavici **fraude** perspecta Haedui manus
tendere, deditionem significare et proiectis armis mortem deprecari
incipiunt. Litavicus cum suis clientibus, quibus more Gallorum
nefas est etiam in extrema fortuna deserere **patronos**, Gergoviam
10 profugit.

41. Caesar nuntiis ad civitatem Haeduorum missis, qui suo
beneficio conservatos docerent, quos iure belli interficere potuis-
set, tribusque horis noctis exercitui ad quietem datis castra ad
Gergoviam movit. medio tere itinere equites ab Fabio missi,
15 quanto res in periculo fuerit, exponunt. summis copiis castra
oppugnata demonstrant, cum **crebro** integri defessis succederent
nostrosque assiduo labore defatigarent, quibus propter magnitudi-
nem castrorum perpetuo esset iisdem in vallo permanendum.
multitudine sagittarum atque omni genere telorum multos vulne-
20 ratos; ad haec sustinenda magno usui fuisse tormenta. Fabiam
discessu eorum duabus relictis portis obstruere ceteras pluteos-
que vallo addere et se in posterum diem similem ad casum
parare. his rebus cognitis Caesar summo studio militum ante
ortum solis in castra pervenit.

25 42. Dum haec ad Gergoviam geruntur, Haedui primis nuntiis
ab Litavico acceptis nullum sibi ad cognoscendum spatium relin-
quunt. impellit alios avaritia, alios iracundia et temeritas, quae
maxime illi hominum generi est innata, ut levem auditionem
habeant pro re comperta. bona civium Romanorum diripiunt,
30 caedes faciunt, in servitutem abstrahunt. adiuvat rem **proclina-**
tam Convictolitavis plebemque ad furorem impellit, ut facinore

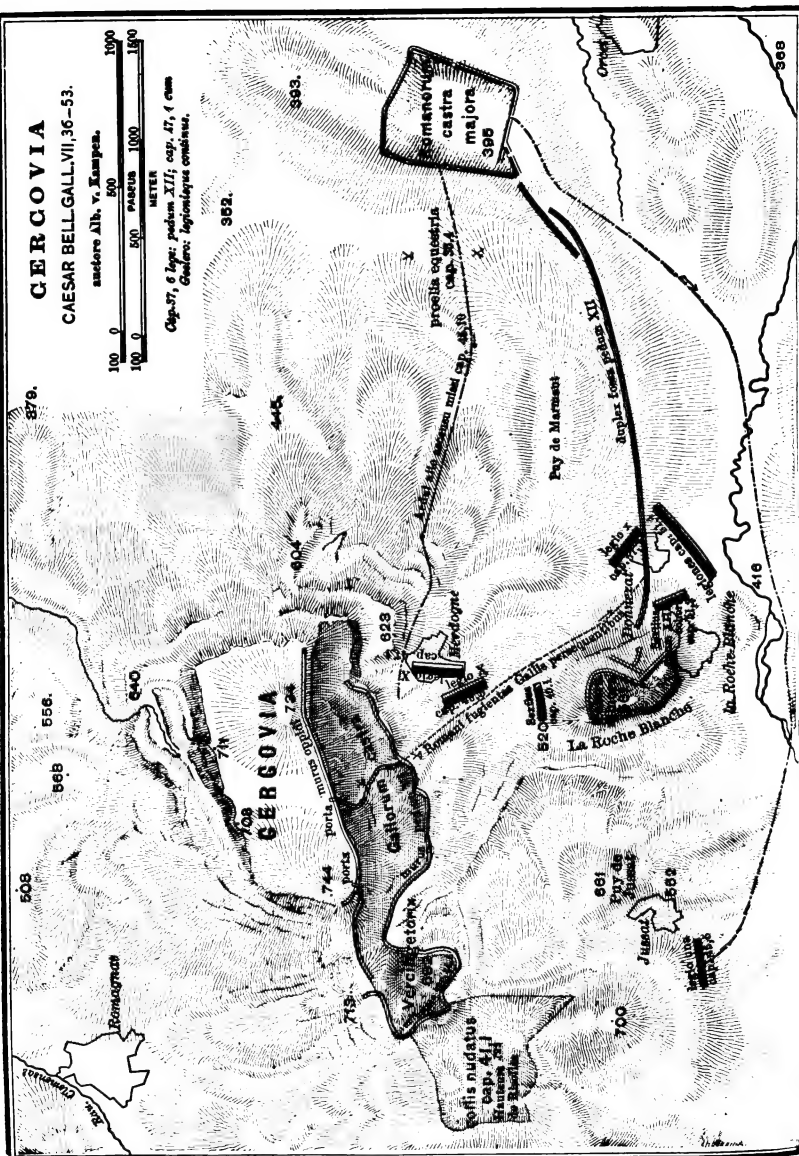


CAESAR BELL GALL. VII, 36-53.

Sanctore Alb. v. Kemper.



Cap. 37, 6 legs: pedum XII; cap. 17, 4 cum
Geelero: legionisque continus.



admisso ad sanitatem reverti **pudeat**. Marcum **Aristium**, tribunum militum, iter ad legionem facientem fide data ex oppido **Cabillono** educunt: idem facere cogunt eos, qui negotiandi causa ibi constiterant. hos continuo in itinere adorti omnibus impediementis exuunt; repugnantes diem noctemque obsident; 5 multis utrimque interfectis maiorem multitudinem armatorum concitant.

43. Interim nuntio allato, omnes eorum milites in potestate Caesaris teneri, concurrunt ad Aristium, nihil publico factum consilio demonstrant; quaestionem de bonis direptis decernunt, 10 Litavici fratrumque bona publicant, legatos ad Caesarem sui purgandi gratia mittunt. haec faciunt recuperandorum suorum causa: sed **contaminati** facinore et capti **compendio** ex direptis bonis, quod ea res ad multos pertinebat, et timore poenae **exterriti**, consilia clam de bello inire incipiunt civitatesque reliquas 15 legationibus sollicitant. quae tametsi Caesar intellegebat, tamen quam **mitissime** potest legatos appellat: nihil se propter inscientiam levitatemque vulgi gravius de civitate iudicare neque de sua in Haeduos benevolentia deminuere. ipse, maiorem Galliae motum exspectans, ne ab omnibus civitatibus circumsisteretur, 20 consilia inibat, quem ad modum ab Gergovia discederet ac rursus omnem exercitum contraheret, ne profectio nata ab timore defectionis similis fugae videretur.

44. Haec cogitanti accidere visa est facultas bene gerendae rei. nam cum in minora castra operis perspiciendi causa venisset, 25 animadvertit collem, qui ab hostibus tenebatur, nudatum hominibus, qui superioribus diebus vix prae multitudine cerni poterat. admiratus quaerit ex perfugis causam, quorum magnus ad eum cotidie numerus **confuebat**. constabat inter omnes, quod iam ipse Caesar per exploratores cognoverat, **dorsum** esse 30 eius iugi prope aequum, sed hunc silvestrem et angustum, qua

esset aditus ad alteram partem oppidi: vehementer huic loco illos timere nec iam aliter sentire uno colle ab Romanis occupato, si alterum amisissent, quin paene circumvallati atque omni exitu et pabulatione interclusi viderentur: ad hunc muniendum omnes
5 a Vercingetorige evocatos.

45. Hac re cognita Caesar mittit complures equitum turmas eodem media nocte: imperat, ut paulo tumultuosius omnibus in locis vagarentur. prima luce magnum numerum impedimentorum ex castris mulorumque produci deque his stramenta detrahi mulionesque cum cassidibus equitum specie ac simulatione collibus circumvehi iubet. his paucos addit equites, qui latius ostentationis causa vagarentur. longo circuitu easdem omnes iubet petere regiones. haec procul ex oppido videbantur, ut erat a Gergovia despectus in castra, neque tanto spatio, certi quid esset, explorari poterat. legionem unam eodem iugo mittit et paulum progressam inferiore constituit loco silvisque occultat. augetur Gallis suspicio atque omnes illo munitionum copiae traducuntur. vacua castra hostium Caesar conspiciatus tectis insignibus suorum occultatisque signis militaribus raros milites, ne ex oppido
20 animadverterentur, ex maioribus castris in minora traducit legatisque, quos singulis legionibus praefecerat, quid fieri vellet, ostendit: imprimis monet, ut contineant milites, ne studio pugnandi aut spe praedae longius progrediantur; quid iniquitas loci habeat incommodi, proponit: hoc una celeritate posse mutari: occasionis esse rem, non proelii. his rebus expositis,
25 signum dat et ab dextra parte alio ascensu eodem tempore Haeduos mittit.

46. Oppidi murus ab planitie atque initio ascensus recta regione, si nullus amfractus intercederet, MCC passus aberat: 30 quidquid huc circuitus ad molliendum olivum accesserat, id spatium itineris augebat. a medio fere colle in longitudinem,

ut natura montis ferebat, ex grandibus saxis sex pedum murum, qui nostrorum impetum tardaret, **praeduxerant** Galli atque inferiore omni spatio vacuo relicto superiorem partem collis usque ad murum oppidi densissimis castris compleverant. milites dato signo celeriter ad munitionem perveniunt eamque trans- 5 gressi trinis castris potiuntur; ac tanta fuit in castris capiendis celeritas, ut Teutomatus, rex Nitiobrigum, subito in tabernaculo oppressus, ut meridie **conquieverat**, superiore corporis parte nudata vulnerato equo vix se ex manibus praedantium militum eriperet.

10

47. Consecutus id, quod animo proposuerat, Caesar receptui **cani** iussit legionisque decimae, quacum erat, **contionatus** signa constituit; ac reliquarum milites legionum non exaudito tubae sono, quod satis magna valles intercedebat, tamen ab tribunis militum legatisque, ut erat a Caesare praeceptum, retinebantur. 15 sed elati spe celeris victoriae et hostium fuga superiorumque temporum secundis proeliis nihil adeo arduum sibi existimabant, quod non virtute consequi possent, neque finem prius sequendi fecerunt, quam muro oppidi portisque appropinquarent. tum vero ex omnibus urbis partibus orto clamore qui longius aberant 20 repentino tumultu perterriti, cum hostem intra portas esse existimarent, sese ex oppido eiecerunt. matresfamiliae de muro **vestem** argentumque iactabant et **pectore** nudo **prominentes** passis manibus obtestabantur Romanos, ut sibi parcerent, neu, sicut Avarici fecissent, ne mulieribus quidem atque infantibus 25 abstinerent: nonnullae de muris per manus demissae sese militibus tradebant. Lucius Fabius, centurio legionis VIII, quem inter suos eo die dixisse constabat excitari se **Avaricensibus** praemiis neque commissurum, ut prius quisquam murum ascenderet, tres suos nactus **manipulares** atque ab iis sublevatus 30 murum ascendit: hos ipse rursus singulos **exceptans** in murum extulit.

48. Interim ii, qui ad alteram partem oppidi, ut supra demonstravimus, munitionis causa convenerant, primo exaudito clamore, inde etiam crebris nuntiis incitati, oppidum ab Romanis teneri, praemissis equitibus magno concursu eo contenderunt. eorum ut quisque primus venerat, sub muro consistebat suorumque pugnantium numerum augebat. quorum cum magna multitudo convenisset, matresfamiliae, quae paulo ante Romanis de muro manus tendebant, suos obtestari et more Gallico passum capillum ostentare liberosque in conspectum proferre coeperunt. erat Romanis nec loco nec numero aequa contentio: simul et cursu et spatio pugnae defatigati non facile recentes atque integros sustinebant.

49. Caesar, cum iniquo loco pugnari hostiumque augeri copias videret, praemetuens suis ad Titum Sextium legatum, quem minoribus castris praesidio reliquerat, misit, ut cohortes ex castris celeriter educeret et sub infimo colle ab dextro latere hostium constitueret, ut, si nostros loco depulsos vidisset, quo minus libere hostes insequerentur, terreret. ipse paulum ex eo loco cum legione progressus, ubi constiterat, eventum pugnae exspectabat.

50. Cum acerrime comminus pugnaretur, hostes loco et numero, nostri virtute confiderent, subito sunt Haedui visi ab latere nostris aperto, quos Caesar ab dextra parte alio ascensu manus destinandae causa miserat. hi similitudine armorum vehementer nostros perterruerunt, ac tametsi dextris humeris exsertis animadvertebantur, quod insigne pacatum esse consuevit, tamen id ipsum sui fallendi causa milites ab hostibus factum existimabant. eodem tempore Lucius Fabius centurio quique una murum ascenderant circumventi atque interfecti muro praecipitantur. Marcus Petronius, eiusdem legionis centurio, cum portas excidere conatus esset, a multitudine oppressus ac sibi desperans multis iam

vulneribus acceptis, manipularibus suis, qui illum secuti erant, 'quoniam,' inquit, 'me una vobiscum servare non possum, vestrae quidem certe vitae prospiciam, quos cupiditate gloriae adductus in periculum deduxi. vos data facultate vobis consulite.' simul in medios hostis irrupit duobusque interfectis reliquos a porta paulum summovit. conantibus auxiliari suis, 'frustra,' inquit, 'meae vitae subvenire conamini, quem iam sanguis viresque deficiunt: proinde abite, dum est facultas, vosque ad legionem recipite.' ita pugnaus post paulum concidit ac suis saluti fuit.

51. Nostri, cum undique premerentur, XLVI centurionibus amissi deiecti sunt loco. sed intolerantius Gallos insequentes legio X tardavit, quae pro subsidio paulo aequiore loco constiterat. hanc rursus XIII legionis cohortes exceperunt, quae ex castris minoribus eductae cum Tito Sextio legato locum ceperant superiorem. legiones, ubi primum planitiem attigerunt, infestis contra hostes signis constiterunt. Vercingetorix ab radicibus collis suos intra munitiones reduxit. eo die milites sunt paulo minus septingenti desiderati.

Caesar reproves the rashness of the soldiers.

52. Postero die Caesar contione advocata temeritatem cupiditatemque militum reprehendit, quod sibi ipsi indicavissent, quo procedendum aut quid agendum videretur, neque signo recipiendi dato constitissent neque ab tribunis militum legatisque retineri potuissent. exposuit, quid iniquitas loci posset, quid ipse ad Avaricum sensisset, cum sine duce et sine equitatu deprehensis hostibus exploratam victoriam dimisisset, ne parvum modo detrimentum in contentione propter iniquitatem loci accideret. quanto opere eorum animi magnitudinem admiraretur, quos non castrorum munitiones, non altitudo montis, non murus oppidi tardare potuisset, tanto opere licentiam arrogantiamque reprehendit.

dere, quod plus se quam imperatorem de victoria atque exitu rerum sentire existimarent; nec minus se in milite **modestiam** et **continentiam** quam virtutem atque animi magnitudinem desiderare.

Caesar raises the siege and removes his camp to the territories of the Haedui.

- 5 **53.** Hac habita contione et ad extremam orationem confirmatis militibus, ne ob hanc causam animo permoverentur neu, quod iniquitas loci attulisset, id virtuti hostium tribuerent, eadem de protectione cogitans, quae ante senserat, legiones ex castris eduxit aciemque idoneo loco constituit. cum Vercingetorix nihilo
10 magis in aequum locum descenderet, levi facto equestri proelio atque eo secundo in castra exercitum reduxit. cum hoc idem postero die fecisset, satis ad Gallicam ostentationem minuentam militumque animos confirmandos factum existimans in Haeduos movit castra. ne tum quidem insecutis hostibus tertio
15 die ad flumen Elaver pontes reficit atque exercitum traducit.

- 54.** Ibi a Viridomaro atque Eporedorige Haeduis appellatus discit cum omni equitatu Litavicum ad sollicitandos Haeduos profectum: opus esse ipsos antecedere ad confirmandam civitatem. etsi multis iam rebus perfidiam Haeduorum perspectam
20 habebat atque horum discessu **admatuari** defectionem civitatis existimabat, tamen eos retinendos non constituit, ne aut inferre iniuriam videretur aut dare timoris aliquam suspicionem. discedentibus his breviter sua in Haeduos merita exponit: quos et quam humiles accepisset, compulsos in oppida, **multatos** agris
25 omnibus ereptis copiis, imposito stipendio, obsidibus summa cum contumelia **extortis**, et quam in fortunam quamque in amplitudinem deduxisset, ut non solum in pristinum statum redissent, sed omnium temporum dignitatem et gratiam antecessisse viderentur. his datis mandatis, eos ab se dimisit.

55. Noviodunum erat oppidum Haeduorum ad ripas Ligeris opportuno loco positum. huc Caesar omnes obsides Galliae, frumentum, pecuniam publicam, suorum atque exercitus impedimentorum magnam partem contulerat; huc magnum numerum equorum huius belli causa in Italia atque Hispania coemptum 5 miserat. eo cum Eporedorix Viridomarusque venissent et de statu civitatis cognovissent, Litavicum Bibracti ab Haeduis receptum, quod est oppidum apud eos maximae auctoritatis, Convictolitavim magistratum magnamque partem senatus ad eum convenisse, legatos ad Vercingetorigem de pace et amicitia con- 10 cilianda publice missos, non praetermittendum tantum commodum existimaverunt. itaque interfectis Novioduni custodibus quique eo negotiandi causa convenerant, pecuniam atque equos inter se partiti sunt; obsides civitatum Bibracte ad magistratum deducendos curaverunt; oppidum, quod a se teneri non posse 15 iudicabant, ne cui esset usui Romanis, incenderunt; frumenti quod subito potuerunt navibus **avexerunt**, reliquum flumine atque incendio **corruperunt**; ipsi ex finitimis regionibus copias cogere, praesidia custodiasque ad ripas Ligeris disponere equitatumque omnibus locis iniciendi timoris causa ostentare coeperunt, 20 si ab re frumentaria Romanos excludere aut adductos inopia in provinciam expellere possent. quam ad spem multum eos adjuvabat, quod Liger ex nivibus creverat, ut omnino vado non posse transiri videretur.

56. Quibus rebus cognitis Caesar maturandum sibi censuit, si 25 esset in perficiendis pontibus periclitandum, ut prius, quam essent maiores eo coactae copiae, dimicaret. nam ne commutato consilio iter in provinciam converteret, ut nemo non tum quidem necessario faciundum existimabat, cum infamia atque indignitas rei et oppositus mons Cevenna viarumque difficultas 30 impediabat, tum maxime, quod **abluncto** Labieno atque iis legionibus, quas una miserat, vehementer timebat. itaque admo-

dum magnis diurnis nocturnisque itineribus confectis contra omnium opinionem ad Ligerim venit vadoque per equites invento pro rei necessitate opportuno, ut brachia modo atque humeri ad sustinenda arma liberi ab aqua esse possent, disposito
 5 equitatu, qui vim fluminis refringeret, atque hostibus primo aspectu perturbatis incolumem exercitum traduxit frumentumque in agris et pecoris copiam nactus, **repleto** his rebus exercitu iter in Senonas facere instituit.

57. Dum haec apud Caesarem geruntur, Labienus eo supplemento, quod nuper ex Italia venerat, relicto Agedinci, ut esset
 10 impedimentis praesidio, cum quattuor legionibus Lutetiam proficiscitur. id est oppidum Parisiorum, quod positum est in insula fluminis Sequanae. cuius adventu ab hostibus cognito magnae ex finitimis civitatibus copiae convenerunt. summa im-
 15 perii traditur **Camulogeno** Aulercio, qui prope confectus aetate tamen propter singularem scientiam rei militaris ad eum est honorem evocatus. is cum animadvertisset perpetuam esse paludem, quae influeret in Sequanam atque illum omnem locum magnopere impediret, hic consedit nostrosque transitu prohibere
 20 instituit.

The successes of Labienus.

58. Labienus primo vineas agere, cratibus atque aggere paludem explere atque iter munire conabatur. postquam id difficilius
 confieri animadvertit, silentio e castris tertia vigilia egressus eodem, quo venerat, itinere **Melodunum** pervenit. id est oppi-
 25 dum Senonum in insula Sequanae positum, ut paulo ante de Lutetia diximus. deprehensis navibus circiter quinquaginta celeriterque coniunctis atque eo militibus iniectis et rei novitate perterritis oppidanis, quorum magna pars erat ad bellum evocata, sine contentione oppido potitur. refecto ponte, quem superiori-

bus diebus hostes resciderant, exercitum traducit et secundo flumine ad Lutetiam iter facere coepit. hostes re cognita ab iis, qui a Meloduno fugerant, Lutetiam incendi pontesque eius oppidi rescindi iubent; ipsi profecti a palude ad ripas Sequanae e regione Lutetiae contra Labieni castra considunt. 5

59. Iam Caesar a Gergovia discessisse audiebatur, iam de Haeduum defectione et secundo Galliae motu rumores afferebantur, Gallique in colloquiis interclusum itinere et Ligeri Caesarem inopia frumenti coactum in provinciam contendisse confirmabant. Bellovaci autem defectione Haeduum cognita, 10 qui ante erant per se infideles, manus cogere atque aperte bellum parare coeperunt. tum Labienus tanta rerum commutatione longe aliud sibi capiendum consilium, atque antea senserat, intellegebat neque iam, ut aliquid acquireret proelioque hostes lacesseret, sed ut incolumem exercitum Agedincum reduceret, 15 cogitabat. namque altera ex parte Bellovaci, quae civitas in Gallia maximam habet opinionem virtutis, instabant, alteram Camulogenus parato atque instructo exercitu tenebat; tum legiones a praesidio atque impedimentis interclusas maximum flumen distinebat. tantis subito difficultatibus obiectis ab animi 20 virtute auxilium petendum videbat.

60. Itaque sub vesperum consilio convocato cohortatus, ut ea, quae imperasset, diligenter industrieque administrarent, naves, quas Meloduno deduxerat, singulas equitibus Romanis attribuit et prima confecta vigilia quattuor milia passuum secundo flumine silentio 25 progredi ibique se exspectari iubet. quinque cohortes, quas minime firmas ad dimicandum esse existimabat, castris praesidio relinquit; quinque eiusdem legionis reliquas de media nocte cum omnibus impedimentis adverso flumine magno tumultu proficisci imperat. conquirat etiam lintres: has, magno sonitu 30 remorum incitatas in eandem partem mittit. ipse post paulo

silentio egressus cum tribus legionibus eum locum petit, quae naves appellii iusserat.

61. Eo cum esset ventum, exploratores hostium, ut omni fluminis parte erant dispositi, inopinantes, quod magna subito
5 erat coorta tempestas, ab nostris opprimuntur: exercitus equitatusque equitibus Romanis administrantibus, quos ei negotio praefecerat, celeriter transmittitur. uno fere tempore sub lucem hostibus nuntiat in castris Romanorum praeter consuetudinem
tumultuari et magnum ire agmen adverso flumine, sonitumque
10 remorum in eadem parte exaudiri et paulo infra milites navibus transportari. quibus rebus auditis, quod existimabant tribus locis transire legiones atque omnes perturbatos defectione Haeduorum fugam parare, suas quoque copias in tres partes distribuerunt. nam praesidio e regione castrorum relicta et parva
15 manu Melodunum versus missa, quae tantum progrediatur, quantum naves processissent, reliquas copias contra Labienum duxerunt.

62. Prima luce et nostri omnes erant transportati, et hostium acies cernebatur. Labienus milites cohortatus, ut suae pristinae
20 virtutis et tot secundissimorum proeliorum retinerent memoriam atque ipsum Caesarem, cuius ductu saepenumero hostes superassent, praesentem adesse existimarent, dat signum proelii. primo concursu ab dextro cornu, ubi septima legio constiterat, hostes pelluntur atque in fugam coniciuntur; ab sinistro, quem
25 locum duodecima legio tenebat, cum primi ordines hostium transfixi pilis concidissent, tamen acerrime reliqui resistebant, nec dabat suspicionem fugae quisquam. ipse dux hostium Camulogenus suis aderat atque eos cohortabatur. incerto etiam nunc exitu victoriae, cum septimae legionis tribunis esset nun-
30 tium, quae in sinistro cornu gererentur, post tergum hostium legionem ostenderunt signaque intulerunt. ne eo quidem tempore

quisquam loco cessit, sed circumventi omnes interfectique sunt. eandem fortunam tulit Camulogenus. at ii, qui praesidio contra castra Labieni erant relictī, cum proelium commissum audissent, subsidio suis ierunt collemque ceperunt neque nostrorum militum victorum impetum sustinere potuerunt. sic cum suis fugientibus permixti, quos non silvae montesque texerunt, ab equitatu sunt interfecti. hoc negotio confecto Labienus revertitur Agedincum, ubi impedimenta totius exercitus relictā erant: inde cum omnibus copiis ad Caesarem pervenit.

All the Gauls join the Haedui. Vercingetorix is appointed commander. The Gauls attack Caesar, but are put to flight with great slaughter.

63. Defectione Haedunorum cognita bellum augetur. legationes 10 in omnes partes circummittuntur: quantum gratia, auctoritate, pecunia valent, ad sollicitandas civitates nituntur; nacti obsides, quos Caesar apud eos deposuerat, horum supplicio dubitantes territant. petunt a Vercingetorige Haedui, ad se veniat rationesque belli gerendi communicet. re impetrata contendunt, ut 15 ipsis summa imperii tradatur, et re in controversiam deducta totius Galliae concilium Bibracte indicitur. eodem conveniunt undique frequentes. multitudinis suffragiis res permittitur: ad unum omnes Vercingetorigem probant imperatorem. ab hoc concilio Remi, Lingones, Treveri afuerunt: illi, quod amicitiam 20 Romanorum sequebantur; Treveri, quod aberant longius et ab Germanis premebantur: quae fuit causa, quare toto abessent bello et neutris auxilia mitterent. magno dolore Haedui ferunt se deiectos principatu, queruntur fortunae commutationem et Caesaris in se indulgentiam requirunt; neque tamen suscepto 25 bello suum consilium ab reliquis separare audent. inviti summae spei adulescentes Eporedorix et Viridomarus Vercingetorigi parent.

64. Ipse imperat reliquis civitatibus obsides diemque huic rei constituit. omnes equites, XV milia numero, celeriter convenire iubet: peditatu, quem ante habuerat, se fore **contentum** dicit, neque fortunam temptatum aut in acie dimicaturum; sed, 5 quoniam abundet equitatu, perfacile esse factu frumentationibus pabulationibusque Romanos prohibere, aequo modo animo sua ipsi frumenta corrumpant aedificiaque incendant, qua rei familiaris iactura perpetuum imperium libertatemque se consequi videant. his constitutis rebus Haeduis Segusiavisque, qui sunt finitimi 10 provinciae, decem milia peditum imperat: huc addit equites DCCC. his praeficit fratrem Eporedorigis bellumque inferre Allobrogibus iubet. altera ex parte Gabalos proximosque pagos Arvernorum in Helvios, item Rutenos Cadurcosque ad fines Volcarum **Are-**
comicorum depopulandos mittit. nihilo minus clandestinis nun- 15 tiis legationibusque Allobrogas sollicitat, quorum mentes nondum ab superiore bello **resedisse** sperabat. horum principibus pecunias, civitati autem imperium totius provinciae pollicetur.

65. Ad hos omnes casus provisa erant praesidia cohortium duarum et viginti, quae ex ipsa provincia ab Lucio Caesare 20 legato ad omnes partes opponebantur. Helvii sua sponte cum finitimis proelio congressi pelluntur et Gaio Valerio **Donnotauro**, Caburi filio, principe civitatis, compluribusque aliis interfectis intra oppida murosque compelluntur. Allobroges crebris ad Rhodanum dispositis praesidiis magna cum cura et diligentia 25 suos tuentur. Caesar, quod hostes equitatu superiores esse intellegebat et interclusis omnibus itineribus, nulla re ex provincia atque Italia sublevari poterat, trans Rhenum in Germaniam mittit ad eas civitates, quas superioribus annis pacaverat, equitesque ab his arcessit et levis armaturae pedites, qui inter eos proeliari 30 consueverant. eorum adventu, quod minus idoneis equis utebantur, a tribunis militum reliquisque equitibus Romanis atque evocatis equos sumit Germanisque distribuit.

66. Interea, dum haec geruntur, hostium copiae ex Arvernīs equitesque, qui totī Galliae erant imperati, conveniunt. magno horum coacto numero, cum Caesar in Sequanos per extremos Lingonum fines iter faceret, quo facilius subsidium provinciae ferri posset, circiter milia passuum decem ab Romanis trinis cas- 5 tris Vercingetorix consedit convocatisque ad concilium praefectis equitum, venisse tempus victoriae demonstrat. fugere in provinciam Romanos Galliaque excedere. id sibi ad praesentem obtinendam libertatem satis esse; ad reliqui temporis pacem atque otium parum profici: maioribus enim coactis copiis reversuros 10 neque finem bellandi facturos. proinde agmine impeditos adorirentur. si pedites suis auxilium ferant atque in eo morentur, iter facere non posse; si, id quod magis futurum confidat, relictis impedimentis suae saluti consulant, et usu rerum necessariarum et dignitate spoliatum iri. nam de equitibus hostium, 15 quin nemo eorum progredi modo extra agmen audeat, et ipsos quidem non debere dubitare. id quo maiore faciant animo, copias se omnes pro castris habiturum et terrori hostibus futurum. conclamant equites, sanctissimo iureiurando confirmari oportere, ne tecto recipiatur, ne ad liberos, ne ad parentes, ne 20 ad uxorem aditum habeat, qui non bis per agmen hostium perequitasset.

67. Probata re atque omnibus iureiurando adactis postero die in tres partes distributo equitatu duae se acies ab duobus lateribus ostendunt, una a primo agmine iter impedire coepit. qua 25 re nuntiata Caesar suum quoque equitatum tripartito divisum contra hostem ire iubet. pugnatur una omnibus in partibus. consistit agmen; impedimenta intra legiones recipiuntur. si qua in parte nostri laborare aut gravius premi videbantur, eo signa inferri Caesar aciemque constitui iubebat; quae res et hostes 30 ad insequendum tardabat et nostros spe auxilii confirmabat. tandem Germani ab dextro latere summum iugum nacti hostes

loco depellunt; fugientes usque ad flumen, ubi Vercingetorix cum pedestribus copiis consederat, persequuntur compluresque interficiunt. qua re animadversa reliqui, ne circumvenirentur, veriti se fugae mandant. omnibus locis fit caedes. tres nobilissimi Haedui capti ad Caesarem perducuntur: Cotus, praefectus equitum, qui controversiam cum Convictolitavi proximis comitiis habuerat, et Cavarillus, qui post defectionem Litavici pedestribus copiis praefuerat, et Eporedorix, quo duce ante adventum Caesaris Haedui cum Sequanis bello contenderant.

Vercingetorix withdraws to Alesia. Caesar lays siege to the town.

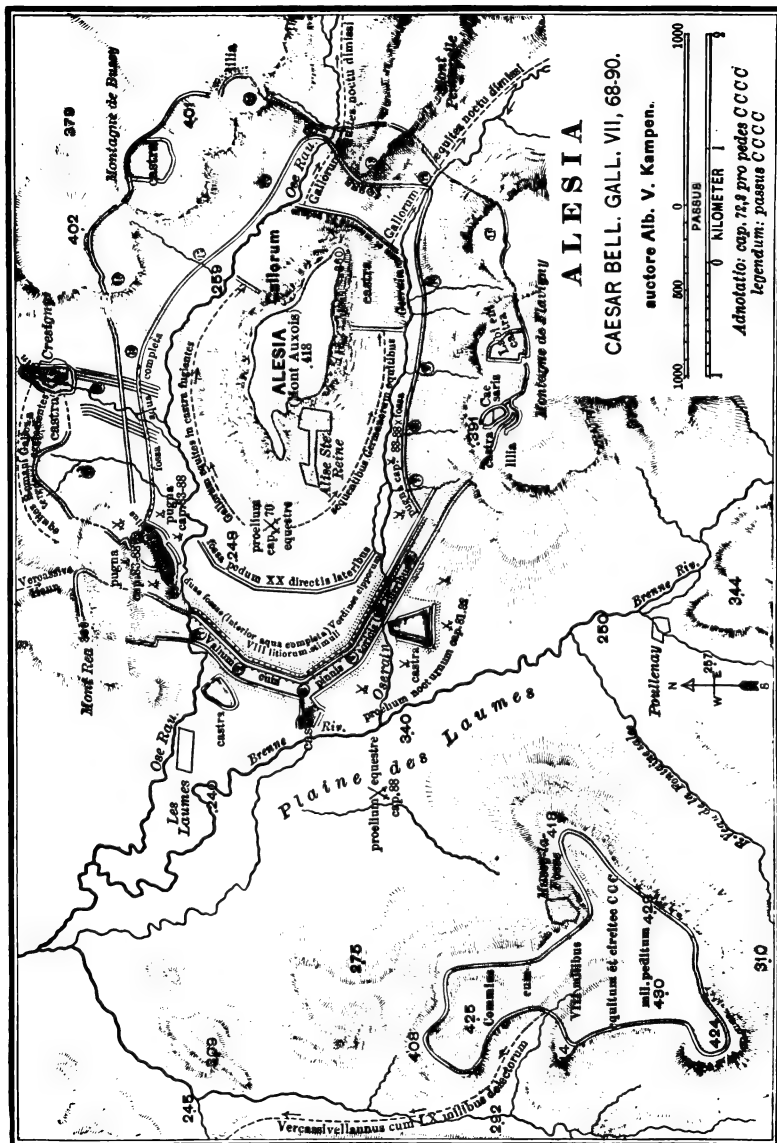
- 10 68. Fugato omni equitatu Vercingetorix copias suas, ut pro castris collocaverat, reduxit protinusque **Alesiam**, quod est oppidum **Mandubiorum**, iter facere coepit celeriterque impedimenta



Alesia a castris a Vercassivellauno oppressis conspecta.

- ex castris educi et se subsequi iussit. Caesar impedimentis in proximum collem deductis duabus legionibus praesidio relictis
15 secutus, quantum diei tempus est passum, circiter tribus milibus hostium ex novissimo agmine interfectis altero die ad Alesiam





castra fecit. perspecto urbis situ perterritisque hostibus, quod equitatu, qua maxime parte exercitus confidebant, erant pulsī, adhortatus ad laborem milites Alesiam circumvallare instituit.

69. Ipsum erat oppidum in colle summo admodum edito loco, ut nisi obsidione expugnari non posse videretur; cuius collis 5 radices duo duabus ex partibus flumina subbluebant. ante id oppidum planities circiter milia passuum tria in longitudinem patebat: reliquis ex omnibus partibus colles mediocri interiecto spatio pari altitudinis fastigio oppidum cingebant. sub muro, quae pars collis ad orientem solem spectabat, hunc omnem locum 10 copiae Gallorum compleverant fossamque et maceriam sex in altitudinem pedum praeduxerant. eius munitionis, quae ab Romanis instituebatur, circuitus XI milium passuum tenebat. castra opportunis locis erant posita ibique castella XXIII facta; quibus in castellis interdum stationes ponebantur, ne qua subito 15 eruptio fieret: haec eadem noctu exorbitatoribus ac firmis praesidiis tenebantur.

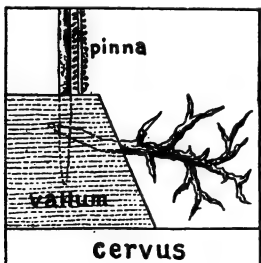
70. Opere instituto fit equestre proelium in ea planitie, quam intermissam collibus tria milia passuum in longitudinem patere supra demonstravimus. summa vi ab utrisque contenditur. la- 20 borantibus nostris Caesar Germanos summittit legionesque pro castris constituit, ne qua subito irruptio ab hostium peditatu fiat. praesidio legionum addito nostris animus augetur: hostes in fugam coniecti se ipsi multitudine impediunt atque angustioribus portis relictis coacervantur. Germani acrius usque ad 25 munitiones sequuntur. fit magna caedes: nonnulli relictis equis fossam transire et maceriam transcendere conantur. paulum legiones Caesar, quas pro vallo constituerat, promoveri iubet. non minus, qui intra munitiones erant, perturbantur Galli: veniri ad se confestim existimantes ad arma conclamant; nonnulli 30 perterriti in oppidum irrumpunt. Vercingetorix iubet portas

claudi, ne castra nudentur. multis interfectis, compluribus equis captis Germani sese recipiunt.

71. Vercingetorix, priusquam munitiones ab Romanis perficiantur, consilium capit, omnem ab se equitatum noctu dimittere. discedentibus mandat, ut suam quisque eorum civitatem adeat omnesque, qui per aetatem arma ferre possint, ad bellum cogant; sua in illos merita proponit obtestaturque, ut suae salutis rationem habeant neu se de communi libertate optime meritis hostibus in cruciatum dedant. quod si indiligentiores fuerint, milia hominum delecta LXXX una secum interitura demonstrat. ratione inita se exigue dierum XXX habere frumentum, sed paulo etiam longius tolerari posse parcendo. his datis mandatis, qua opus erat intermissum, secunda vigilia silentio equitatum mittit. frumentum omne ad se referri iubet; 15 capitis poenam iis, qui non paruerint, constituit: pecus, cuius magna erat copia ab Mandubiis compulsa, **viritim** distribuit; frumentum **parce** et paulatim metiri instituit; copias omnes, quas pro oppido collocaverat, in oppidum recipit. his rationibus auxilia Galliae expectare et bellum administrare parat.

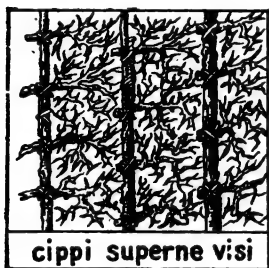
20 72. Quibus rebus cognitis ex perfugis et captivis Caesar haec genera munitionis instituit. fossam pedum XX directis lateribus duxit, ut eius fossae solum **tantundem** pateret, quantum summa labra distarent; reliquas omnes munitiones ab ea fossa pedes CCCC reduxit, id hoc consilio, quoniam tantum esset necessario spatium complexus, nec facile totum corpus corona militum cingeretur, ne de improvviso aut

30 noctu ad munitiones hostium multitudo advolaret, aut interdium tela in nostros operi destinatos conicere possent. hoc intermisso

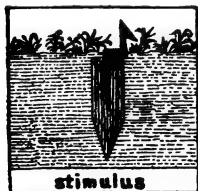


spatio duas fossas XV pedes latas eadem altitudine perduxit: quarum anteriorem, **campestribus** ac demissis locis, aqua ex flumine **derivata** complevit. post eas aggerem ac vallum XII pedum exstruxit; huic loricam pinnaeque adiecit grandibus **cervis eminentibus** ad **commissuras** pluteorum atque aggeris, qui ascensum hostium tardarent, et turres toto opere circumdedit, quae pedes LXXX inter se distarent.

73. Erat eodem tempore et **materiari** et frumentari et tantas munitiones fieri necesse **deminutis** nostris copiis, quae longius ab castris **progrediebantur**; ac nonnumquam opera nostra Galli tentare atque eruptionem ex oppido pluribus portis summa vi facere conabantur. quare ad haec rursus opera addendum Caesar putavit, quo minore numero militum munitiones defendi possent. itaque truncis arborum admodum firmis ramis abscisis atque horum **delibratis** ac

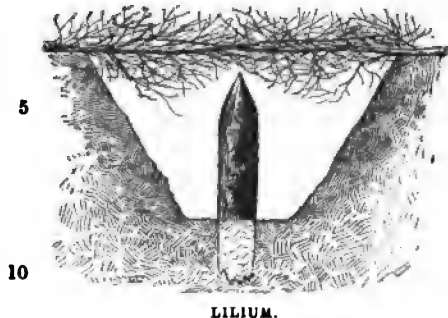


praeacutis cacuminibus perpetuae fossae quinos pedes altae ducebantur. huc illi **stipites** demissi et ab infimo revincti, ne revelli possent, ab ramis eminebant. quini erant ordines, coniuncti inter se atque **implicati**; quo qui intraverant, se ipsi acutissimis vallis induebant. hos **cippos** appellabant. ante quos obliquis ordinibus in **quinquuncem** dispositis **scrobes** trium in altitudinem pedum **fodiebantur** paulatim angustiore ad infimum fastigio. huc **teretes** stipites feminis crassitudine ab summo **praeacuti** et **praeusti** demittebantur, ita ut non amplius

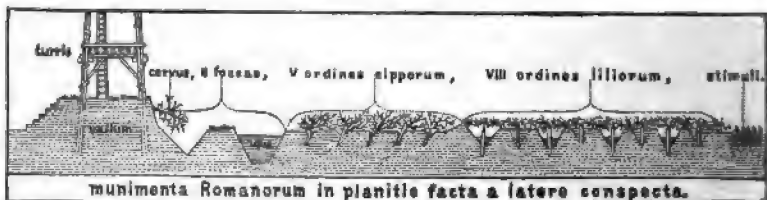


digitis quattuor ex terra eminerent; simul confirmandi et **stallendi** causa singuli ab infimo solo pedes terra **exculcabantur**, reliqua pars scrobis ad occultandas insidias viminibus ac

virgultis integebatur. huius generis octoni ordines ducti ternos inter se pedes distabant. id ex similitudine floris liliū appellabant. ante haec taleae pedem longae ferreis hamis infixis totae in terram infodiebantur mediocribusque intermissis spatiis omnibus locis disserebantur; quos stimulos nominabant.



74. His rebus perfectis regiones secutus quam potuit aequissimas pro loci natura quattuordecim milia passuum complexus



pares eiusdem generis munitiones, diversas ab his, contra exteriorē hostem perfecit, ut ne magna quidem multitudine, si ita accidat, eius discessu munitionum praesidia circumfundi possent, ac ne cum periculo ex castris egredi cogantur, dierum XXX pabulum frumentumque habere omnes convectum iubet.

The Gauls try to relieve the besieged, but are defeated.

75. Dum haec ad Alesiam geruntur, Galli concilio principum indicto non omnes eos, qui arma ferre possent, ut censuit Vercingetorix, convocandos statuunt, sed certum numerum cuique ex civitate imperandum; ne tanta multitudine confusa nec

moderari nec **discernere** suos nec frumentandi rationem habere possent. imperant Haeduis atque eorum clientibus, Segusiavis, **Ambuaretis**, Aulercis **Brannovicibus**, **Brannovis**, milia XXXV; parem numerum Arvernīs, adiunctis **Eleuteris**, Cadurcis, Gabalis, **Vellavis**, qui sub imperio Arvernorum esse consueverunt; Sequa- 5 nis, Senonibus, Biturigibus, Santonis, Rutenis, Carnutibus duodena milia; Bellovacis X; totidem Lemovicibus; octona Pictonibus et Turonis et Parisiis et Helvetiis; Senonibus, Ambianis, Mediomatricis, **Petrocoriis**, Nervii, Morinis, Nitobrigibus quina milia; Aulercis **Cenomanis** totidem; Atrebatibus IIII; Veliocassis, Lexoviis et Aulercis Eburovicibus terna; Rauracis et Boiis . . . ; XXX universis civitatibus, quae Oceanum attingunt, quaeque eorum consuetudine Aremoricae appellantur, quo sunt in numero **Curiosolites**, Redones, **Ambibarii**, **Caletes**, Osismi, Lemovices, Veneti, Venelli. ex his Bellovaci suum 15 numerum non compleverunt, quod se suo nomine atque arbitrio cum Romanis bellum gesturos dicerent, neque cuiusquam imperio **obtemperaturos**: rogati tamen ab Commio pro eius hospitio duo milia una miserunt.

76. Huius opera Commii, ita ut antea demonstravimus, fidei 20 atque utili superioribus annis erat usus in Britannia Caesar; quibus ille pro meritis civitatem eius **immunem** esse iusserat, iura legesque reddiderat atque ipsi Morinos attribuerat. tamen tanta universae Galliae **consensio** fuit libertatis vindicandae et pristinae belli laudis recuperandae, ut neque beneficiis neque 25 amicitiae memoria moverentur, omnesque et animo et opibus in id bellum **incumberent**. coactis equitum VIII milibus et peditum circiter CCXL, haec in Haeduorum finibus **recensebantur**, numerusque inibatur, praefecti constituebantur: Commio Atre- 30 bati, Viridomaro et Eporodorigi Haeduis, **Vercassivellauno** Arverno, **consobrino** Vercingetorigis, summa imperii traditur. his delecti ex civitatibus attribuuntur, quorum consilio bellum

administraretur. omnes alacres et fiduciae pleni ad Alesiam proficiscuntur, neque erat omnium quisquam, qui aspectum modo tantae multitudinis sustineri posse arbitraretur, praesertim ancipiti proelio, cum ex oppido eruptione pugnaretur, foris tantae copiae equitatus peditatusque cernerentur.

The distress in the town.

77. At ii, qui Alesiae obsidebantur, praeterita die, qua auxilia suorum exspectaverant, consumpto omni frumento inscii, quid in Haeduis gereretur, concilio coacto de exitu fortunarum suarum consultabant. ac variis dictis sententiis, quarum pars deditio-
 10 nem, pars, dum vires suppetere, eruptionem censebat, non praetereunda oratio **Critognati** videtur propter eius singularem ac nefariam crudelitatem. hic summo in Arvernīs ortus loco et magnae habitus auctoritatis, 'nihil,' inquit, 'de eorum sententia dicturus sum, qui turpissimam servitutem deditionis nomine ap-
 15 pellant, neque hos habendos civium loco neque ad consilium adhibendos censeo. cum his mihi res sit, qui eruptionem probant: quorum in consilio omnium vestrum consensu pristinae **residere** virtutis memoria videtur. animi est **ista mollitia**, non virtus, inopiam paulisper ferre non posse. qui se ultro morti
 20 offerant, facilius reperiuntur, quam qui dolorem **patienter** ferant. atque ego hanc sententiam probarem (tantum apud me dignitas potest), si nullam praeterquam vitae nostrae iacturam fieri viderem; sed in consilio capiendo omnem Galliam respiciamus, quam ad nostrum auxilium concitavimus. quid hominum milibus
 25 LXXX uno loco interfectis, propinquis consanguineisque nostris animi fore existimatis, si paene in ipsis cadaveribus proelio decertare cogentur? nolite hos vestro auxilio **exspoliare**, qui vestrae salutis causa suum periculum neglexerunt, nec **stultitia ac** temeritate vestra aut animi **imbecillitate** omnem Galliam pro-
 30 **sternere** et perpetuae servituti subicere. an, quod ad diem non

venerunt, de eorum fide constantiaque dubitatis? quid ergo? Romanos in illis ulterioribus munitionibus animine causa cotidie exerceri putatis? si illorum nuntiis confirmari non potestis omni aditu **praesepto**; his utimini testibus appropinquare eorum adventum; cuius rei timore exterriti diem noctemque 5 in opere versantur. quid ergo mei consilii est? facere, quod nostri maiores nequaquam pari bello Cimbrorum Teutonumque fecerunt; qui in oppida compulsi ac simili inopia **subacti** eorum corporibus, qui aetate inutiles ad bellum videbantur, vitam toleraverunt neque se hostibus tradiderunt. cuius rei si exem- 10 plum non haberemus, tamen libertatis causa institui et posteris prodi pulcherrimum iudicarem. nam quid illi simile bello fuit? depopulata Gallia Cimbri magnaque illata calamitate finibus quidem nostris aliquando excesserunt atque alias terras petierunt; iura, leges, agros, libertatem nobis reliquerunt. 15 Romani vero quid petunt aliud, aut quid volunt, nisi **invidia** adducti, quos fama nobiles potentesque bello cognoverunt, horum in agris civitatibusque considerare atque his **aeternam iniungere** servitatem? neque enim umquam alia condicione bella gesserunt. quod si ea, quae in longinquis nationibus 20 geruntur, ignoratis, respicite finitimam Galliam, quae in provinciam redacta, iure et legibus commutatis, **securibus** subiecta perpetua premitur servitute.'

The Mandubii are compelled to leave their own city.

78. Sententiis dictis constituunt, ut ii, qui valetudine aut aetate inutiles sunt bello, oppido excedant, atque omnia prius 25 experiantur, quam ad Critognati sententiam descendant: illo tamen potius utendum consilio, si res cogat atque auxilia morentur, quam aut deditionis aut pacis subeundam condicionem. Mandubii, qui eos oppido receperant, cum liberis atque uxoribus exire coguntur. hi, cum ad munitiones Romanorum accessis- 30

sent, flentes omnibus precibus orabant, ut se in servitutem receptos cibo iuarent. at Caesar dispositis in vallo custodiis recipi prouidebat.

The Gauls make frequent attacks upon the Roman lines, but are driven back.

79. Interea Commius et reliqui duces, quibus summa imperii
5 permissa erat, cum omnibus copiis ad Alesiam perveniunt et
colle exteriori occupato non longius mille passibus ab nostris
munitionibus consistunt. postero die equitatu ex castris educto
omnem eam planitiem, quam in longitudinem tria milia passuum
patere demonstravimus, complent pedestresque copias paulum ab
10 eo loco abditas in locis superioribus constituunt. erat ex op-
pido Alesia despectus in campum. concurrunt his auxiliis visis;
fit gratulatio inter eos atque omnium animi ad laetitiam exci-
tantur. itaque productis copiis ante oppidum consistunt et prox-
imam fossam crateribus integunt atque aggere explent seque ad
15 eruptionem atque omnes casus comparant.

80. Caesar omni exercitu ad utramque partem munitionum
disposito, ut, si usus veniat, suum quisque locum teneat et no-
verit, equitatum ex castris educi et proelium committi iubet.
erat ex omnibus castris, quae summum undique iugum tenebant,
20 despectus, atque omnes milites intenti pugnae proventum expec-
tabant. Galli inter equites raros sagittarios expeditosque levis
armaturae interiecerant, qui suis cedentibus auxilio succurrerent
et nostrorum equitum impetus sustinerent. ab his complures de
improviso vulnerati proelio excedebant. cum suos pugna supe-
25 riores esse Galli confiderent et nostros multitudine premi viderent,
ex omnibus partibus et ii, qui munitionibus continebantur, et
hi, qui ad auxilium convenerant, clamore et ululatu suorum
animos confirmabant. quod in conspectu omnium res gerebatur
neque recte ac turpiter factum celari poterat, utrosque et laudis

cupiditas et timor ignominiae ad virtutem excitabat. cum a meridie prope ad solis occasum dubia victoria pugnaretur, Germani una in parte confertis turmis in hostes impetum fecerunt eosque propulerunt, quibus in fugam coniectis sagittarii circumventi interfectique sunt. item ex reliquis partibus nostri cedentes 5 usque ad castra insecuti sui colligendi facultatem non dederunt. at ii, qui ab Alesia processerant, **maesti** prope victoria desperata se in oppidum receperunt.

81. Uno die intermisso Galli atque hoc spatio magno cratium, scalarum, **harpagonum** numero effecto, media nocte silentio ex 10 castris egressi ad campestris munitiones accedunt. subito clamore sublato, qua significatione qui in oppido obsidebantur de suo adventu cognoscere possent, crates proicere, fundis, sagittis, lapidibus nostros de vallo proturbare reliquaque, quae ad oppugnationem pertinent, parant administrare. eodem tempore clamore 15 exaudito dat tuba signum suis Vercingetorix atque ex oppido educit. nostri ut superioribus diebus, ut cuique locus erat attributus, ad munitiones accedunt; fundis, **librilibus** sudibusque, quas in opere disposuerant, ac glandibus Gallos proterrent. prospectu **tenebris** adempto multa utrimque vulnera accipiuntur; 20 complura tormentis tela coniciuntur. at Marcus **Antonius** et Gaius Trebonius legati, quibus eae partes ad defendendum obvennerant, qua ex parte nostros premi intellexerant, his auxilio ex ulterioribus castellis deductos summittebant.

82. Dum longius ab munitione aberant Galli, plus multitudine 25 telorum proficiebant; posteaquam propius successerunt, aut se stimulis inopinantes induebant aut in scrobes delati **transfodiebantur** aut ex vallo ac turribus traiecti pilis muralibus interiebant. multis undique vulneribus acceptis nulla munitione perrupta, cum lux appeteret, veriti, ne ab latere aperto ex superioribus castris eruptione circumvenirentur, se ad suos recepe-

runt. at interiores, dum ea, quae a Vercingetorige ad eruptionem praeparata erant, proferunt, priores fossas explent, diutius in his rebus administrandis morati prius suos discessisse cognoverunt, quam munitionibus appropinquarent. ita re infecta in
5 oppidum reverterunt.

83. Bis magno cum detrimento repulsi Galli, quid agant, consulunt; locorum peritos adhibent: ex his superiorum castrorum situs munitionesque cognoscunt. erat a septentrionibus collis, quem propter magnitudinem circuitus opere **circumplecti**
10 non potuerant nostri: necessario paene iniquo loco et leniter declivi castra fecerunt. haec Gaius Antistius Reginus et Gaius **Caninius Rebilus** legati cum duabus legionibus obtinebant. cognitis per exploratores regionibus duces hostium LX milia ex omni numero deligunt earum civitatum, quae maximam virtutis
15 opinionem habebant; quid quoque **pacto** agi placeat, occulte inter se constituunt; adeundi tempus **definiunt**, cum meridies esse videatur. his copiis Vercassivellaunum Arvernum, unum ex quattuor ducibus, propinquum Vercingetorigis, praeficiunt. ille ex castris prima vigilia egressus prope confecto sub lucem itinere,
20 nere, post montem se occultavit militesque ex nocturno labore sese reficere iussit. cum iam meridies appropinquare videretur, ad ea castra, quae supra demonstravimus, contendit; eodemque tempore equitatus ad campestris munitiones accedere et reliquae copiae pro castris sese ostendere coeperunt.

25 84. Vercingetorix ex arce Alesiae suos conspicatus ex oppido egreditur; cratis, longurios, **musculos**, falces reliquaque, quae eruptionis causa paraverat, profert. pugnatur uno tempore omnibus locis acriter atque omnia temptantur: quae minime visa pars firma est, huc concurritur. Romanorum manus tantis
30 munitionibus distinetur nec facile pluribus locis occurrit. multum ad terrendos nostros valuit clamor, qui post tergum pug-

nantibus exstitit, quod suum periculum in aliena vident salute constare: omnia enim plerumque, quae absunt, vehementius hominum mentes perturbant.

85. Caesar idoneum locum nactus, quid quaque in parte geratur, cognoscit, laborantibus summittit. utrisque ad animum 5 occurrit, unum illud esse tempus, quo maxime contendere conveniat: Galli, nisi perfregerint munitiones, de omni salute desperant; Romani, si rem obtinuerint, finem laborum omnium exspectant. maxime ad superiores munitiones laboratur, quo Vercassivellaunum missum demonstravimus. iniquum loci ad 10 declivitatem fastigium magnum habet momentum. alii tela coniciunt, alii testudine facta subeunt; defatigatis in vicem integri succedunt. agger ab universis in munitionem coniectus et ascensum dat Gallis, et ea, quae in terra occultaverant Romani, contegit; nec iam arma nostris, nec vires suppetunt. 15

86. His rebus cognitis Caesar Labienum cum cohortibus sex subsidio laborantibus mittit: imperat, si sustinere non posset, deductis cohortibus eruptione pugnaret; id nisi necessario ne faciat. ipse adit reliquos, cohortatur, ne labori succumbant; omnium superiorum dimicationum fructum in eo die atque hora 20 docet consistere. interiores desperatis campestribus locis propter magnitudinem munitionum loca praerupta ex ascensu temptant: huc ea, quae paraverant, conferunt: multitudo telorum ex turribus propugnantes deturbant, aggere et cratibus fossas explent, [aditus expediunt]; falcibus vallum ac loricam rescindunt. 25

87. Mittit primo Brutum adolescentem cum cohortibus Caesar, post cum aliis Gaium Fabium legatum; postremo ipse, cum vehementius pugnarent, integros subsidio adducit. restituto proelio ac repulsis hostibus eo, quo Labienum miserat, contendit; cohortes quattuor ex proximo castello deducit, equitum partem 30

se sequi, partem circumire exteriores munitiones et ad tergo hostes adoriri iubet. Labienus, postquam neque aggeres neque fossae vim hostium sustinere poterant, coactis una XL cohortibus, quas ex proximis praesidiis deductas fors obtulit, Caesarem per nuntios facit certiores, quid faciendum existimet.

The great slaughter of the Gauls. Alesia and Vercingetorix surrender. The Haedui and Arverni submit. The winter-quarters.

88. Accelerat Caesar, ut proelio intersit. eius adventu ex colore vestitus cognito, quo insigni in proeliis uti consueverat, turnisque equitum et cohortibus visis, quae se sequi iusserat, ut de locis superioribus haec declivia et devexa cernebantur, nostri proelium committunt. utrimque clamore sublato excipit rursus ex vallo atque omnibus munitionibus clamor. nostri emissis pilis gladiis rem gerunt. repente post tergum equitatus cernitur; cohortes aliae appropinquant. hostes terga vertunt; fugientibus equites occurrunt: fit magna caedes. **Sedullius**, dux et princeps Lemovicum, occiditur; **Vercassivellaunus** Arvernus vivus in fuga comprehenditur; signa militaria LXXIII ad Caesarem referuntur: pauci ex tanto numero se incolumes in castra recipiunt. conspicati ex oppido caedem et fugam suorum desperata salute copias a munitionibus reducant. fit protinus hac re audita ex castris Gallorum fuga. quod nisi crebris subsidiis ac totius diei labore milites essent defessi, omnes hostium copiae deleri potuissent. de media nocte missus equitatus novissimum agmen consequitur: magnus numerus capitur atque interficitur, reliqui ex fuga in civitates discedunt.

89. Postero die Vercingetorix concilio convocato id se bellum suscepisse non suarum necessitatum, sed communis libertatis causa demonstrat, et quoniam sit fortunae cedendum, ad utramque

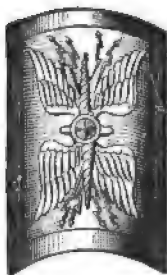
rem se illis offerre, seu morte sua Romanis satisfacere seu vivum tradere velint. mittuntur de his rebus ad Caesarem legati. iubet arma tradi, principes produci. ipse in munitione pro castris consedit: eo duces producuntur. Vercingetorix deditur, arma prociuntur. reservatis Haeduis atque Arvernīs, si per eos civitates 5 recuperare posset, ex reliquis captivis toto exercitui capita singula praedae nomine distribuit.

90. His rebus confectis in Haeduos proficiscitur; civitatem recipit. eo legati ab Arvernīs missi, quae imperaret se facturos pollicentur. imperat magnum numerum obsidum. legiones in 10 hiberna mittit. captivorum circiter viginti milia Haeduis Arvernisque reddit. Titum Labienum duabus cum legionibus et equitatu in Sequanos proficisci iubet: huic Marcum **Sempronium Rutilum** attribuit: Gaium Fabium et Lucium Minucium Basilum cum duabus legionibus in Remis collocat, ne quam ab finitimis 15 Bellovacis calamitatem accipiant. Gaium Antistium Reginum in Ambilaretos, Titum Sextium in Bituriges, Gaium Caninium Rebilum in Rutenos cum singulis legionibus mittit. Quintum Tullium Ciceronem et Publium **Sulpicium** Cabilloni et **Matiscone** in Haeduis ad Ararim rei frumentariae causa collocat. ipse 20 Bibracte hiemare constituit. his *litteris* cognitīs Romae dierum viginti supplicatio redditur.

A. HIRTH
DE BELLO GALLICO
COMMENTARIUS OCTAVUS.

Letter of Hirtius to Balbus.

5



Coactus assiduis tuis vocibus, **Balbe**, cum cotidiana mea **recusatio** non difficultatis excusationem, sed **inertiae** videretur **deprecationem** habere, rem difficillimam suscepi. Caesaris nostri **commentarios** rerum gestarum Galliae non **cohaerentibus** superioribus atque insequentibus eius scriptis contexui novissimumque imperfectum ab rebus gestis **Alexandriae** confeci usque ad exitum non quidem **civilis**

10 dissensionis, cuius finem nullum videmus, sed vitae Caesaris. quos **utinam** qui **legent** scire possint quam invitus susceperim scribendos, quo facilius caream stultitiae atque arrogantiae **crimine**, qui me mediis interposuerim Caesaris scriptis. constat enim inter omnes nihil tam **operose** ab aliis esse **perfectum**,

15 quod non horum **elegantia** commentariorum superetur. qui sunt editi, ne scientia tantarum rerum **scriptoribus** deesset, **adeoque** probantur omnium iudicio, ut **praerepta**, non praebita **facultas** scriptoribus videatur. cuius tamen rei maior nostra quam reliquorum est **admiratione**: ceteri enim, quam bene atque **emendate**,

20 nos etiam, quam facile atque celeriter eos perfecerit, **scimus**. erat autem in Caesare cum facultas atque **elegantia summa**

scribendi, tum verissima scientia suorum consiliorum **explicando-
rum**. mihi ne illud quidem accidit, ut **Alexandrino** atque
Africano bello interesset; quae bella **quamquam** ex parte nobis
Caesaris sermone sunt nota, tamen aliter audimus ea, quae rerum
novitate aut admiratione nos capiunt, aliter, quae pro testimonio 5
sumus dicturi. sed ego **nimirum**, dum omnes excusationis causas
colligo, ne cum Caesare conferar, hoc ipsum crimen arrogantiae
subeo, quod me iudicio cuiusquam existinem posse cum Caesare
comparari. vale.

Commotions in Gaul.

1. Omni Gallia devicta Caesar cum a superiore aestate nullum 10
bellandi tempus intermisisset militesque hibernorum quiete re-
ficere a tantis laboribus vellet, complures eodem tempore civi-
tates renovare belli consilia nuntiabantur coniurationesque facere.
cuius rei verisimilis causa afferebatur, quod Gallis omnibus
cognitum esset neque ulla multitudine in unum locum coacta 15
resisti posse Romanis, nec, si diversa bella complures eodem
tempore intulissent civitates, satis auxilii aut spatii aut copiarum
habiturum exercitum populi Romani ad omnia persequenda; non
esse autem alicui civitati sortem incommodi recusandam, si tali
mora reliquae possent se vindicare in libertatem. 20

2. Quae ne opinio Gallorum confirmaretur, Caesar Marcum
Antonium quaestorem suis praefecit hibernis; ipse equitum
praesidio pridie Kal. Ianuarias ab oppido Bibracte proficiscitur
ad legionem XIII, quam non longe a finibus Haeduum col-
locaverat in finibus Biturigum, eique adiungit legionem XI, 25
quae proxima fuerat. binis cohortibus ad impedimenta tuenda
relictis reliquum exercitum in copiosissimos agros Biturigum
inducit, qui, cum latos fines et complura oppida haberent, unius
legionis hibernis non potuerint contineri, quin bellum pararent
coniurationesque facerent. 30

Caesar receives hostages from the Bituriges and proceeds against the Carnutes.

3. Repentino adventu Caesaris accidit, quod imparatis disiectisque accidere fuit necesse, ut sine timore ullo **rura** colentes prius ab equitatu opprimerentur, quam confugere in oppida possent. namque etiam illud **vulgare** incursionis hostium signum, quod incendiis aedificiorum intellegi consuevit, Caesaris erat interdicto sublatum, ne aut copia pabuli frumentique, si longius progredi vellet, deficeretur, aut hostes incendiis terrerentur. multis hominum milibus captis perterriti Bituriges, qui primum adventum potuerant effugere Romanorum, in finitimas
10 civitates aut privatis hospitiiis confisi aut societate consiliorum confugerant. frustra: nam Caesar magnis itineribus omnibus locis occurrit nec dat ulli civitati spatium de aliena potius quam de domestica salute cogitandi; qua celeritate et fideles amicos retinebat et dubitantes terrore ad condiciones pacis adducebat.
15 tali condicione proposita Bituriges, cum sibi viderent clementia Caesaris reditum patere in eius amicitiam finitimasque civitates sine ulla poena dedisse obsides atque in fidem receptas esse, idem fecerunt.

4. Caesar militibus pro tanto labore ac **patientia**, qui **brumali-**
20 **bus** diebus itineribus difficillimis, frigoribus **intolerandis** studiosissime permanserant in labore, **ducenos sestertios**, centurionibus *tot milia* nummum praedae nomine condonanda pollicetur legionibusque in hiberna remissis ipse se recipit die XXXX Bibracte. ibi cum ius diceret, Bituriges ad eum legatos mittunt
25 auxilium petatum contra Carnutes, quos intulisse bellum sibi querebantur. qua re cognita, cum dies non amplius decem et octo in hibernis esset moratus, legiones XIII et VI ex hibernis ab Arare educit, quas ibi collocatas explicandae rei frumentariae

causa superiore commentario demonstratum est: ita cum duabus legionibus ad persequendos Carnutes proficiscitur.

5. Cum fama exercitus ad hostes esset perlata, calamitate ceterorum ducti Carnutes desertis vicis oppidisque, quae tolerandae hiemis causa constitutis repente exiguis ad necessitatem aedificiis incolebant (nuper enim devicti complura oppida dimiserant), dispersi profugium. Caesar erumpentes eo maxime tempore **acerrimas** tempestates cum subire milites nollet, in oppido Carnutum Cenabo castra ponit atque in tecta partim Gallorum, partim quae coniectis celeriter stramentis **tentoriorum** integendorum 10 gratia erant **inaedificata**, milites **compegit**. equites tamen et auxiliosos pedites in omnes partes mittit, quascumque petisse dicebantur hostes; nec frustra: nam plerumque magna praeda potiti nostri revertuntur. oppressi Carnutes hiemis difficultate, terrore periculi, cum tectis expulsi nullo loco diutius consistere 15 auderent nec silvarum praesidio tempestatibus durissimis tegi possent, dispersi magna parte amissa suorum dissipantur in finitimas civitates.

6. Caesar tempore anni difficillimo, cum satis haberet convenientes manus dissipare, ne quod initium belli nasceretur, quantumque 20 in ratione esset, exploratum haberet sub tempus aestivorum nullum summum bellum posse **confari**, Gaium Trebonium cum duabus legionibus, quas secum habebat, in hibernis Cenabi collocavit; ipse, cum crebris legationibus Remorum certior fieret Bellovacos, qui belli gloria Gallos omnes Belgasque praestabant, 25 finitimasque his civitates duce **Correo** Bellovaco et Commio Atrebate exercitus comparare atque in unum locum cogere, ut omni multitudo in fines Suessionum, qui Remis erant attributi, facerent **impressionem**, pertinere autem non tantum ad dignitatem, sed etiam ad salutem suam iudicaret nullam calamitatem socios 30 optime de republica meritos accipere, legionem ex hibernis evocat

rursus undecimam, litteras autem ad Gaium Fabium mittit, ut in fines Suessionum legiones duas, quas habebat, adduceret, alteramque ex duabus ab Labieno arcessit. ita, quantum hibernorum opportunitas bellique ratio postulabat, perpetuo suo labore
5 in vicem legionibus expeditionum onus iniungebat.

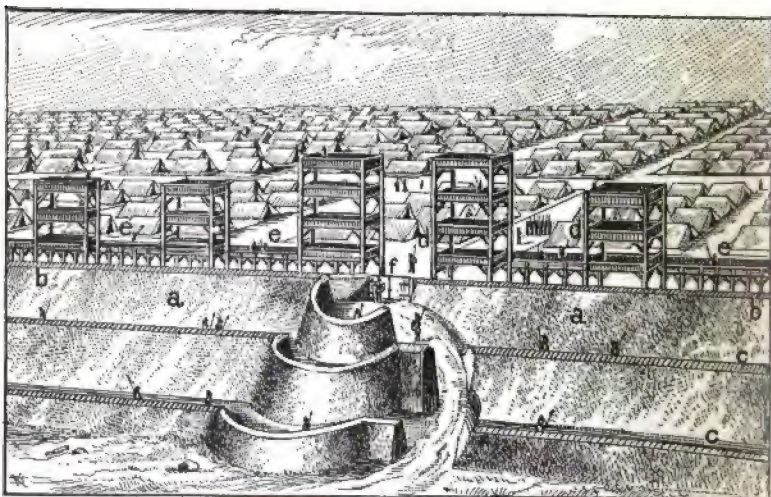
Caesar marches against the Bellovaci, who are compelled to retreat.

7. His copiis coactis ad Bellovacos proficiscitur castrisque in eorum finibus positis equitum turmas dimittit in omnes partes ad aliquos excipiendos, ex quibus hostium consilia cognosceret. equites officio functi renuntiant paucos in aedificiis esse inventos, atque hos, non qui agrorum colendorum causa remansissent
10 (namque esse undique diligenter demigratum), sed qui speculandi causa essent remissi. a quibus cum quaereret Caesar, quo loco multitudo esset Bellovacorum quodve esset consilium eorum, inveniebat: Bellovacos omnes, qui arma ferre possent, in unum
15 locum convenisse, itemque Ambianos, Aulercos, Caletos, Vellio-cassis, Atrebatas; locum castris excelsum in silva circumdata palude delegisse, impedimenta omnia in ultiores silvas contulisse. complures esse principes belli auctores, sed multitudinem maxime Correo obtemperare, quod ei summo esse odio
20 nomen populi Romani intellexissent. paucis ante diebus ex his castris Atrebatem Commium discessisse ad auxilia Germanorum adducenda; quorum et vicinitas propinqua et multitudo esset infinita. constituisse autem Bellovacos omnium principum consensu, summa plebis cupiditate, si, ut diceretur, Caesar cum
25 tribus legionibus veniret, offerre se ad dimicandum, ne miseriore ac duriore postea condicione cum toto exercitu decertare cogerentur; si maiores copias adduceret, in eo loco permanere, quem delegissent, pabulatione autem, quae propter anni tempus cum exigua tum disiecta esset, et frumentatione et reliquo comœatu
30 ex insidiis prohibere Romanos.

8. Quae Caesar consentientibus pluribus cum cognosset atque ea, quae proponerentur, consilia plena prudentiae longeque a temeritate barbarorum remota esse iudicaret, omnibus rebus **inserviendum** statuit, quo celerius hostis contempta sua paucitate prodiret in aciem. singularis enim virtutis veterrimas 5 legiones VII, VIII, VIII habebat, summae spei delectaeque iuventutis XI, quae octavo iam stipendio tamen in **collatione** reliquarum nondum eandem **vetustatis** ac virtutis ceperat opinionem. itaque concilio advocato rebus iis, quae ad se essent delatae, omnibus expositis animos multitudinis confirmat. si 10 forte hostes trium legionum numero posset elicere ad dimicandum, agminis ordinem ita constituit, ut legio septima, octava, nona ante omnia irent impedimenta, deinde omnium impedimentorum agmen, quod tamen erat mediocre, ut in expeditionibus esse consuevit, cogeret undecima, ne maioris multitudinis species 15 accidere hostibus posset, quam ipsi depoposcissent. hac ratione paene **quadrato** agmine instructo in conspectum hostium celerius opinione eorum exercitum adducit.

9. Cum repente instructas velut in acie certo **gradu** legiones accedere Galli viderent, quorum erant ad Caesarem plena fiducia 20 consilia perlata, sive certaminis periculo sive subito adventu sive **expectatione** nostri consilii copias instruunt pro castris nec loco superiore decedunt. Caesar, etsi dimicare **optaverat**, tamen admiratus tantam multitudinem hostium valle intermissa magis in altitudinem **depressa** quam late patente castra castris hostium 25 confert. haec imperat vallo pedum XII muniri, **loriculam** per **aggregationem** eius altitudini inaedificari; fossam duplicem pedum denum quinque lateribus deprimi directis; turris excitari crebras in altitudinem trium tabulorum, pontibus traiectionis constratisque coniungi, quorum frontes **viminea** lorica munirentur: ut 30 ab hostibus duplici fossa, duplici propugnatorum ordine defenderentur, quorum alter ex pontibus, quo tutior altitudine esset,

hoc audacius longiusque permetteret tela, alter, qui propior hostem in ipso vallo collocatus esset, ponte ab incidentibus telis tegeretur. portis fores altioresque turres imposuit.



a.vallum ped.XII. b.loricula. c.fossa duplex. d.turres. e.pontes. f.porta

10. Huius munitionis duplex erat consilium. namque et
 5 operum magnitudinem et timorem suum sperabat fiduciam barbaris allaturum, et cum pabulatum frumentatumque longius esset proficiscendum, parvis copiis castra munitione ipsa videbat posse defendi. interim crebro paucis utrinque procurrentibus inter bina castra palude interiecta contendebatur; quam tamen
 10 paludem nonnumquam aut nostra auxilia Gallorum Germanorumque transibant acriusque hostes insequabantur, aut vicissim hostes eadem transgressi nostros longius submovebant. accidebat autem cotidianis pabulationibus (id quod accidere erat necesse, cum raris disiectisque ex aedificiis pabulum conquireretur), ut
 15 impeditis locis dispersi pabulatores circumvenirentur; quae res, etsi mediocre detrimentum iumentorum ac servorum nostris

afferebat, tamen **stultas cogitationes** incitabat barbarorum, atque eo magis, quod Cominius, quem profectum ad auxilia Germanorum arcessenda docui, cum equitibus venerat; qui tametsi numero non amplius erant quingenti, tamen Germanorum adventu barbari nitebantur.

5

11. Caesar, cum animadverteret hostem complures dies castris palude et loci natura munitis se tenere neque oppugnari castra eorum sine dimicatione **perniciosa** nec locum munitionibus claudi nisi a maiore exercitu posse, litteras ad Trebonium mittit, ut quam celerrime posset legionem XIII, quae cum T. Sextio legato in Biturigibus hiemabat, arcesseret atque ita cum tribus legionibus magnis itineribus ad se veniret; ipse equites in vicem Remorum ac Lingonum reliquarumque civitatum, quorum magnum numerum evocaverat, praesidio pabulationibus mittit, qui subitas hostium incursiones sustinerent.

15

12. Quod cum cotidie fieret, ac iam consuetudine diligentia minueretur, quod plerumque accidit diurnitate, Bellovacii delecta manu peditum cognitis stationibus cotidianis equitum nostrorum silvestribus locis insidias disponunt eodemque equites postero die mittunt, qui primum elicerent nostros, deinde circumventos aggrederentur. cuius mali sors incidit Remis, quibus ille dies fundendi muneris obvenerat. namque hi, cum repente hostium equites animadvertissent ac numero superiores paucitatem contempsissent, cupidius insecuti peditibus undique sunt circumdati. quo facto perturbati celerius, quam consuetudo fert equestri proelii, se receperunt amisso **Vertisco**, principe civitatis, praefecto equitum; qui cum vix equo propter aetatem posset uti, tamen consuetudine Gallorum neque aetatis excusatione in suscipienda **praefectura** usus erat neque dimicari sine se voluerat. **infantur** atque incitantur hostium animi secundo proelio, principe et praefecto Remorum interfecto, nostrique detrimento adinonentur

30

diligentius exploratis locis stationes disponere ac moderatius cedentem insequi hostem.

13. Non intermittunt interim cotidiana proelia in conspectu utrorumque castrorum, quae ad vada transitusque fiebant paludis. 5 qua contentione Germani, quos propterea Caesar traduxerat Rhenum, ut equitibus interpositi proeliarentur, cum constantius universi paludem transissent paucisque resistentibus interfectis **pertinacius** reliquam multitudinem essent insecuti, perterriti non solum ii, qui aut comminus opprimebantur aut eminus vulnera- 10 bantur, sed etiam, qui longius **subsidiari** consueverant, turpiter refugerunt nec prius finem fugae fecerunt saepe amissis superioribus locis, quam se aut in castra suorum reciperent, aut nonnulli pudore coacti longius profugerent. quorum periculo sic omnes copiae sunt perturbatae, ut vix iudicari posset, utrum 15 secundis minimisque rebus **insolentiores**, an adverso mediocri casu timidiores essent.

14. Compluribus diebus iisdem in castris consumptis, cum propius accessisse legiones et Gaium Trebonium legatum cognos- sent, duces Bellovacorum veriti similem obsessionem Alesiae noctu 20 dimittunt eos, quos aut aetate aut viribus inferiores aut inermes habebant, unaque reliqua impedimenta. quorum perturbatum et confusum dum explicant agmen (magna enim multitudo carrorum etiam expeditos sequi Gallos consuevit), oppressi luce copias armatorum pro suis instruunt castris, ne prius Romani per- 25 sequi se inciperent, quam longius agmen impedimentorum suorum processisset. at Caesar neque resistentes aggrediundos tanto collis ascensu iudicabat, neque non usque eo legiones ad- movendas, ut discedere ex eo loco sine periculo barbari militi- bus instantibus non possent. ita, cum palude impedita a castris 30 castra dividi videret, quae transeundi difficultas celeritatem inse- quendi tardare posset, atque id iugum, quod trans paludem paene

ad hostium castra pertineret, mediocri valle a castris eorum **intercisum** animum adverteret, pontibus palude constrata legiones traducit celeriterque in summam planitiem iugi pervenit, quae declivi fastigio duobus ab lateribus muniebatur. ibi legionibus instructis ad ultimum iugum pervenit aciemque eo loco con- 5 stituit, unde tormento missa tela in hostium cuneos conici possent.

15. Barbari confisi loci natura, cum dimicare non recusarent, si forte Romani subire collem conarentur, paulatim copias distributas dimittere non possent, ne dispersi perturbarentur, in acie 10 permanserunt. quorum pertinacia cognita Caesar XX cohortibus instructis castrisque eo loco metatis muniri iubet castra. **absolutis** operibus pro vallo legiones instructas collocat, equites **frenatis** equis in statione disponit. Bellovacii, cum Romanos ad insequendum paratos viderent neque **pernoctare** aut diutius per- 15 manere sine periculo eodem loco possent, tale consilium sui recipiendi ceperunt. **fascēs**, ut consueverant [namque in acie **sedere** Gallos consuesse superioribus commentariis Caesaris declaratum est], per manus stramentorum ac virgultorum, quorum summa erat in castris copia, inter se traditos ante aciem colloca- 20 runt extremoque tempore diei signo pronuntiato uno tempore incenderunt. ita continens flamma copias omnes repente a conspectu texit Romanorum.

16 Quod ubi accidit, barbari **vehementissimo** cursu refugerunt. Caesar, etsi discessum hostium animadvertere non poterat 25 incendiis oppositis, tamen id consilium cum fugae causa initum suspicaretur, legiones promovet, turmas mittit ad insequendum; ipse veritus insidias, ne forte in eodem loco subsistere hostis atque elicere nostros in locum conaretur iniquum, tardius procedit. equites cum intrare summum iugum et flammam densis- 30 simam timerent ac, si qui cupidius intraverant, vix suorum ipsi

priores partes animadverterent equorum, insidias veriti liberam facultatem sui recipiendi Bellovacis dederunt. ita fuga timoris simul ~~calliditatis~~que plena sine ullo detrimento milia non amplius decem progressi hostes loco munitissimo castra posuerunt. 5 inde cum saepe in insidiis equites peditesque disponerent, magna detrimenta Romanis in pabulationibus inferebant.

17. Quod cum crebrius accideret, ex captivo quodam comperit Caesar Correum, Bellovacorum ducem, fortissimorum milia sex peditum delegisse equitesque ex omni numero mille, quos in 10 insidiis eo loco collocaret, quem in locum propter copiam frumenti ac pabuli Romanos missuros suspicaretur. quo cognito consilio legiones plures, quam solebat, educit equitatumque, qua consuetudine pabulatoribus mittere praesidio consuerat, praemit- tit : huic interponit auxilia levis armaturae ; ipse cum legionibus 15 quam potest maxime appropinquat.

The Gauls are placed in ambush. Their defeat. Commius sought by treachery.

18. Hostes in insidiis dispositi, cum sibi delegissent campum ad rem gerendam non amplius patentem in omnes partes passibus mille, silvis undique aut impeditissimo flumine munitum, velut ~~indagine~~ hunc insidiis circumdederunt. explorato hostium 20 consilio nostri ad proeliandum animo atque armis parati, cum subsequentibus legionibus nullam dimicationem recusarent, ~~turma-~~tim in eum locum devenerunt. quorum adventu cum sibi Cor- reus oblatam occasionem rei gerendae existimaret, primum cum paucis se ostendit atque in proximas turmas impetum fecit. 25 nostri constanter incursum sustinent ~~insidiatorum~~ neque plures in unum locum conveniunt ; quod plerumque equestribus proeliis cum propter aliquem timorem accidit, tum multitudine ipsorum detrimentum accipitur.

19. Cum dispositis turmis in vicem rari proeliarentur neque ab lateribus circumveniri suos paterentur, erumpunt ceteri Correo proeliante ex silvis. fit magna contentione diversum proelium. quod cum diutius pari Marte iniretur, paulatim ex silvis instructa multitudo procedit peditum, quae nostros coegit cedere 5 equites. quibus celeriter subveniunt levis armaturae pedites, quos ante legiones missos docui, turmisque nostrorum interpositi constanter proeliantur. pugnatur aliquamdiu pari contentione; deinde, ut ratio postulabat proelii, qui sustinuerant primos impetus insidiarum, hoc ipso fiunt superiores, quod nullum ab insi- 10 diantribus imprudentes acceperant detrimentum. accedunt propius interim legiones, crebrique eodem tempore et nostris et hostibus nuntii afferuntur, imperatorem instructis copiis adesse. qua re cognita praesidio cohortium confisi nostri acerrime proeliantur, ne, si tardius rem gessissent, victoriae gloriam communicasse 15 cum legionibus viderentur; hostes concidunt animis atque itineribus diversis fugam quaerunt. nequiquam: nam quibus difficultatibus locorum Romanos claudere voluerant, iis ipsi tenebantur. victi tamen *perculsi*que maiore parte amissa consternati profugiunt partim silvis petitis, partim flumine (qui tamen in fuga a 20 nostris acriter insequentibus conficiuntur), cum interim nulla calamitate victus Correus excedere proelio silvasque petere aut invitantibus nostris ad deditionem potuit adduci, quin fortissime proeliando compluresque vulnerando rogeret elatos iracundia victores in se tela conicere.

25

20. Tali modo re gesta recentibus proelii vestigiis ingressus Caesar, cum victos tanta calamitate existimaret hostes nuntio accepto locum castrorum relicturos, quae non longius ab ea caede abesse plus minus octo milibus dicebantur, tametsi flumine impeditum transitum videbat, tamen exercitu traducto progre- 30 ditur. at Bellovaci reliquaeque civitates repente ex fuga paucis atque his vulneratis receptis, qui silvarum beneficio casum

evitaverant, omnibus adversis, *cognita calamitate,* interfecto Correo, anisso equitatu et fortissimis peditibus, cum **adventare** Romanos existimarent, concilio repente **cantu turbarum** convocato conclamant, legati obsidesque ad Caesarem mittantur.

5 **21.** Hoc omnibus probato consilio Commius Atrebas ad eos confugit Germanos, a quibus ad id bellum auxilia mutuatus erat. ceteri e vestigio mittunt ad Caesarem legatos petuntque, ut ea poena sit contentus hostium, quam si sine dimicatione inferre integris posset, pro sua clementia atque humanitate numquam
10 **profecto** esset illaturus. afflictas opes equestri proelio Bellovacorum esse; delectorum peditum multa milia interisse, vix refugisse nuntios caedis. tamen magnum ut in tanta calamitate Bellovacos eo proelio commodum esse consecutos, quod Correus, auctor belli, **concitator** multitudinis, esset interfectus. numquam enim
15 senatum tantum in civitate illo vivo quantum imperitam plebem potuisse.

22. Haec orantibus legatis commemorat Caesar: eodem tempore superiore anno Bellovacos ceterasque Galliae civitates suscepisse bellum; pertinacissime hos ex omnibus in sententia
20 permanisse neque ad sanitatem reliquorum deditione esse perductos. scire atque intellegere se causam peccati facillime mortuis delegari. neminem vero tantum **pollere**, ut invitis principibus, resistente senatu, omnibus bonis repugnantibus infirma manu plebis bellum concitare et gerere posset. sed tamen se contentum
25 fore ea poena, quam sibi ipsi contraxissent.

23. Nocte insequenti legati responsa ad suos referunt, obsides conficiunt. concurrunt reliquarum civitatum legati, quae Bellovacorum speculabantur eventum; obsides dant, imperata faciunt excepto Commio, quem timor prohibebat cuiusquam fidei suam
30 committere salutem. nam superiore anno Titus Labienus Caesare

in Gallia citeriore ius dicente, cum Commium comperisset sollicitare civitates et coniurationem contra Caesarem facere, **infidelitatem** eius sine ulla perfidia iudicavit **comprimi** posse. quem quia non arbitrabatur vocatum in castra venturum, ne tentando **cautio-rem** faceret, Gaium Volusenum Quadratum misit, qui eum 5 per simulationem colloqui curaret interficiendum. ad eam rem delectos idoneos ei tradit centuriones. cum in colloquium ventum esset, et, ut convenerat, manum Commii Volusenus arripuisset, centurio vel insueta re permotus vel celeriter a familiaribus prohibitus Commii conficere hominem non potuit; graviter tamen 10 primo ictu gladio caput percussit. cum utrimque gladii destructi essent, non tam pugnandi quam diffugiendi fuit utrorumque consilium: nostrorum, quod mortifero vulnere Commium credebant affectum; Gallorum, quod insidiis cognitis plura, quam videbant, extimescebant. quo facto statuisset Commius dicebatur numquam 15 in conspectum cuiusquam Romani venire.

Caesar lays waste the country of Ambiorix. Labienus is sent against the Treveri.

24. Bellicosissimis gentibus devictis Caesar, cum videret nullam iam esse civitatem, quae bellum pararet, quo sibi resisteret, sed nonnullos ex oppidis demigrare, ex agris diffugere ad praesens imperium evitandum, pluris in partes exercitum dimittere con- 20 stituit. M. Antonium quaestorem cum legione duodecima sibi coniungit. C. Fabium legatum cum cohortibus XXV mittit in diversissimam partem Galliae, quod ibi quasdam civitates in armis esse audiebat neque C. Caninium Rebilum legatum, qui in illis regionibus erat, satis firmas duas legiones habere existimabat. 25 Titum Labienum ad se evocat; legionem autem XV, quae cum eo fuerat in hibernis, in **togatam** Galliam mittit ad colonias civium Romanorum tuendas, ne quod simile incommodum accideret **decursione** barbarorum, ac superiore aestate **Tergestinis**

acciderat, qui repentino latrocinio atque impetu illorum erant oppressi. ipse ad vastandos depopulandosque fines Ambiorigis profiscitur; quem perterritum ac fugientem cum redigi posse in suam potestatem desperasset, proximum suae dignitatis esse ducebat, adeo fines eius vastare civibus, aedificiis, pecore, ut odio suorum Ambiorix, si quos fortuna reliquos fecisset, nullum reditum propter tantas calamitates haberet in civitatem.

25. Cum in omnes partes finium Ambiorigis aut legiones aut auxilia dimisisset atque omnia caedibus, incendiis, rapinis vastasset, magno numero hominum interfecto aut capto Labienum cum duabus legionibus in Treveros mittit; quorum civitas propter Germaniae vicinitatem cotidianis exercitata bellis cultu et feritate non multum a Germanis differebat neque imperata unquam nisi exercitu coacta faciebat.

Dumnacus while attacking Lemonum is defeated.

15 26. Interim Gaius Caninius legatus, cum magnam multitudinem convenisse hostium in fines Pictonum litteris nuntiisque Durati cognosceret, qui perpetuo in amicitia manserat Romanorum, cum pars quaedam civitatis eius defecisset, ad oppidum **Lemonum** contendit. quo cum adventaret atque ex captivis certius cognosceret multis hominum milibus a **Dumnaeo**, duce Andium, **Duratum** clausum Lemoni oppugnari neque infirmas legiones hostibus committere auderet, castra posuit loco munito. Dumnacus, cum appropinquare Caninium cognosset, copiis omnibus ad legiones conversis castra Romanorum oppugnare instituit. cum complures 25 dies in oppugnatione consumpsisset et magno suorum detrimento nullam partem munitionum convellere potuisset, rursus ad obsidendum Lemonum redit.

27. Eodem tempore C. Fabius legatus complures civitates in fidem recipit, obsidibus firmat litterisque Gai Canini Rebili fit

certior, quae in Pictonibus gerantur. quibus rebus cognitis proficiscitur ad auxilium Duratio ferendum. at Dumnacus adventu Fabii cognito desperata salute, si tempore eodem coactus esset et Romanum **externum** sustinere hostem et respicere ac timere oppidanos, repente ex eo loco cum copiis recedit nec se satis tutum fore arbitratur, nisi flumine Ligeri, quod erat ponte propter magnitudinem transeundum, copias traduxisset. Fabius, etsi nondum in conspectum venerat hostibus neque se Caninio coniunxerat, tamen doctus ab iis, qui locorum noverant naturam, potissimum credit hostes perterritos eum locum, quem petebant, petituros. itaque cum copiis ad eundem pontem contendit equitatuque tantum procedere ante agmen imperat legionum, quantum cum processisset, sine defetigatione equorum in eadem se reciperet castra. consequuntur equites nostri, ut erat praeceptum, **invaduntque** Dumnaci agmen et fugientes perterritosque sub sarcinis in itinere aggressi magna praeda multis interfectis potiuntur. ita re bene gesta se recipiunt in castra.

28. Insequenti nocte Fabius equites praemittit sic paratos, ut configerent atque omne agmen morarentur, dum consequeretur ipse. cuius praeceptis ut res gereretur, **Quintus Atilius Varus**, praefectus equitum, singularis et animi et prudentiae vir, suos hortatur agmenque hostium consecutus turmas partim idoneis locis disponit, parte equitum proelium committit. configit audacius equitatus hostium succedentibus sibi peditibus; qui toto agmine subsistentes equitibus suis contra nostros ferunt auxilium. fit proelium acri certamine. namque nostri contemptis pridie superatis hostibus, cum subsequi legiones meminissent, et pudore cedendi et cupiditate per se conficiendi proelii fortissime contra pedites proliantur, hostesque nihil amplius copiarum accessurum credentes, ut pridie cognoverant, delendi equitatus nostri nacti occasionem videbantur.

29. Cum aliquamdiu summa contentione dimicaretur, Dumna-
cus instruit aciem, quae suis esset equitibus in vicem praesidio :
cum repente confertae legiones in conspectum hostium veniunt.
quibus visis percussae barbarorum turmae ac perterritae acies
5 hostium perturbato impedimentorum agmine magno clamore
discoursuque passim fugae se mandant. at nostri equites, qui
paulo ante cum resistentibus fortissime conflixerant, laetitia vic-
toriae elati magno undique clamore sublato cedentibus circum-
fusi, quantum equorum vires ad persequendum dextraeque ad
10 caedendum valent, tantum eo proelio interficiunt. itaque amplius
milibus XII aut armatorum aut eorum, qui eo timore arma pro-
iecerant, interfectis omnis multitudo capitur impedimentorum.

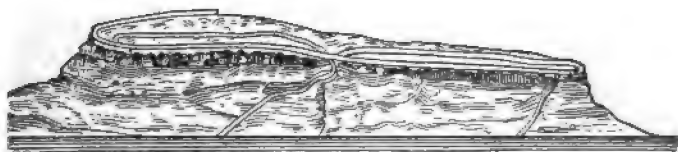
Fabius subduces the Carnutes. Caninius besieges Uxellodunum.

30. Qua ex fuga cum constaret Drappetem Senonem, qui, ut
primum defecerat Gallia, collectis undique perditis hominibus,
15 servis ad libertatem vocatis, exulibus omnium civitatum ascitis,
receptis latronibus impedimenta et commeatus Romanorum inter-
ceperat, non amplius hominum milibus ex fuga quinque collectis
provinciam petere unaque consilium cum eo Lucterium Cadurcum
cepisse, quem superiore commentario prima defectione Galliae
20 facere in provinciam voluisse impetum cognitum est, Caninius
legatus cum legionibus duabus ad eos persequendos contendit,
ne detrimento aut timore provinciae magna infamia perditorum
hominum latrociniis caperetur.

31. Gaius Fabius cum reliquo exercitu in Carnutes ceterasque
25 proficiscitur civitates, quarum eo proelio, quod cum Dumnaco
fecerat, copias esse accisas sciebat. non enim dubitabat, quin
recenti calamitate summissiores essent futurae, dato vero spatio
ac tempore eodem instigante Dumnaco possent concitari. qua in
re summa felicitas celeritasque in recipiendis civitatibus Fabium

consequitur. nam Carnutes, qui saepe vexati numquam pacis fecerant mentionem, datis obsidibus veniunt in deditionem, ceteraeque civitates positae in ultimis Galliae finibus, Oceano coniunctae, quae Aremoricae appellantur, auctoritate adductae Carnutum adventu Fabii legionumque imperata sine mora faciunt. Dumnacus suis finibus expulsus errans latitansque solus extremas Galliae regiones petere est coactus.

32. At Drappes unaque Lucterius, cum legiones Caniniumque adesse cognoscerent nec se sine certa pernicie persequente exercitu putarent provinciae fines intrare posse nec iam libere vagandi 10



UXELLODUNUM AD OCCIDENTEM SPECTANS.

latrociniorumque faciendorum facultatem haberent, in finibus consistunt Cadurcorum. ibi cum Lucterius apud suos cives quondam integris rebus multum potuisset, semperque auctor novorum consiliorum magnam apud barbaros auctoritatem haberet, oppidum **Uxellodunum**, quod in clientela fuerat eius, egregie 15 natura loci munitum, occupat suis et Drappetis copiis oppidanosque sibi coniungit.

33. Quo cum confestim Gaius Caninius venisset animadverteretque omnes oppidi partes praeruptissimis saxis esse munitas, quo defendente nullo tamen armatis ascendere esset difficile, 20 magna autem impedimenta oppidanorum videret, quae si clandestina fuga subtrahere conarentur, effugere non modo equitatum, sed ne legiones quidem possent, tripartito cohortibus divisim trina

excelsissimo loco castra fecit; a quibus paulatim, quantum copiae patiebantur, vallum in oppidi circuitum ducere instituit.

34. Quod cum animadverterent oppidani miserrimae Alesiae memoria solliciti similem casum obsessionis vererentur, maxime-
5 que ex omnibus Lucterius, qui fortunae illius periculum fecerat, moneret frumenti rationem esse habendam, constituunt omnium consensu parte ibi relicta copiarum ipsi cum expeditis ad importandum frumentum proficisci. eo consilio probato proxima nocte duobus milibus armatorum relictis reliquos ex oppido Drappes
10 et Lucterius educunt. hi paucos dies morati ex finibus Cadurcorum, qui partim re frumentaria sublevare eos cupiebant, partim prohibere, quo minus sumerent, non poterant, magnum numerum frumenti comparant, nonnumquam autem expeditionibus nocturnis castella nostrorum adoriuntur. quam ob causam Gaius
15 Caninius toto oppido munitiones circumdare moratur, ne aut opus effectum tueri non possit aut plurimis in locis infirma disponat praesidia.

35. Magna copia frumenti comparata considunt Drappes et Lucterius non longius ab oppido X milibus, unde paulatim frumentum in oppidum supportarent. ipsi inter se provincias partiantur: Drappes castris praesidio cum parte copiarum restitit; Lucterius agmen iumentorum ad oppidum ducit. dispositis ibi praesidiis hora noctis circiter decima silvestribus angustisque itineribus frumentum importare in oppidum instituit. quorum
25 strepitum vigiles castrorum cum sensissent, exploratoresque missi, quae gererentur, renuntiassent, Caninius celeriter cum cohortibus armatis ex proximis castellis in frumentarios sub ipsam lucem impetum fecit. ii repentino malo perterriti diffugiunt ad sua praesidia; quae nostri ut viderunt, acrius contra armatos incitati
30 neminem ex eo numero vivum capi patiuntur. profugit inde cum paucis Lucterius nec se recipit in castra.

Drappes is taken prisoner.

36. Re bene gesta Caninius ex captivis comperit partem copiarum cum Drappete esse in castris a milibus longe non amplius XII. qua re ex compluribus cognita, cum intellexeret fugato duce altero perterritos reliquos facile opprimi posse, magnae felicitatis esse arbitrabatur neminem ex caede refugisse in castra, 5 qui de accepta calamitate nuntium Drappeti perferret. sed in experiundo cum periculum nullum videret, equitatum omnem Germanosque pedites, summae velocitatis homines, ad castra hostium praemittit; ipse legionem unam in trina castra distribuit, alteram secum expeditam ducit. cum propius hostis accessisset, 10 ab exploratoribus, quos praemiserat, cognoscit castra eorum, ut barbarorum fere consuetudo est, relictis locis superioribus ad ripas fluminis esse demissa; at Germanos equitesque imprudentibus omnibus de improvise advolasse proeliumque commisisse. qua re cognita legionem armatam instructamque adducit. ita 15 repente omnibus ex partibus signo dato loca superiora capiuntur. quod ubi accidit, Germani equitesque signis legionis visis vehementissime proeliantur. confestim cohortes undique impetum faciunt omnibusque aut interfectis aut captis magna praeda potiuntur. capitur ipse eo proelio Drappes. 20

37. Caninius felicissime re gesta sine ullo paene militis vulnere ad obsidendos oppidanos revertitur externoque hoste deleto, cuius timore antea dividere praesidia et munitione oppidanos circumdare prohibitus erat, opera undique imperat administrari. venit eodem cum suis copiis postero die Gaius Fabius partemque 25 oppidi sumit ad obsidendum.

Caesar puts to death Gutruatus.

38. Caesar interim M. Antonium quaestorem cum cohortibus XV in Bellovacis relinquit, ne qua rursus novorum consiliorum

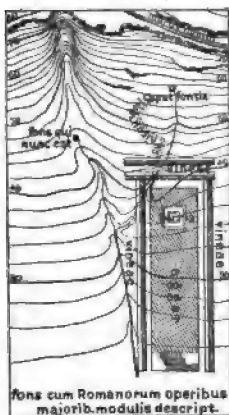
capiendorum Belgis facultas daretur. ipse reliquas civitates adit, obsides plures imperat, timentes omnium animos **consolatione** sanat. cum in Carnutes venisset, quorum in civitate superiore commentario Caesar exposuit initium belli esse ortum, quod
5 praecipue eos propter conscientiam facti timere animadvertibat, quo celerius civitatem timore liberaret, principem sceleris illius et concitatore[m] belli, Gutruatum, ad supplicium depoposcit. qui etsi ne civibus quidem suis se committebat, tamen celeriter omnium cura quaesitus in castra perducitur. cogitur in eius sup-
10 plicium Caesar contra suam naturam concursu maximo militum, qui omnia pericula et detrimenta belli Gutruato accepta referebant, adeo ut **verberibus** exanimatum corpus securi **feriretur**.

Uxellodunum. The capture of the town.

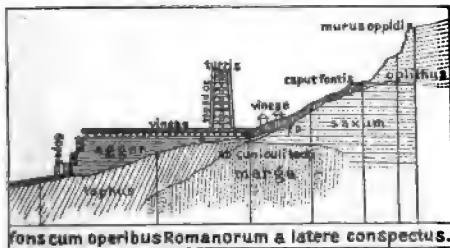
39. Ibi crebris litteris Caninii fit certior, quae de Drappete et Lucterio gesta essent, quoque in consilio permanerent oppidani.
15 quorum etsi paucitatem contemnebat, tamen pertinaciam magna poena esse afficiendam iudicabat, ne universa Gallia non sibi vires defuisse ad resistendum Romanis, sed constantiam putaret, neve hoc exemplo ceterae civitates locorum opportunitate fretae se vindicarent in libertatem, cum omnibus Gallis notum esse sciret
20 reliquam esse unam aetatem suae provinciae, quam si sustinere potuissent, nullum ultra periculum vererentur. itaque Q. **Cale-**
num legatum cum legionibus reliquit, qui iustis itineribus subsequeretur; ipse cum omni equitatu quam potest celerrime ad Caninium contendit.

25 **40.** Cum contra expectationem omnium Caesar Uxellodunum venisset oppidumque operibus clausum animadverteret neque ab oppugnatione recedi videret ulla condicione posse, magna autem copia frumenti abundare oppidanos ex perfugis cognosset, aqua prohibere hostem temptare coepit. flumen infimam vallem

dividebat, quae totum paene montem cingebat, in quo positum erat praeruptum undique oppidum Uxellodunum. hoc avertere loci natura prohibebat: in infimis enim sic radicibus montis ferebatur, ut nullam in 5 partem depressis fossis derivari posset. erat autem oppidanis difficilis et praeruptus eo **descensus**, ut prohibentibus nostris sine vulneribus ac periculo vitae neque adire flumen neque 10 arduo se recipere possent ascensu. qua difficultate eorum cognita Caesar sagittariis funditoribusque dispositis, tormentis etiam quibusdam locis contra facillimos descensus collocatis aqua fluminis prohibebat oppidanos. 15



41. Quorum omnis postea multitudo **aquatorum** unum in locum conveniebat sub ipsius oppidi murum, ubi magnus



fons aquae prorump-
bat ab ea parte, quae
fere pedum CCC in- 20
tervallo fluminis cir-
cuitu vacabat. hoc fonte
prohiberi posse oppida-
nos cum optarent reliqui,
Caesar unus videret, e 25

regione eius vineas agere adversus montem et aggerem instruere coepit magno cum labore et continua dimicatione. oppidani enim loco superiore decurrunt et eminus sine periculo proeliantur multosque pertinaciter succedentes vulnerant; non deterrentur tamen milites nostri vineas proferre et labore atque operibus locorum 30 vincere difficultates. eodem tempore cuniculos tectos ab vineis agunt ad caput fontis; quod genus operis sine ullo periculo,

sine suspitione hostium facere licebat. **exstruitur** agger in altitudinem pedum sexaginta, collocatur in eo turris decem tabulatorum, non quidem quae moenibus aequaret (id enim nullis operibus effici poterat), sed quae superare fontis fastigium posset. **ex** ea cum tela tormentis iacerentur ad fontis aditum, nec sine periculo possent **aquari** oppidani, non tantum pecora atque iumenta, sed etiam magna hostium multitudo siti consumebatur.

42. Quo malo perterriti oppidani **cupas** sevo, pice, **scandulis** complent; eas ardentes in opera **provolvunt** eodemque tempore **acerrime** proeliantur, ut ab incendio restinguendo dimicationis periculo deterreant Romanos. magna repente in ipsis operibus flamma exstitit. quaecumque enim per locum praecipitem missa erant, ea vineis et aggere **suppressa** comprehendebant id ipsum, quod morabatur. milites contra nostri, quinquam periculoso **15** genere proelii locoque iniquo premebantur, tamen omnia fortissimo sustinebant animo. res enim gerebatur et excelso loco et in conspectu exercitus nostri, magnusque utrimque clamor oriebatur. ita quisque, ut erat maxime insignis, quo notior **testatiorque** virtus esset eius, telis hostium flammaeque se **20** offerebat.

43. Caesar cum complures suos vulnerari videret, ex omnibus oppidi partibus cohortes montem ascendere et simulatione moenium occupandorum clamorem undique iubet tollere. quo facto perterriti oppidani, cum, quid ageretur in locis reliquis, essent **25** **suspensi**, revocant ab impugnandis operibus armatos in murisque disponunt. ita nostri fine proelii facto celeriter opera flamma comprehensa partim restinguunt, partim interscindunt. cum pertinaciter resisterent oppidani, magna etiam parte amissa siti suorum in sententia permanerent, ad postremum cuniculis **30** **venae** fontis intercisae sunt atque aversae. quo facto repente **perennis** exaruit fons tantamque attulit oppidanis salutis despe-

rationem, ut id non hominum consilio, sed deorum voluntate factum putarent. itaque se necessitate coacti tradiderunt.

44. Caesar, cum suam lenitatem cognitam omnibus sciret neque vereretur, ne quid crudelitate naturae videretur asperius fecisse, neque exitum consiliorum suorum animadverteret, si tali 5 ratione diversis in locis plures consilia inissent, exemplo supplicii deterrendos reliquos existimavit. itaque omnibus, qui arma tulerant, manus praecidit vitamque concessit, quo testatior esset poena improborum. Drappes, quem captum esse a Caninio docui, sive indignitate et dolore vinculorum sive timore gravioris sup- 10 plicii paucis diebus cibo se abstinuit atque ita interiit. eodem tempore Lucterius, quem profugisse ex proelio scripsi, cum in potestatem venisset **Epasnacti** Arverni (crebro enim mutandis locis multorum fidei se committebat, quod nusquam diutius sine periculo commoraturus videbatur, cum sibi conscius esset, quam 15 inimicum deberet Caesarem habere), hunc Epasnactus Arvernus, amicissimus populi Romani, sine dubitatione ulla vinctum ad Caesarem deduxit.

*The Treveri subdued by Labienus. Commius surrenders to
M. Antonius.*

45. Labienus interim in Treveris equestre proelium facit secundum compluribusque Treveris interfectis et Germanis, qui nullis 20 adversus Romanos auxilia denegabant, principes eorum vivos redigit in suam potestatem atque in his **Surum** Haeduum, qui et virtutis et generis summam nobilitatem habebat solusque ex Haeduis ad id tempus permanserat in armis.

46. Ea re cognita Caesar, cum in omnibus partibus Galliae 25 bene res geri videret iudicaretque superioribus aestivis Galliam devictam subactamque esse, Aquitaniam numquam adisset, per Publium Crassum quadam ex parte devicisset, cum duabus

legionibus in eam partem Galliae est profectus, ut ibi extremum
tempus consumeret aestivorum. quam rem sicuti cetera celeriter
feliciterque confecit. namque omnes Aquitaniae civitates legatos
ad Caesarem miserunt obsidesque ei dederunt. quibus rebus
5 gestis ipse equitum praesidio Narbonem profectus est, exercitum
per legatos in hiberna deduxit: quattuor legiones in Belgio
collocavit cum M. Antonio et C. Trebonio et P. Vatinio legatis,
duas legiones in Haeduos deduxit, quorum in omni Gallia sum-
mam esse auctoritatem sciebat, duas in Turonis ad fines Car-
10 nutum posuit, quae omnem illam regionem coniunctam Oceano
continere, duas reliquas in Lemovicum finibus non longe ab
Arvernus, ne qua pars Galliae vacua ab exercitu esset. paucos
dies ipse in provincia moratus, cum celeriter omnes conventus
percucurrisset, publicas controversias cognosset, bene meritis prae-
15 mia tribuisset (cognoscendi enim maximam facultatem habebat,
quali quisque fuisset animo in totius Galliae defectione, quam
sustinuerat fidelitate atque auxiliis provinciae illius), his con-
fectis rebus ad legiones in Belgium se recipit hibernatque
Nemetocennae.

20 47. Ibi cognoscit Commium Atrebatem proelio cum equitatu
suo contendisse. nam cum Antonius in hiberna venisset, civi-
tasque Atrebatum in officio esset, Commius, qui post illam
vulnerationem, quam supra commemoravi, semper ad omnes
motus paratus suis civibus esse consuesset, ne consilia belli quae-
rentibus auctor armorum duxque deesset, parente Romanis civitate
cum suis equitibus latrocinii se suosque alebat infestisque itine-
ribus commeatus complures, qui comportabantur in hiberna
Romanorum, interceptabat.

48. Erat attributus Antonio praefectus equitum C. Volusenus
30 Quadratus, qui cum eo hibernaret. hunc Antonius ad perse-
quendum equitatum hostium mittit. Volusenus ad eam virtutem,

quae singularis erat in eo, magnum odium Commii adiungebat, quo libentius id faceret, quod imperabatur. itaque dispositis insidiis saepius equites eius aggressus secunda proelia faciebat. novissime, cum vehementius contenderetur, ac Volusenus ipsius intercipiendi Commii cupiditate pertinacius eum cum paucis in- 5 secutus esset, ille autem fuga vehementi Volusenum produxisset longius, inimicus homini suorum *invocat* fidem atque auxilium, ne sua vulnera per fidem imposita paterentur *impunita*, conversoque equo se a ceteris incautius permittit in praefectum. faciunt hoc idem omnes eius equites paucosque nostros convertunt atque 10 insequuntur. Commius incensum *calcaribus* equum coniungit equo Quadrati *lanceaeque* infesta magnis viribus medium femur traiecit Voluseni. praefecto vulnerato non dubitant nostri resistere et conversis equis hostem pellere. quod ubi accidit, complures hostium magno nostrorum impetu perculsi vulnerantur ac partim 15 in fuga *proteruntur*, partim intercipiuntur; quod malum dux equi velocitate evitavit: ac sic proelio secundo graviter ab eo vulneratus praefectus, ut vitae periculum aditurus videretur, refertur in castra. Commius autem sive expiato suo dolore sive magna parte amissa suorum legatos ad Antonium mittit seque 20 et ibi futurum, ubi praescripserit, et ea facturum, quae imperarit, obsidibus firmat; unum illud orat, ut timori suo concedatur, ne in conspectum veniat cuiusquam Romani. cuius *postulationem* Antonius cum iudicaret ab iusto nasci timore, veniam petenti dedit, obsides accepit. 25

Preface of Hirtius.

Scio Caesarem singulorum annorum singulos commentarios confecisse; quod ego non existimavi mihi esse faciendum, propterea quod insequens annus, L. Paulo, C. Marcello consulibus, nullas habet magnopere Galliae res gestas. ne quis tamen ignoraret, quibus in locis Caesar exercitusque eo tempore fuissent, 30 pauca esse scribenda coniungendaque huic commentario statui.

Caesar treats the Gauls with clemency. His honors in Italy.

49. Caesar in Belgio cum hiemaret, unum illud propositum habebat, continere in amicitia civitates, nulli spem aut causam dare armorum. nihil enim minus volebat, quam sub decessu suo necessitatem sibi aliquam imponi belli gerendi, ne, cum exercitum deducturus esset, bellum aliquod relinqueretur, quod omnis Gallia libenter sine praesenti periculo susciperet. itaque honorifice civitates appellando, principes maximis praemiis afficiendo, nulla onera iniungendo defessam tot adversis proeliis Galliam conditione parendi meliore facile in pace continuit.

10 50. Ipse hibernis peractis contra consuetudinem in Italiam quam maximis itineribus est profectus, ut municipia et colonias appelleret, quibus M. Antonii, quaestoris sui, commendaverat **sacerdotii petitionem**. contendebat enim gratia cum libenter pro homine sibi coniunctissimo, quem paulo ante praemiserat ad petitionem, 15 tum acriter contra factionem et potentiam paucorum, qui M. Antoni repulsa Caesaris decedentis gratiam convellere cupiebant. hunc etsi **augurem** prius factum, quam Italiam attingeret, in itinere audierat, tamen non minus iustam sibi causam municipia et colonias adeundi existimavit, ut iis gratias ageret, quod **fre-** 20 **quentiam** atque officium suum Antonio praestitissent, simulque se et honorem suum sequentis anni commendaret, propterea quod insolenter adversarii sui gloriarentur L. **Lentulum** et C. **Marcel-** lum consules creatos, qui omnem honorem et dignitatem Caesaris spoliarent, ereptum Ser. Galbae consulatum, cum is multo plus 25 gratia suffragiisque valuisset, quod sibi coniunctus et familiaritate et consuetudine legationis esset.

51. Exceptus est Caesaris adventus ab omnibus municipiis et coloniis incredibili honore atque amore. tum primum enim veniebat ab illo universae Galliae bello. nihil relinquebatur, quod ad

ornatum portarum, itinerum, locorum omnium, qua Caesar iturus erat, excogitari poterat. cum liberis omnis multitudo obviam procedebat, **hostiae** omnibus locis immolabantur, **triclunis stratis** fora **templaque** occupabantur, ut vel **spectatissimi triumph** laetitia praecipi posset. tanta erat magnificentia apud **opulen-** 5 **tiores**, **aviditas** apud humiliores.

Labienus is made Governor of Gaul.

52. Cum omnes regiones Galliae togatae Caesar percucurrisset, summa celeritate ad exercitum Nemetocennam rediit legioni-
busque ex omnibus hibernis ad fines Treverorum evocatis eo
profectus est ibique exercitum lustravit. T. Labienum Galliae 10
togatae praefecit, quo maiore **commendatione** conciliaretur ad
consulatus petitionem. ipse tantum itinerum faciebat, quantum
satis esse ad mutationem locorum propter **salubritatem** existima-
bat. ibi quamquam crebro audiebat Labienum ab inimicis suis
sollicitari certiorque fiebat id agi paucorum consiliis, ut inter- 15
posita senatus auctoritate aliqua parte exercitus spoliaretur, tamen
neque de Labieno credidit quicquam neque, contra senatus auc-
toritatem ut aliquid faceret, potuit adduci. iudicabat enim
liberis sententiis patrum conscriptorum causam suam facile obti-
neri. nam C. **Curio**, tribunus plebis, cum Caesaris causam dig- 20
nitatemque defendendam suscepisset, saepe erat senatui pollicitus,
si quem timor armorum Caesaris laederet, quoniam Pompei
dominatio atque arma non minimum terrorem foro inferrent,
discederet uterque ab armis exercitusque dimitteret: fore eo
facto liberam et sui iuris civitatem. neque hoc tantum pollici- 25
tus est, sed etiam per se **discessionem** facere coepit; quod ne
fieret, consules amicique Pompei iusserunt, at *reliqui tamen*
omnes eo discesserunt.

Caesar suspects the design of his enemies. The beginnings of the civil war.

53. Magnum hoc testimonium senatus erat universi conveniensque superiori facto. nam Marcellus proximo anno, cum impugnaret Caesaris dignitatem, contra legem Pompei et Crassi retulerat ante tempus ad senatum de Caesaris provinciis, sententis-
 5 tisque dictis discessionem faciente Marcello, qui sibi omnem dignitatem ex Caesaris invidia quaerebat, senatus frequens in alia omnia transiit. quibus non frangebantur animi inimicorum Caesaris, sed admonebantur, quo maiores pararent necessitates, quibus cogi posset senatus id probare, quod ipsi constituissent.

10 54. Fit deinde senatusconsultum, ut ad bellum Parthicum legio una a Cn. Pompeio, altera a C. Caesare mitteretur; neque
 obscure duae legiones uni detrahuntur. nam Cn. Pompeius legionem primam, quam ad Caesarem miserat, confectam ex
 15 delectu provinciae Caesaris, eam tamquam ex suo numero dedit. Caesar tamen, cum de voluntate minime dubium esset adversariorum suorum, Pompeio legionem remisit et suo nomine quintam
 20 deducebatur. ipse exercitui distribuit hiberna: C. Trebonium cum legionibus quattuor in Belgio collocat, C. Fabium cum totidem in Haednos deducit. sic enim existimabat tutissimam fore Galliam, si Belgae, quorum maxima virtus, Haedui, quorum
 25 auctoritas summa esset, exercitibus continerentur. ipse in Italiam profectus est.

55. Quo cum venisset, cognoscit per C. Marcellum consulem legiones duas ab se remissas, quae ex senatusconsulto deberent

ad **Parthicum** bellum duci, Cn. Pompeio traditas atque in Italia retentas esse. hoc facto quamquam nulli erat dubium, quidnam contra Caesarem pararetur, tamen Caesar omnia patienda esse statuit, quoad sibi spes aliqua relinqueretur iure potius **disceptandi** quam belli gerundi. contendit . . .

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IDIOMS

PREPOSITIONAL

a dextro cornu, on the right wing.
a fronte, in front.
a pueris, from boyhood.
a sinistro cornu, on the left wing.
ab armis discedere, to lay down the arms.
ab signis discedere, to leave the ranks.
ab officio discedere, to fail in one's duty.
ab cohortatione, after exhorting.
ab eis defendere, to defend against them.
ab milibus passuum octo, eight miles off.
ab re frumentaria laborare, to suffer in respect to provisions.
ad equum rescribere, to enroll in the cavalry.
ad Caesarem deferre, to lay before Caesar.
ad extremum, at last.
ad hunc modum, in this way.
ad milia decem, about ten thousand.
ad speciem, for show.
ad unum, to a man.
ad urbem, near the city.
ad urbem pervenit, he arrived at the city.
ad Alpes pertinent, extend as far as the Alps.
apud Caesarem, in the presence of Caesar.
de ea causa, for this reason.
de improvviso, suddenly.

ex aqua mensurae, measures by the water-clocks.
ex itinere, on the march.
ex navi egredi, to disembark.
ex usu Galliae, of advantage to Gaul.
ex vestigio, on the spot.
e vinculis, in chains.
soror ex matre, sister on the mother's side.
unus e filiis, one of the sons.
in Caesaris fidem venire, to put one's self under the protection of Caesar.
in dies, daily.
in flumine pontem facere, to build a bridge across the river.
in fugam dare, to put to flight.
in itinere, on the march.
in perpetuum, forever.
in praesentia, for the present.
in reliquum tempus, for the future.
in vicem, in turn.
habere in animo, to intend.
inter se cohortati, exhorting one another.
inter se dare, to exchange.
inter se differunt, they differ from one another.
pro beneficiis, in return for favors.
pro multitudine, in proportion to the large body.
pro perfuga, as a deserter.
sub corona vendere, to sell as slaves.

ADJECTIVAL.

ad extremum, at last.
 adverso colle, up the hill.
 adverso flumine, up-stream.
 aequo animo, with contented mind.
 alienum aes, debt.
 alienum tempus, an unfavorable time.
 alii aliam in partem, some in one direction, others in another.
 aversi ab hosti circumventi, surrounded by the enemy on the rear.
 certiore eum facere, to inform him.
 certior fieri, to be informed.
 de improvviso, suddenly.

extremo oppido, at the end of the town.
 in arido, on dry land.
 in perpetuum, forever.
 loco suo, in a favorable place.
 medio in colle, on the middle of the hill.
 multa lingua Gallica uti, to speak the Gallic language fluently.
 multa nocte, late at night.
 multo die, late in the day.
 primo vere, at the beginning of spring.
 quisque nobilissimus, all the nobles.
 rari pugnabant, here and there men were fighting.

ADVERBIAL.

alias — alias, at one time — at another.
 contra atque, different than.
 cum primum, as soon as.
 graviter ferre, to be annoyed.

largiter posse, to have great influence.
 multum valere, to have great power.
 quam maximus, the greatest possible.
 quam primum, as soon as.

PARTICIPIAL.

ante exactam hiemem, before the winter had passed.

confectus vulneribus, weakened by wounds.
 sol oriens, the East.

VERBAL.

accedit ut, moreover.
 adficere supplicio, to punish.
 adfici beneficio, to receive favors.
 agere gratias, to thank.
 capere consilium, to form a plan.
 capere portum, to reach a harbor.
 castra movere, to break camp.
 castra ponere, to pitch camp.
 causam dicere, to plead a case.
 causam inferre, to allege a reason.
 conlocare nuptum, to give in marriage.
 consciscere sibi mortem, to commit suicide.
 consilium inire, to form a plan.
 convertere signa, to face about.

dare manus, to yield.
 dare operam, to take pains.
 defendere bellum, to ward off war.
 ducere bellum, to prolong a war.
 ducere uxorem, to marry.
 facere iter, to march.
 ferre signa, to advance.
 gerere bellum, to wage war.
 gratiam habere, to be grateful.
 gratias referre, to requite.
 habere eodem loco, to consider in the same light.
 habere id compertum, to have learned.
 habere sibi persuasum, to be persuaded.

inferre bellum, to make war.
inferre signa conversa, to face about
and charge.
laxare manipulos, to open the ranks.
memoriam deponere, to forget.
naves armare, to fit out ships.
naves deducere, to launch ships.
naves solvere, to weigh anchor.
naves subducere, to beach, to draw up
ships.

praestare virtutem, to show courage.
recusare mortem, to shrink from death.
referre pedem, to retreat.
repetere poenas, to inflict punishment.
sententia desistere, to give up a plan.
sumere supplicium de eo, to punish
him.
vertere terga, to flee.
vim facere, to use violence.

NOMINAL.

aliquid consilii, some new plan.
Caesare consule, in the consulship of
Caesar.
celerius opinione, sooner than any one
supposed.
inita aestate, at the beginning of sum-
mer.

minus dubitationis, less doubt.
nihil reliqui, nothing left.
nihil vini, no wine.
plus doloris, more pain.
quantum boni, how much advantage.
quid negotii, what business.
quod navium, what ships.

NOTES.

BOOK I.

CHAPTER I.

omnis, except the Roman province. See Geographical Index. *Gaul as a whole is divided into three parts.*

aliam, another.

tertiam, qui — appellantur, (those inhabit) *the third, who in their own language are called Celts; in ours, Gauls.* The full expression would be, (ii) **qui appellantur** *Celtæ ipsorum lingua, Galli nostra* (*lingua, incolunt*) **tertiam** (*partem*).

lingua, institutis, legibus. Observe the Latin usage in regard to the conjunction. The conjunction is either omitted entirely, as here, or connects each individual word; e. g. *lingua et institutis et legibus*.

inter se, *from one another; literally, among themselves.*

flumen. Supply *dividit*. **Matrona et Sequana** take the singular verb *dividit*, since the two rivers make only one boundary.

cultu, *civilization*, as shown by manner of life. **humanitate**, *refinement*, i. e., mental culture.

minime saepe commeant, *very seldom penetrate; literally, least often go back and forth.*

ad effeminandos animos, *toward the weakening of their minds.*

qui trans Rhenum incolunt. The verb is here used intransitively. Compare chap. 5, **Boiosque**, **qui trans Rhenum incoluerunt**; also chap. 54, **qui proximi Rhenum incolunt**. Usually the verb governs a direct object; e. g., **unam incolunt** above.

quoque, *also*, always follows the emphatic word, *because they* (just as the Belgians) *dwell near the Germans.*

reliquos, *the rest of*. Observe the Latin idiom; cf. i. 24, **in colle medio**, *on the middle of the hill*. It was not until a later period that these adjectives, becoming hardened into neuter substantives, admitted of a partitive genitive, e. g., in **medio urbis** (Tac. An.). The adjectival construction is the classical one; and the student must bear this in mind, especially in translating English into Latin.

qua de causa, and for this reason. The relative in both English and Latin is equivalent to a conjunction and a demonstrative. The Romans, being fond of connecting their sentences together like the links of a chain, often used a relative at the beginning of a sentence where in English we usually have the demonstrative alone.

fere cotidianis proeliis cum Germanis contendunt, they contend in almost daily battles with the Germans. The ablative of accompaniment regularly takes the preposition **cum**, both in a friendly and in a hostile sense.

eorum refers back to **hi omnes**, the people being put for the country, — one part of these, which it has been said the Gauls occupy. What word is translated occupy? Note that this word is not translated by its English derivative.

continetur, it is bounded; literally, it is held together.

ab Sequanis, on the side of the Sequani and Helvetii.

vergit, it tends, inclines, or slopes toward the north.

ab extremis Galliae finibus, from the extreme frontier of Gaul (i.e. Celtic Gaul).

spectat inter, etc. Translate by one compound English word all that follows **spectat** in this sentence.

CHAPTER II.

perfacile esse, (saying) that it was very easy, since they excelled all in valor, to get the power of the whole of Gaul. What is the subject of **esse**?

id hoc facilius eis persuasit, he persuaded them the more easily to this: literally, he persuaded this to them, — **hoc**, ablative of cause, referring to the clause beginning with **quod**.

loci natura Helvetii continentur, are confined by the character of the country.

flumine Rheno, qui. The relative is in agreement with **Rheno**.

his rebus fiebat, from these circumstances it happened. The subject of **fiebat** is the clause **ut** — **possent**.

pro multitudine, considering the number of inhabitants; literally, in proportion to. Cf. chap. 29, where the estimate of the Helvetians is given.

milia passuum. The **passus** was 4 feet 10 inches; hence a thousand paces or the Roman mile was 4,854 feet. How many feet less than our mile? The English word "mile" is derived from this expression, the **passuum** having dropped out.

CHAPTER III.

his rebus adducti, induced by these considerations.

comparare — **confirmare**, infinitives after **constituerunt**, to buy as great a number as possible of beasts of burden and wagons, to make as extensive sowings as possible.

in tertium annum, etc., *they fix their departure by decree for the third year.*
is — suscepit, *he took on himself the embassy.*

amico. Distinguished honor given by the Roman Senate.

ut — occuparet. A secondary tense, because **persuadet** is historical present.

perfacile factu esse, *he proves to them that to accomplish their attempts was a very easy thing to do*. The student meets for the first time the so-called supine. This term is a comparatively recent one to apply to this formation alone. In the Latin grammarians the word included both “gerunds” and “supines.” The student should bear in mind that the supine is nothing more than a verbal noun. The work done by this can be done by verbal nouns of any declension. The cases in common use are the accusative and ablative, although the dative appears rarely; e. g. *istaec lepida sunt memoratui* (Plautus, *Bacchides*, l. 60). Like other verbal nouns, it may have an active or passive notion; e. g. *factu*, *to do or be done*. To say that the form in *u* is passive only is erroneous, as shown from Varro, *De Re Rustica*, 2, 2, *cum redierunt ad stabula a pastu*, and Cato, *R. R.* v, *primus cubitu surgat*.

Galliae potiri, *to obtain possession of Gaul*. The genitive after this verb is best explained as a genitive depending on the noun idea contained in **potior**; **potior** = **dominus sum**. In the same way *βασιλεύς* in Greek admits of the genitive construction. This genitive is called adnominal genitive.

CHAPTER IV.

ea res — enuntiata, *when this design was disclosed*. No word in Latin admits of such a variety of meanings as **res**. The student must always determine by the context the most suitable word to employ in translating. By what words has it already been translated in these notes? Why is *design* more appropriate in this place than either of the other words would have been?

ex vinculis causam dicere, *to plead his cause in chains*; literally, *out of his chains*. A Latin idiom suggesting the direction from which the action proceeds. Cf. chap. 43, *ex equis ut conloquerentur*.

damnatum — cremaretur. **poenam** is the subject of **sequi**, and **Orgetorigem**, supplied from the preceding sentence, its object; the whole clause of which **sequi** is the verb, is the subject of the impersonal verb **oportebat** (cf. *fiebat ut — posset*, chap. 3), and the clause **ut — cremaretur** is in apposition with **poenam**. With what must **damnatum** agree? Give the exact literal translation of the sentence, following the above suggestions. Now express the idea of this awkward literal sentence in good English. The English sentence *United, we stand* more fully stated means *If united or if we are united, we stand*. Use this hint in translating **damnatum**. What idea is, then, often conveyed by a participle both in English and Latin? This was the usual method of punishing traitors among the Gauls and other barbarous peoples.

omnem suam familiam, *all his vassals*, i. e., all employed in his private affairs.

ad — decem. **ad** with numerals denotes an approach to the number, *to the number of*; hence *about*. It is sometimes used as a preposition in this way, and sometimes as an adverb. Here one cannot tell, for **milia** may be either the accusative after **ad**, or in apposition with **familiam**. A good example, however, of **ad** having the noun independent is in ii 33, **occisis ad millibus quattuor**.

quin ipse — consciverit, *that he determined on death for himself*. Observe that **ipse** is in agreement with the subject.

CHAPTER V.

eius = Orgetorigis. The clause **ut — exeant** is in apposition with **id. facere**, cf. **eos — conari**, chap. 7.

oppida sua omnia. Plutarch refers to this incident (Vit. Caes., c. 18). The **oppida** are strongholds, while the **vici** are groups of houses. **vicius** is the word for the street of a city, referring to the rows of houses on either side.

ad duodecim. See chap. 4, **ad milia**.

numero, ablative of specification.

reliqua aedificia. See chap. 1, **reliquos Gallos**.

incendunt, *set fire to*. **comburent**, *burn*.

domum reditionis, *hope of a return home*. **domum** is the accusative of limit of motion after the verbal noun **reditionis**. These nouns in **tio** in early Latin governed a direct object through the influence of the verbal notion; e. g. **quid tibi hunc receptio ad test meum virum?** (Pl. Asin. 919); **manus** (probably accusative) **iniectio esto**. (Laws of Twelve Tables, III.) The “gerund” and “supine” are simple verbal nouns. There is no difference between **reditionis spe** and **redeundi spe**.

vicisque exustis. The Latin language was deficient in a perfect active participle. The means employed to compensate for this part of the verb are: (1) The perfect participle of a deponent verb; e. g. **eodem usi concilio**. (2) The ablative absolute, as here. (3) A temporal clause.

Boios. This tribe gave its name to the modern Böhemia and Bavaria. See Geographical Index. Of what is this word the object, and what words limit it?

CHAPTER VI.

omnino, *in all*. **quibus itineribus**, *by which ways*. The antecedent is repeated for the sake of clearness. What part of speech is **quibus**?

unum and **alterum** are in partitive apposition with **itineribus**.

singuli carri, *wagons one by one, in single file*.

ducerentur. Relative clause of characteristic, the relative adverb *qua* being equivalent to the conjunction *ut* and the demonstrative adverb *ibi*; cf. note on *qua de causa*, chap. I.

transitur = transiri potest, *it can be crossed by means of a ford.*

Allobrogum. They had been subdued by C. Pomptinus, 61 B. C., and earlier (121 B. C.) by Fabius Maximus. See Geographical Index.

Allobrogibus – viderentur, vel – paterentur. Indirect discourse after *existimabant*. Observe the omission of the object after *coacturos*. Cf. vii. 81, *dat tuba signum suis atque ex oppido educit*; v. 17, *nostri, in eos impetu facto, repulerunt*.

bono animo, *of a friendly mind*, i. e. well disposed.

a. d. v. Kal. Apr., = die quinto ante Kalendas Apriles, *on the fifth day before the Kalends of April.* The Kalends being the first day of the month, this date would correspond to the 28th of March. The stereotyped expression, *ante diem quintum Kalendas Apriles*, arose from the conversion of *die* into the accusative through the influence of the preposition. The phrase perhaps originally was as given above, *die quinto ante*, etc.; and when *ante* was put first, — *ante die quinto Kalendas*, — the fact that it governed *Kalendas* was lost sight of. Its influence was then extended to *die*, which became the accusative, thus leaving *Kalendas* with no grammatical construction. What part of speech is *Apriles*?

CHAPTER VII.

eos – conari, in apposition with *id*. What other clauses have been already used as nouns in the text?

ab urbe, i. e. Rome, which was called by way of distinction “the city.” So the Athenians often designated their city, Athens, by *ἡ πόλις* alone.

quam – itineribus, *by as long marches as possible.* For the force of *quam*, see on *quam maximum*, chap. 3. The Greek paraphrast has *ὡς ἡδύνατο τὰ χίματα*.

in Galliam ulteriorem, *into farther Gaul.* For the location of Farther Gaul, see map. Remember that the Alps form a great natural boundary line, and that a Roman is here writing. To him the Gaul here referred to is *farther* than what? Nearer Gaul or *Gallia citerior* is nearer than what? In what modern country is the latter?

ad Genavam pervenit, *into the vicinity of Geneva.* Cf. vii. 41, *castra ad Gergoviam movit*. According to Plutarch, Caes., c. 17, he reached the Rhone in eight days.

provinciae toti, etc., *he orders as great a number of soldiers as possible from the whole province*; literally, *he imposes upon the whole province a demand for as great a number*, etc.

pontem – iubet rescindi. Observe the omission of the conjunction. For a like case of asyndeton, cf. i. 20, *Dumnorigem ad se vocat, fratrem adhibet*.

pontem. The bridge across the Rhone.

ad Genavam. For meaning, cf. *ad Hispaniam*, chap. 1.

certiores facti sunt, were informed. What is the literal meaning?

culus legationis = quorum. The *legatio*, comprehends the *legatos* preceding.

qui dicerent, a relative clause of purpose, literally, *who should say*, i. e., *to say*.

sibi esse in animo, *that they intended*; literally, *it was to them in mind*.

quod — nullum. Observe the emphatic position of *nullum*. Cf. i. 18, **quod illo licente contra liceri audeat nemo**.

rogare. The subject *se* is omitted; in same construction with *esse* above.

occisum, sc. *esse*; and so also after **pulsum**, **missum**, and **concedendum**. This defeat occurred in the vicinity of Lake Geneva, 107 B.C.

sub iugum. Under this yoke the conquered were compelled to pass without arms, as a sign of complete submission. The iugum consisted of two spears set upright in the ground, and a third one placed across them at the top (Livy, 3, 28, *tribus hastis iugum fit, humi fixis duabus, superque eas transversa una deligata*).

concedendum, sc. *id*, referring to *iter per provinciam facera*.

data facultate, *if an opportunity were to be given them*.

temperaturos, sc. *esse*, *would refrain from injury and mischief*.

dum — convenirent, *until the soldiers, whom he had ordered, should assemble*. **dum** (*until*) with the subjunctive refers to an event expected and purposed.

imperaverat. Cf. *provinciae toti — imperat*.

ad Id. Apr. See on a. d. v. Kal. Apr., chap. 6.

reverterentur. In the direct discourse the imperative was used; what was the form of the conditional sentence, *si quid vellent*?

CHAPTER VIII.

ea legione militibusque. Ablative of means.

qui — influit. Caesar asserts that the lake flowed into the river. He had in view the point at which the river made its egress from the lake, and where a portion of the waters would flow into the river. Some editors have changed the text to *quem in flumen Rhodanus influit*, "into which the river Rhone flows;" but this is unsatisfactory and artificial. Cf. vii. 57, *perpetuam esse paludem, quae infunderet in Sequanam*.

in altitudinem. For translation, cf. *in latitudinem*, chap. 2.

pedum. Partitive genitive.

castella communit, *he strongly fortifies the redoubts*. The force of *com* is intensive, *he fortifies completely*.

se invito, *against his will*; literally, *he (being) unwilling*.

si conarentur — possit. The historical present is here followed by both the imperfect and present. Cf. chap. 7, *quod aliud iter haberent nullum. rogare, ut eius voluntate id sibi facere liceat.*

negat se more — dare, *he says that he cannot; literally, he denies that he can give, etc.*

prohibiturum, sc. se. Notice the omission of the object *eo*. Cf. chap. 6, *vel vi coacturos*

ea spe delecti, *disappointed in this hope; literally, cast down from this hope.*

si — possent. Indirect question introduced by *si*. Cf. ii. 9, *si nostri transirent, exspectabant.*

CHAPTER IX.

una — via, *only the way.* **qua,** cf. chap. 6, *vix qua singuli.*

sua sponte, *by their own means, = per se.* Cf. v. 28, *sua sponte populo Romano bellum facere.*

eo deprecatore, *by his meditation; literally, he (being) an intercessor.*

gratia — plurimum poterat, *on account of his popularity and liberality, had very great influence with the Sequani; literally, was able very much.*

novis — studebat, *was aiming at a revolution; literally, was eager for new things.*

in matrimonium duxerat, *had married.* The husband conducted his wife to his own house as a part of the marriage ceremony, hence the phrase *uxorem ducere*. The expression *nubere viro*, (for *nubere se viro*), "to veil herself for a husband," is used in speaking of the woman.

suo beneficio habere obstrictas, *to have attached to him by reason of his kindness.* This use of *habere* is an anticipation of the part the verb "to have" was to hold in verbal conjugation. The student will observe that *habere obstrictas* differs from *obstrinxisse* in the fact that the notion contained in the participle is looked upon as a possession. The transition is shown more clearly in chap. 15, *quem ex omni provincia — coactum habebat* (nearly = *coegerat*).

CHAPTER X.

renuntiatur, *word is brought back, i e. messengers who had been sent returned with the tidings.*

Helvetiis esse in animo. See note on *sibi esse in animo*, chap. 7.

quae civitas, *which state; referring to the Tolosates.* The antecedent is inserted in the relative clause, — a common Latin idiom.

id si fieret — futurum, *if this be done, he saw that it would be attended with great danger to the province that it should have, etc.* The subject of *futurum* is the clause *ut haberet*, and the subject of *haberet* is *provincia*, to be supplied.

locis patentibus, in open places.

maximeque frumentariis. Adjectives in *us* preceded by a vowel form their comparison by means of the adverbs *magis* and *maxime*. Violations of this rule were undoubtedly common in the popular language. On one (sepulchral) inscription from Rome we read, *alumno : plentissimorum : ptissimo : et : divitissimo*. Cicero in one of his Philippics speaks of the superlative of *pius*.

Titum Labienum. See Historical Index.

in Italiam, into Italy, i. e. Cisalpine Gaul.

magnis itineribus, by forced marches; literally, by great journeys. Cf. chap. 7, *quam maximis potest itineribus*.

Aquileiam. See Geographical Index.

qua proximum iter, where the route was shortest; literally, where the route was nearest.

compluribus — pulsus. In these four words the student has an ablative absolute and an ablative of means limited by an adjective. In translating remember the context.

extremum, sc. *oppidum*.

CHAPTER XI.

per angustias. Cf. chap. 6, *angustum et difficile, inter montem Iuram et flumen Rhodanum*; and chap. 9, *propter angustias*.

se suaque, literally, *themselves and their possessions*; *sua* being the neuter plural.

rogatum. This so-called supine is a simple verbal noun in the accusative, to express limit of motion; cf. *factu*, chap. 3. The future passive infinitive is built up by means of this verbal noun, e. g. *milites occisum iri dicit*. *iri* is the impersonal use of *eo*, "to go;" *occisum*, the limit of motion; *milites*, the object of *occisum*, which can govern an accusative as other verbal nouns. Cf. note on *reditionis*, chap. 5.

ita se — meritis esse, *that they had at all times so deserved of the Roman people that*, etc. Indirect discourse after the idea of saying contained in *rogatum*.

agri debuerint, *their fields ought not to have been laid waste*, etc. Since the English verb *ought* has no past tense while the Latin *debeo* has, the force of the tense in *debuerint* is thus brought out. *debeo* implies a legal or moral obligation. In Lucretius, however, the word often is synonymous with *oportet* and *necesse est*; e. g. *De Re Nat.*, i. 433, *esse aliquid debebit id ipsum*.

solum. Noun; *except the soil of their land*.

reliqui. Depends on *nihil*.

non expectandum esse, *he must not wait*; literally, *it must not be waited*. *sibi* is the so-called dative of agent. This dative is nothing more than the simple dative of possession. The gerund being a verbal noun, the origin of this construction may have been as follows: *legendum mihi est*, "a reading is to me," *legendum* being subject of *est* (cf. Lucretius, *De Re Nat.*, i. 110, *pcenas in*

morte timendum est), i. e. "I have a reading;" hence "I must read." The gerundive construction is perhaps a conversion of the verbal noun into a verbal adjective; e. g. *librum legendum mihi est*, "reading a book is to me," becoming *liber legendus mihi est*, "a book to which the quality of reading belongs is to me;" hence "I must read a book." (Cf. the influence of *ante* in Roman Calendar, note on a. d. v. Kal., chap. 6.) Whether the gerundive originally had a passive signification is uncertain. Cf. *secundus*, = "following;" hence "second."

CHAPTER XII.

quod. The antecedent is *flumen*.

incredibili lenitate, with wonderful smoothness.

partes — flumen — traduxisse. *partes* is object of *duxisse*, and the preposition governs *flumen*.

cum legionibus. Ablative of accompaniment. For *cum* in hostile sense, see *cum Germanis*, chap. 1.

eos — aggressus — partem eorum concidit. An object used with both participle and verb. Cf. chap. 54, *hos adorti, magnum eorum numerum interficiunt*; also ii. 10, *hostes — nostri — aggressi magnum eorum numerum occiderunt*. On use of these participles, cf. note on *viciis exustis*, chap. 5.

mandarunt = *mandaverunt*. This contract form shows that there must have been a time in Latin when the accent went farther back than the penult, even if that was long. If the word had always been accented *mandavérunt*, the contraction would never have taken place, since it is the accented syllable of a word that is permanent.

hic pagus unus. Cf. chap. 13, *unum pagum adortus esset*.

quae pars — ea — persolvit = *ea pars — quae — intulerat — persolvit*.

princeps persolvit, was the first to pay the penalty.

quod — interfecerant, because in the same battle in which they had slain *Cassius*, they had slain also his lieutenant *Lucius*. *Cassium*, object of *interfecerant*, to be supplied.

CHAPTER XIII.

pontem — faciendum curat, literally, *cares for a bridge to be built, cares for the building of a bridge*. Cf. note on gerundive, chap. 11. Observe the idiom in *Arare*, "over the *Arar*;" *trans* could not be used.

cum — intellegerent, when they perceived that he had done in one day that which they themselves had accomplished with the greatest difficulty in twenty days, namely, the crossing of the river. *ut flumen transirent* is in apposition with *id*, the object of *fecisse*. Cf. chap. 5, *id facere — ut — exeat*.

bello Cassiano, in the *Cassian war*, i. e., in the war with *Cassius*

si pacem, etc. Indirect discourse to end of chapter. In the direct narrative **faceret** would be future; **ituros**, future; **constituisset**, future perfect. Cf. A. & G. 339, for the direct form of the whole chapter.

sin perseveraret, sc. **Caesar**.

reminisceretur. Subjunctive for the imperative. Cf. **tribueret**.

despiceret, committeret. Why in the imperfect tense?

ne ob eam rem — tribueret, *on that account*; literally, *on account of that thing*, he should not ascribe it (i. e. the victory) too much to his own valor.

didicisse, *they had so learned*, i. e., been trained.

CHAPTER XIV.

his, *to them*, i. e., the **legati**. Cf. chap. 34, **ei legationi respondit**. For the neuter see chap. 36, **ad haec Ariovistus respondit**.

eo sibi minus dubitationis dari, *less doubt was given him on this account*. The clause **quod teneret** gives the reason.

eo gravius ferre — accidissent, *and he felt the more indignant in proportion as it had happened without the desert of the Roman people*.

qui si — fuisset (the antecedent of **qui** is **populus Romanus**), *if they had been conscious to themselves of having done any injury*, etc.

cavere. Subject of **fuisset**.

deceptum, sc. **se esse**.

quare timeret. **quare** = **propter quod**, the antecedent of the **quod** being the omitted subject of **commissum**.

quod — vellet, *but if he should consent to forget their former insult*.

eo invito. Cf. **se invito**, chap. 8.

quod — gloriarentur, *the fact that they boasted so insolently of their victory*.

eodem pertinere, *amount to the same thing*; literally, *tend to the same place*.

The subject of **pertinere** is the preceding clauses.

quo — doleant, *that men may grieve the more heavily from a change of circumstances*.

quos — velint. The relative clause is put first. The antecedent of **quos** is **his** in line below.

facturos (esse), sc. **eos** as subject.

Haeduis (dative after **satisfaciant**), literally, *do enough for them*, i. e., satisfy.

eius rei. See note on **ea res — enuntiata**, chap. 4.

CHAPTER XV.

movent, sc. **Helvetii**.

quem — coactum habebat. See note on **habere obstrictas**, chap. 9.

qui videant. The antecedent of **qui** is the collective idea contained in **equitatum**, as if **equites** had been used. Cf. chap. 2, **civitati persuasit, ut — exirent**.

quas — faciant. Indirect question.

cupidius, too eagerly. **novissimum agmen**, the part of the line that is "newest," i. e. the rear.

alieno loco = iniquo loco, in an unfavorable place; literally, in a place belonging to another; in contrast with **suo loco**, in a favorable place.

pauci de nostris, few of our soldiers. **de nostris**, = **nostrorum**. This use of the preposition is an anticipation of the part **de** was to play in noun inflection in the Romance languages. This preposition, we may say, exerted the strongest influence for the breakdown of the inflectional system.

in praesentia, for the present.

nostrum primum, sc. **agmen**, our first line, i. e., van.

CHAPTER XVI.

flagitare. The historical infinitive. In what case is its subject? **flagito** is to demand with earnestness and importunity.

essent polliciti. Subjunctive. The clause is represented as being the statement of another, — *which* (as Caesar said) *they had promised*, hence it is a subordinate clause in indirect discourse. Or the subjunctive may be used because the clause is used to describe or characterize **frumentum** as well as to state that they had promised it. (Subjunctive of characteristic.)

frigora, the cold weather.

ut ante dictum est. Chap. I.

diem ex die ducere Haedui, the *Haedui* were putting him off from day to day, and were saying, etc. For omission of the object, cf. chap. 6, **coacturos**. **ducere** and **dicere** are historical infinitives; cf. **flagitare**. These infinitives are as if the writer did not stop to concern himself about the proper mood and tense, but hurried on, leaving the verb indefinite.

metiri. See Introduction; Roman Art of War.

qui summo magistratui praeerat, who held the chief magistracy.

necessario tempore, at so critical a time.

quod — sublevetur. The cause on the authority of another; i. e. the subject of **accusat**. Cf. **quod sit destitutus**.

CHAPTER XVII.

privatim plus possint, have more influence in a private capacity.

ne conferant. Plural, because of the collective idea in **multitudinem**.

si iam — praeferre, if they cannot any longer hold the leadership of Gaul, they prefer the dominion of the Gauls to that of the Romans.

superaverint. For the future perfect of the direct discourse.

Haedui. The dative for the ablative of separation. This dative, which occurs with certain compounds of *ab*, *de*, *ex*, is best explained as the dative of disadvantage, going with the whole idea of the sentence, and not merely with the verb; i.e., *as far as the Haedui were concerned, their freedom would be wrested away from them.*

ab hisdem, by these same persons, i.e., the nonnullos above.

a se, by himself, as chief magistrate.

quin etiam, nay even, moreover.

quam diu potuerit, as long as he could.

CHAPTER XVIII.

quod — nolebat, because he was unwilling that these matters should be discussed in the presence of several. **iactari**, frequentative of **iacto**.

Liscum retinet (observe the asyndeton; cf. note on **tubet rescindi**, chap. 7), but detains **Liscus**.

ex solo, from him in private.

summa audacia, sc. **virum**, a man of the highest daring, or better, greatest daring.

portoria (**porto**, "to carry"), duties on exports and imports.

vectigalia (**veho**, "to bring"), whatever is brought in. A name for taxes in general; revenues from any source, as from the public pastures, products of the land, etc.

vectigalia — redempta habere, he had the purchased revenues, he had purchased the revenues, etc. What single word with almost the same meaning as **redempta habere** might have been used? Cf. **quem coactum habebat**. The publicani, or farmers of the revenues, bought them of the government and collected them.

pretio, at a small cost. Ablative of price.

audeat nemo. Cf. note on **nullum**, chap. 7.

illo licente, (from **liceor**), when he was bidding. This is the first present participle which has been used in the text with its proper verbal force. About how many perfect passive participles have been used? In the English sentence, *The Centrones, seizing the higher places, try to keep the army from the mar-4*, how is the English present participle *seizing* translated into Latin? Cf. the Latin for this sentence in chap. 10. Why is the tense of the Latin participle **occupatis** more accurate than that of the English *seizing*? How is the English present participle *crossing* translated in *they were crossing*? Cf. the translation in chap. 12. Give two reasons why the present participle is more common in English than in Latin.

comparasse, for **comparavisse**. See note on **mandarunt**, chap. 12.

domi, at home.

ex Helvetiis uxorem habere. Cf. chap. 3, **eique filiam suam in matrimonium dat**.

nuptum conlocasse, *had given in marriage*. **nuptum**, see note on **in matrimonium duxerat**, chap. 9.

favere — **Helvetiis**, *he favored and wished well to the Helvetians*.

suo nomine, *on his own account*; literally, *in his own name*, — an expression derived from mercantile life.

quod proelium equestre adversum — **initium eius fugae factum**, *as to the fact that an unsuccessful engagement of cavalry had taken place*. **quod** may be treated as a conjunction, cf. chap. 13, **quod adortus esset**; or it can be regarded as a relative, **proelium** — **adversum** being attracted into the relative clause, and its place being taken in the antecedent clause by **eius fugae**, — i. e., *the beginning of the flight in the unsuccessful cavalry battle, which battle, etc.*

CHAPTER XIX.

certissimae res accederent, *most undoubted facts were added*.

quod — **traduxisset**, **quod** — **curasset**, **quod** — **fecisset**. These clauses are in apposition with **res**. Cf. for the facts here stated chap. 9, **ut per fines suos Helvetios ire patiantur, obsidesque uti dent, perficit**.

dandos, sc. **esse**.

in iussu suo et civitatis, *without his authority or that of the state*. What in the Latin is translated *without*?

inscientibus ipsis, *even without their knowledge*. **ipsis** refers to the Haedui.

in eum animadverteret, *why he should either punish him himself*; literally, *direct his attention against him*.

unum, *one consideration*. Explained by **quod**.

quod — **cognoverat**. The present **cognosco** is inceptive, *begin to know*; hence **cognovi** = *I have learned*, i. e., *I know*.

voluntatem, = *good will*; here used with meaning of **benevolentia**.

cotidianis — **remotis**, *when the ordinary interpreters had been withdrawn*.

cui — **fidem habebat**, *in whom he was accustomed to repose the highest confidence in all matters*. What is it literally?

apud se, *in his presence*, i. e., *Caesar's*.

CHAPTER XX.

multis cum lacrimis. **cum** with the ablative of manner conveys the notion of addition or unexpectedness. Cf. Introduction, "Inductive Studies," under the Ablative.

obsecrare coepit. The student will find this passage discussed in the "Inductive Studies," under Indirect Discourse.

quid gravius, *anything too severe*, i. e. *no severe measure*.

plus doloris. Be careful to make good English of this Latin idiom.

opibus ac nervis, and this power and strength he use \bar{t} . **nervis** = **potentia**. Cic. Phil., 15. 12, **experietur senatus nervos atque vires**.

si quid — **accidisset**, if anything very severe should happen to him from Caesar. **accidisset** = the future perfect indicative of the direct discourse.

futurum uti — **avertentur**, it would happen that, etc. The periphrastic form **futurum esse** with the subjunctive is used for the future infinitive of verbs which have no "supine stem," also for the future passive infinitive, which rarely occurs and frequently with verbs which have a future infinitive.

tanti — **ostendit**, shows him that his influence with him [Caesar] is so great. Illustrate by the use of the pronouns **eius** and **se** in this sentence the rule for the antecedents of these pronouns.

vocat, adhibet. For the asyndeton, see note on chap. 18, **Liscum retinet**. **praeterita**, things bygone, i. e., the past.

CHAPTER XXI.

qualis esset, (indirect question after **cognoscerent**), what was the nature of the mountain. Part of speech and exact meaning of **qualis**?

qui cognoscerent, to ascertain.

pro praetore, in-place-of a praetor, with praetorian powers. Cf. primitive meaning of **pro** in chap. 48 and its meaning in chaps. 2 and 26.

quid consilii sui sit, what his plan is, = **quid decreverit**. Cf. vi. 7, **quid sui sit concilii**; and vii. 77, **quid ergo mei consilii est**?

CHAPTER XXII.

summus mons. See note on **reliquos**, chap. 1.

equo admisso, (his) horse having been let go toward (his destination), at full speed (with loose reins). **Mittere** often means to let go, as in the skipper's order **mitte rudentem**, let go the rope, and the colloquial **mitte me**, let me alone. The Greek paraphrast has ἰδοῦντι τῷ ἵππῳ.

accurrit, dicit. Observe the omission of the conjunction. Cf. chap. 20.

insignibus. The decorations of the Gallic armor; i. e., devices on the helmets, etc. See Introduction; Description of Gaul; Illustrations in the text.

erat ei praeceptum. The subject is **ne** — **committeret**, etc.

multo die, late in the day. What literally? Cf. **prima luce**, at daybreak.

quo consuerat intervallo. Cf. chap. 15, **uti inter novissimum hostium agmen et nostrum primum non amplius quinque aut senis milibus interesset**.

CHAPTER XXIII.

postridie eius diei, on the next day.

metiri. See Introduction; Roman Art of War.

prospiciendum, sc. esse. Cf. note on **expectandum**, chap. 11.

fugitivos, fugitive slaves, runaways. The word is used in contempt for trans-fugae, the regular word for deserters. Cf. chap. 27, **obsides, arma, servos, qui ad eos profugissent.**

quod — confiderent. **Romanos**, the subject of **discedere** preceding, is also the subject of **posse (intercludi).**

CHAPTER XXIV.

id animum advertit, when he observes this. animum advertit = animad-vertit.

in colle medio, on the middle of the hill. See note on **reliquos**, chap. 1.

triplicem aciem. See Introduction; Roman Art of War.

in summo iugo, on the very summit.

confertissima acie. Cf. Livy, x. 29, 6, **cum Galli structis ante se scutis conferti starent.**

CHAPTER XXV.

suo, sc. equo remoto, having removed first his own horse, then those of all. Plut. Caes., chap. 18: *ὡς ἴππος αὐτῷ προσήχθη τούτῳ μὲν, ἔφη, νικήσας χρῆσθαι πρὸς τὴν δίοξιν, νῦν δ' ἴωμεν ἐπὶ τοὺς πολεμίους, καὶ περὶς ὁμήσας ἐνέβαλε.*

impedimento, it was a great hindrance to the Gauls. What literally? Cf. ii. 25, **ad pugnam esse impedimento vidit.**

multi ut praeoptarent, so that not a few chose. Notice the emphatic position of **multi.**

nudo, naked, i. e., without a shield.

pedem referre, to give way. What literally?

agmen hostium claudabant, closed the line of the enemy, i. e., brought up the rear.

Romani conversa signa intulerunt, the Romans, having faced about, advanced in two divisions; literally, bore in their standards reversed.

CHAPTER XXVI.

ancipiti proelio, in a doubtful battle, = dubio Marte; or in a double battle, referring to the two different fronts on which the battle was fought.

ab hora septima, from the seventh hour, i. e., about one o'clock. The Romans divided the day into twelve hours, beginning at sunrise.

aversum hostem, the back of an enemy; literally, an enemy turned away.

ad multam noctem, till late at night. Cf. **multo die**, chap. 22.

pro vallo, as a rampart.

captus est. Agrees with the nearest subject, **unus**. Plutarch (Vit. Caes., chap. 18) says that on this occasion even the women and children fought till they were cut down.

qui si iuvisent, for if they should aid them.

eodem — habiturum, would regard them in the same light as the Helvetii.
eodem loco — habere, cf. chap. 28, in hostium numero habuit.

CHAPTER XXVII.

qui cum — convenissent. Note that **qui** stands first in its sentence because it is the word most closely connected with the preceding sentence. Cf. note on *qua de causa*, chap. 1. **convenissent** is usually intransitive in Caesar, but here transitive.

ad pedes, at his feet. Observe that the idiom is faithful to the idea of motion.

iussisset, sc. Caesar as subject.

ea, neuter. This includes the **obsides** and **servos** as well as the **arma**.

nocte intermissa, a night having intervened.

occultari — existimarent, they supposed their flight could either be concealed or be entirely unnoticed.

prima nocte, in the early part of the night. How does the context show that this cannot mean in the first night?

CHAPTER XXVIII.

resciit, discovered. **Resciscere**, according to Aulus Gellius, 2, 19, refers to knowledge in regard to anything which is unexpected or hidden.

quorum. The antecedent is **his** below.

sibi purgati, blameless in his sight. Cf. iv. 13, 5, **sui purgandi causa**; Cic. Fam., 12, 15, **quod te mihi purgas**. Derivation of **purgare**? Cf. "Purge me with hyssop, and I shall be clean," Ps. li. 7.

reductos — habuit, he treated them, when brought back, as enemies; i.e., they were put to death or sold as slaves.

quos incenderant, i.e., the particular towns in chap. 5; hence the indicative, expressing a fact stated by Caesar.

vacare, to be empty; cf. patere, to lie open, chap. 2; licere, to be permitted, chap. 7; cavere, to be on one's guard, chap. 14; tacere, to be silent, chap. 17. Do these verbs assert action or state? Are they transitive or intransitive? How many English words must be used to express the meaning of each one?

Boios. Object of **conlocarent**. **petentibus Haeduis, dative after concessit.**
parem atque ipsi erant, same terms of freedom as they themselves had; literally, same terms and they themselves were (on the same terms).

CHAPTER XXIX.

tabulae, tablets. The word is applied to any flat substance used for writing, usually wood covered with wax.

litteris Graecis confectae, made out in Greek characters. Some hold that *litteris Graecis* implies the Greek language, although such an interpretation is not necessary. The general opinion is that the Helvetii used the Greek alphabet merely, having become acquainted with it from the Greek colony at Marseilles, in the south of Gaul. Cf. v. 48, *hanc Graecis conscriptam litteris mittit*; and vi. 14, *Graecis litteris utantur*. See Introduction; Description of Gaul.

ratio. Introducing the indirect question.

capitum, souls, i. e. Helvetii. Cf. English "head of cattle."

ad milia. See note on *ad milia*, chap. 4, near end.

fuerunt. Agreeing with the predicate noun *milia*.

ad is an adverb, and does not influence the construction. Cf. note on *ad milia*.

CHAPTER XXX.

totius fere Galliae, i. e. Celtic Gaul, the third of the three divisions. See chap. i. Cf. chap. 31, *Galliae totius factiones esse duas*.

Helvetiorum iniuriis populi Romani (two genitives; *Helvetiorum* is subjective, *populi Romani* objective), *injuries of the Helvetians toward the Romans*. Cf. vii. 26, *universae Galliae consensus libertatis vindicandae*.

ex usu terrae Galliae, to the advantage of the land of Gaul. *terrae* takes *Galliae* in apposition with it for *terrae Gallicae*. Cf. iii. 7, *mare Oceanum*; Bell. Afr., chap. 3, *terrae Africae*; Tac. Annal., i. 9, *mari Oceano*; Livy, 35, 7, *terra Italia*; Sallust, Fragm. Hist., 4, *duae Galliae mulieres*.

ex magna copia, out of a great abundance.

ex consensu, in accordance with the common consent.

nisi quibus, i. e. nisi si quibus, unless those (disclose it) to whom this duty should be assigned by the common council.

CHAPTER XXXI.

idem = idem.

qui ante fuerant, ad Caesarem, who had before been (to him), returned to Caesar. With *fuerant*, sc. *apud eum*.

secreto in occulto, apart from others in a secret place. This is the reading of the common text. Some regard *in occulto* as a gloss, and reject it. Oudendorp defends the text by making *secreto* mean "without witnesses," and *occulto*, "in a secret place."

Caesari ad pedes proiecerunt, threw themselves at Caesar's feet. The dative taken with the whole idea of the clause, instead of the genitive in close union with *pedes*.

non minus — contendere, *they no less strove and labored.*

Galliae totius factiones esse duas (cf. vi. 12, **alterius factionis principes erant Haedui, alterius Sequani**), *there were two parties in the whole of Gaul.* **factiones** refers to the two political parties of Gaul. **factio** originally contained no bad notion like that in the English word "faction," but, according to Festus, is "**honestum vocabulum.**"

principatum tenere, *hold the leadership.*

factum esse, *it came to pass.*

adamassent, for **adamavissent**. See note on **mandarunt**, chap. 12.

clientes, *dependents*, i. e. the subject states. Cf. vi. 12, **summa auctoritas erat in Haeduis magnaue eorum erant clientelae.**

senatum. Cf. ii. 5, **omnem senatum ad se convenire**

populi Romani hospitio, *by the hospitality of the Roman people.* The relation of hospitality existed between states as well as between individuals. It was this **hospitium** on the part of the Roman people that gave to the Haedui their power in Gaul. Cf. vi. 5, **cum his esse hospitium Ambiorigi sciebat**; also vii. 75, **pro eius hospitio duo milia una miserunt.**

ad senatum — postulatam, *had gone to Rome to the senate to ask for aid.* Notice that after a verb of motion both nouns are in the accusative. This should be remembered, especially in translating English into Latin. In English we say "came to the senate at Rome." He did not succeed in his effort. Cf. vi. 12, **Romam ad senatum profectus imperfecta re redierat.**

peius accidisse. So far as form is concerned, what two parts of speech are possible for **peius**?

paucis mensibus ante, *a few months before.*

quibus — pararentur, *for whom a place of abode was to be provided.* Subjunctive of purpose, = *that a place of abode might be provided for them.*

futurum esse uti, *it would result that.* See note on **futurum uti — avertentur**, chap. 20.

conferendum esse, *was not to be compared* (in respect to fertility) *with the German land.*

in eos — edere, *inflicted upon them all kinds of torments*; **exempla cruciatumque**, *all examples and torments*, being put by hendiadys for all kinds of tortures.

hominem — temerarium, *that he was a savage, quick-tempered, and rash man.*

nisi si. With same force as **nisi** alone. Cf. Cic. ad Fam., 14, 2, **nisi si quis ad me plura scripsit.**

idem. In apposition with **ut** — **emigrant.**

quin — sumat, *that he would inflict the severest punishment upon.*

CHAPTER XXXII.

oratione habita. What means to *make or deliver a speech*?

respondere. Historical infinitive. See note on **ducere Haedui**, chap. 16.

absentis, even when absent.

horrent, with a direct object. The old signification of the word was to *bristle* or *become erect*; then the feeling derived from such action — e. g. in Lucretius, horror refers to the grating sound of a saw. It is connected with Sanskrit HRS. In Latin the word applies always to disagreeable sensations, as fear, dread, etc., although the root originally admitted the idea of both pleasure and pain.

Sequanis. Dative of agent, with **essent perferendi**; for the literal translation of which, cf. note (on gerundive).

CHAPTER XXXIII.

sibi eam rem curae futuram, he would attend to the matter; literally, the matter would be for a care to him.

beneficio suo, by his kindness, i. e. by the kindness Caesar had done Ariovistus; referring to the title "king" and "friend" which had been given him. Cf. chap. 35, **cum in consulatu suo rex atque amicus a senatu appellatus**.

secundum, in harmony with; literally, following (**sequor**). Cf. note on **secundus**, chap. 11. What part of speech here?

quare putaret, by which thing he should think, i. e. to think.

fratres consanguineosque. Cf. chap. 11, **necessarii et consanguinei**.

Germanos consuescere and **magnam — multitudinem venire** are the subjects of **esse** to be supplied. **periculosum** is in agreement with the two clauses.

sibi temperaturos — quin, would restrain themselves from going forth into the province. **ut — fecissent**, subjunctive, because in the indirect discourse. What two meanings has **ut** as a conjunction and with what difference of mode? Cf. **ut — arbitrantur**, chap. 4, and **ut — essent**, chap. 5.

Teutonique, — in vii. 77 the plural nominative is **Teutones**, as shown from the genitive.

quibus — occurrendum, and these things he thought he ought to meet as speedily as possible.

tantos sibi spiritus — sumpserat. The Greek paraphrast has $\delta \gamma \alpha \rho \text{ '} \text{A} \rho \iota \delta \beta \alpha \sigma \tau \epsilon \varsigma \text{ } \sigma \upsilon \nu \tau \alpha \varsigma \text{ } \delta \nu \epsilon \rho \epsilon \phi \phi \acute{\alpha} \nu \epsilon \iota$. How does the English *to put on airs* illustrate the meaning of **spiritus** in this passage? How does **sumere** differ in meaning from **capere**? Cf. English *assumption*.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

qui ab eo postularent, to demand of him.

conloquio, for a conference. **locum medium utriusque**, midway between both. **utriusque** is the genitive with the adjective **medium**.

de re publica — agere, to treat on the public weal, i. e. public matters. **summis utriusque rebus**, matters of the highest importance to both of them.

si quid se — velit, if he wanted anything of him. **velle** takes two accusatives, after the analogy of a verb of asking. Cf. Ter. Phorm., i. 2, 101, **numquid aliud me vis**.

negotii (partitive genitive with **quid**), *what business*.

CHAPTER XXXV.

tanto — affectus, treated with so great kindness by himself and the Roman people. Cf. chap. 33, **suo beneficio**. By what clause might the participle **affectus** be translated here? For use of participle with meaning of clause, see **damnatum**, chap. 4.

hanc gratiam referret, made such a return as this.

trans Rhenum traduceret. Observe the repetition of the preposition.

quos illi — illis. The antecedent of **quos** is the omitted object of **reddere**. What is the antecedent of **illi** and **illis**?

fecisset, impetraret. What moods and tenses would these verbs have been in if this were the direct discourse?

quod commodo — facere posset, so far as he could do so consistently with the interests of the state. **commodo**, ablative of specification.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

ut — imperarent, that those who had conquered should rule those whom they had conquered in whatever way they chose. **vicissent** for the future perfect of the direct discourse.

alterius praescriptum, dictation of any one else.

in suo iure impediri, ought not to be obstructed in his right.

sibi. Construe with **stipendiarios**.

qui — faceret, because he was making his revenues less.

quod convenisset, which had been agreed upon. Cf. ii. 19, **quod tempus inter eos convenerat**.

longe — afuturum, name of brothers would not help them; literally, be a great way from them. Cf. Verg. Aen. xii. 52, **longe illi dea mater erit**.

invicti Germani, invincible Germans; literally *unconquered*, hence not liable to be.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

eodem tempore — et, at the same time — that. See note on **parem — atque**, chap. 28.

questum. Sc. **veniebant**.

quod — popularentur. The reason of the complaint, stated on authority of the **Haedui**, — hence in indirect discourse when stated by Caesar, as it is here.

obsidibus datis, even by giving hostages.

pacem redimere potuisse, able to purchase peace. Cf. chap. 44, **amicitiā — redimere posset**.

resisti posset, sc. **Ariovisto**, impersonal construction, (*Ariovistus*) might be less easily withstood.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

cum tridui viam processisset, when he had proceeded three days' journey.

quod. The relative refers to **Vesontionem**, but agrees with **oppidum**. Cf. ii. 1, **omnes Belgas, quam tertiam esse Galliae partem dixeramus**.

magnopere sibi praecavendum (esse), that he ought to take the greatest precautions.

summa — facultas, an abundant supply. Cf. Cic., *De Offic.*, 1, 3, **facultates rerum**.

pedum. **amplius** may not influence the construction, since the comparatives **plus, amplius, minus**, etc., are often used in this way. The origin of this use is perhaps in the addition of a modifying statement, as if the writer had said, "which is of six hundred feet, — not more any way;" or the construction can be explained by supplying **spatio**. **ut circino**, as by a pair of compasses. Give the two uses of **ut** already noted. As the distance actually measures sixteen hundred feet, it is possible that an **m.** before the **dc.** has tumbled out through the carelessness of the copyist, since an **m.** had immediately preceded. Cf. *Livy*, xxi. 25. **AD CECIDISSE** is by a similar mistake for **AD DC CECIDISSE**.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

ne — oculorum. Show from the root meaning of **acies** how it may be used both of a line of battle and the flash of the eyes.

non mediocriter, in no slight degree.

alius alia causa inlata (observe the idiom), and assigning, some one reason, some another.

quam — diceret, which they said was a necessary one for their departure.

vultum fingere, compose their faces, i. e., look brave.

qui volebant. The antecedent is **ii**, to be supplied as subject of **dicebant**.

rem frumentariam (for **res frumentaria**, as subject of **posset**; the accusative of anticipation), they feared, in regard to the supplies, that they could not be brought in readily. Cf. *Ter. Eun.*, v. 9, 5, **scin' me, in quibus sim gaudiis**. *Cic. Fam.*, viii. 10, 3, **nosti Marcellum quam tardus sit**. *Luke* iv. 34, **οἶδά σε τίς εἰ**, "I know thee who thou art."

dicto audientes, attentive or obedient to the word (of command).

signa laturos, advance. What means to retreat, to bring up the rear, to charge, to wheel about, to join or begin battle, to draw the sword (see chap. 26), to march.

CHAPTER XL

omniumque ordinum, of all ranks.

sibi quaerendum — **putarent**, *thought that it belonged to them to inquire or consider.* **putarent**, why in the subjunctive?

Arlovistum, etc. The indirect discourse depends on the idea of saying implied in **incusavit**. Explain the modes and the tenses to end of chapter.

se consule. Antecedent of **se**?

cur — **quisquam** — **iudicaret**, *why should any one judge.*

sibi persuaderi, *that he was persuaded.* Observe that **persuadeo** in the passive must be used impersonally. Why? Sometimes Latin writers use the passive of intransitive verbs personally, as if to bring an innovation into the language; e.g., **animus auditoris persuasus esse videtur** (Corn. i. 6). But such use is exceedingly unclassical, since the conception of an intransitive verb cannot admit of such a construction.

quid tandem, *what, pray.*

de ipsius diligentia. **ipsius** used for **sua**, referring to Caesar, to avoid confusion with **sua virtute**, which points to the subject of **desperarent**.

factum (esse) periculum, *trial had been made.*

cum — **videbatur**. See Introduction; Inductive Studies, under **cum**. This is the only case in the Gallic War of an imperfect indicative after **cum**. At this time we may say that the use of **cum** with the imperfect and pluperfect subjunctive had become fixed as a habit. The real cause which thrust the verb into the subjunctive had almost been lost sight of. Of course it was inevitable that the Romans should think there was something in the **cum** itself that required the subjunctive. A good example of this tendency is the use of **quamquam** among later writers. In Cicero **quamquam** never takes the subjunctive unless there be some outside reason, but Tacitus employs the word as if by its own influence it required the subjunctive.

quantum — **boni constantia**, *how much advantage resolution has.*

neque — **fecisset**, *nor had he given them an opportunity to fight with him; literally, no chance at all.*

desperantes, sc. **Gallos**.

cui rationi — **posse** (**rationi** is attracted into the relative clause), *by a stratagem, for which there had been room against savage and unskilled men,—by this stratagem* (I say) *not even he expected that our armies could be entrapped; literally, hac (ratione), cui rationi, by this stratagem, for which stratagem, etc.*

qui. The antecedent is **eos**, to be supplied as subject of **facere**.

in rei — **simulationem**, *to a pretended anxiety about provisions.*

de — **desperare**, *to despair of the commander's doing his duty.*

quod — **dicantur**, *as to the report that they would not be obedient to orders nor advance.* **signa laturi**, cf. chap. 39, **signa laturos**.

CHAPTER XLII.

se — existimavisse. Indirect discourse after the idea of saying implied in **satisfacerent**. Cf. note on **Ariovistum**, etc., chap. 40.

summa belli, *conduct of the war.*

suum — imperatoris. Predicate after **esse** understood.

satisfactione, *excuse.*

ut — duceret (a result clause after the ablative absolute **itinere exquisito**), *the road having been reconnoitred and found to be such that it would lead, etc.*

locis apertis, *through an open country.*

CHAPTER XLIII.

per se, *with his consent.*

petenti, *to his request; literally, to him asking it.*

ultra polliceretur, *he actually promised.*

pro suis — beneficiis. Cf. chap. 33, **beneficio suo**.

fore uti desisteret, *that he would desist.*

ultra citroque, *hither and thither.*

alia ratione, *on any other terms.*

eo imponere, *upon them*, = **eos**. Cf. chap. 53, **eo mulieres imposuerant**.

si quid — esset, *if there should be any need of action.*

ad equum rescribere, *he was transferring them to the cavalry.*

CHAPTER XLIII.

tumulus terrenus, *hill free from rocks.* Cf. Sall. Jug., 92, 5, **mons saxeus**.

aequo spatio aberat, *was at nearly an equal distance.* Cf. chap. 41, **Ariovisti** — **xx abesse**.

ex equis, *on horseback.* Cf. note on **ex vinculis**, chap. 4.

pro officiis, *in return for great services.*

aditum, *access.* Cf. v. 41, **aliquem sermonis aditum causamque**.

quam veteres — appetissent. Cf. chaps. 11 and 31.

sui nihil, *nothing of their own.*

at, *at least.*

amplius. See note on **pedum**, chap. 38.

CHAPTER XLIV.

rogatum et arcessitum. Agreeing with **sese**.

Gallis. The Arverni and Sequani.

ipsis. Sc. **Gallis**.

ac contra se castra habuisse, *had encamped against him.*

uno proelio. Cf chap. 31.

paratum esse decertare. Notice that the infinitive is used with paratum. Cf. ii. 3, paratosque esse et obsides dare. In chap. 5 paratus took the gerundive construction with ad: paratiores ad omnia pericula subeunda.

pace uti velint, *wish to enjoy peace.*

amicitiā — esse. Subject of oportere.

idque, not eamque, because it refers to the idea contained in amicitiam, admitting of a more general meaning, — *that relation.*

defenderit (sc. bellum as object), *had warded it off.* Cf. ii. 29, alias illatum defenderent; also Civil War, ii. 2, ignem defendere.

nisi rogatus, *without being asked.*

hanc Galliam, *this part of Gaul; literally, this Gaul.*

ut oporteret, *as it would not be proper to pardon him if, etc.* Why is concedi in the impersonal construction?

imperitum rerum, *ignorant of affairs.*

debere — habere, *that he had a right to suspect that Caesar, inasmuch as he had an army in Gaul, kept it there, although under the pretence of friendship, for the sake of crushing him.* How does debere differ from oportere? See note on debuerint, chap. 11.

id compertum habere, *had ascertained.* See note on obstrictas habere, chap. 9.

CHAPTER XLV.

in eam sententiam, *to this effect; for the purpose of showing; followed by quare, why.* This use of the preposition is an anticipation of the force in was to have in the post-Ciceronian writers to denote result or purpose; e.g., in libertatem pugnare, Livy, xxiv. 2, 4. The phrase in memoriam, which has such a vogue among us to-day, makes the use of in to denote purpose seem by no means strange; but such a notion in the preposition is entirely unclassical.

Galliam = Celticam Galliam.

populus — ignovisset, *the Roman people had pardoned.*

CHAPTER XLVI.

propius tumulum accedere, *were approaching nearer the mound.* tumulum is the accusative with the adverb propius, after the analogy of the preposition prope. Cf. Sall. Jug. 49, ipse propior montem suos conlocat; also iii. 7, proximus mare — hiemarat.

periculo legionis, *danger to the legion.* Objective genitive.

committendum — posset, *he did not think that he ought to allow it to be said.* The subject of committendum (esse) is ut — posset.

omni Gallia — interdixisset, *had forbidden the Romans all Gaul.*

CHAPTER XLVII.

biduo post, *two days after.*

quae — coeptae — perfectae, *which had begun to be discussed, but were not yet finished.* **coeptae essent**, the passive of **coepi** is regularly used with a passive infinitive.

retineri quin — conicerent, *be kept from hurling.*

civitate donatus erat, *had been presented with citizenship.*

qua multa — utebatur, *which he spoke freely.*

in — esset, *the Germans would have no reason for doing wrong in his case.*

CHAPTER XLVIII.

qui supportaretur, *which were being conveyed to him from the Sequani and Haedui.*

ei — deesset, *an opportunity might not be wanting to him.*

hoc erat, *was as follows.*

si quo — recipiendum, *if it was necessary to advance to any place farther than usual or to retreat more quickly.*

cursum adaequarent, *equalled their speed.*

CHAPTER XLIX.

castris idoneum, *fitted for a camp.*

castra munire, *to fortify the camp.*

hominum milia expedita, *for hominum milia expeditorum* (cf. ii. 4, *armata milia centum*), *(sixteen) thousand light-armed troops.*

quae copiae — perterrerent, *that this force might terrify our men.*

CHAPTER L.

instituto suo, *in accordance with his custom.* Cf. chap. 48, **ex eo die — aciem instructam habuit.**

tum demum, *then at length.*

acriter — pugnatum est. Diodorus (38, 48) says that Ariovistus almost succeeded in taking the camp of Caesar, and being elated, neglected the prophecies of the women to meet Caesar in battle.

solis occasu, *at sunset.* Cf. chap. 1, **inter occasum solis.**

matresfamiliae. Tacitus (Ger., chap. 8) states that the women among the Germans were supposed to have prophetic power.

sortibus et vaticinationibus, *from lots and divination.*

ex usu, *advantageous.*

CHAPTER LI.

alarios, the auxiliaries. So called because stationed on the *alae* or wings of the army.

minus — valebat, *was not strong in the number of legionary soldiers in comparison with the enemy.*

ad speciem, *for show.*

eo mulieres imposuerunt. See note on *eo imponere*, chap. 42.

passis manibus, *with outstretched hands*; *passis* being here from *pando*, not *pateor*. Cf. ii. 13, *passis manibus suo more*; and vii. 47, *passis manibus obtestabantur*.

CHAPTER LII.

singulis — quaestorem, *lieutenants and a quaestor over each legion.*

a dextro cornu, *on the right wing.*

minime firmam, *weakest.*

pila. The object of the *gerund*, *coniciendi*.

phalange facta. Cf. chap. 24, *relecto nostro equitatu phalange facta*.

complures nostri milites, *very many of our soldiers.*

in phalangas, *upon the phalanxes.* For the Greek form of accusative, cf. *Allobrogas*, chap. 14.

a sinistro cornu. See *a dextro cornu* above.

expeditior erat, *was more disengaged.*

CHAPTER LIII.

viribus confisi, *relying on their strength.*

duae uxores. The Germans usually had one wife; but their nobles had more, as we learn from Tacitus (*Ger.* 18), *prope soli barbarorum singulis uxoribus contenti sunt, exceptis admodum paucis, qui — ob nobilitatem plurimis nuptiis ambiuntur.* See Introduction, no. 85.

duxerat, had married. See note on *in matrimonium duxerat*, chap. 9.

trinis catenis, *a triple chain.*

in ipsum Caesarem — incidit, *fell into the hands of Caesar himself.*

ter sortibus. Probably three was a sacred and mystical number with the Germans, as it was among several other ancient nations. We know from Tacitus (*Ger.* 10, *ter singulos tollit*) that they consulted the lot three times.

CHAPTER LIV.

perterritos insecuti magnum ex his numerum occiderunt. For the object with the participle and verb, see note on *eos impeditos — aggressus — partem — concidit*, chap. 12.

in hiberna in Sequanos, into winter-quarters among the Sequani. Why could not Sequanos be in the ablative? See note on *Romam ad senatum*, chap. 31.

ad conventus agendos, to hold courts. The Roman governors of provinces held these conventus for regulating taxes and administering of justice.

BOOK II.

CHAPTER I.

in hibernis. Caesar perhaps had with him a small force, which had gone into winter quarters in Cisalpine Gaul.

crebri — *adferebantur*, frequent reports were brought to him. The imperfect denotes the repeated action suggested by *crebri*.

quam tertiam. For the attraction of the antecedent, see note on i. 38, *Vesontionem*, quod est oppidum.

dixeramus. See chap. 1.

omni pacata Gallia, after (Celtic) Gaul was subdued. *pacata*, cf. i. 6, qui nuper pacati erant.

partim qui — *partim qui*, a part of whom — others of whom. What is the literal translation?

inveterascere, to settle, to gain a footing.

novis imperiis, a revolution. Cf. *novis rebus*.

imperio nostro, under our dominion.

CHAPTER II.

inita aestate, at the beginning of the summer.

qui deduceret, to conduct them.

cum primum, as soon as.

dat negotium, he employs.

dubitandum — *quin*, to hesitate to march. The construction of *quin* with the subjunctive, after *dubitare* in this sense, is rare. Cf. Cic. pro Sull., chap. 2, non dubitasse, quin defenderet. The infinitive is the regular construction.

CHAPTER III.

de improvviso, unexpectedly; literally, from the unforeseen.

celeriusque omni opinione, and sooner than any one expected.

proximi ex Belgis, the nearest of the Belgae.

se suaque omnia permittere, *surrender themselves and all their possessions.*
For the omission of the subject of *permittere*, cf. ii. 31, *se suaque omnia eorum potestati permittere.*

in fidem, *to the protection.*

paratos esse dare. Cf. i. 44, *paratum esse decertare.*

oppidis recipere, *to receive him into their towns.*

cis Rhenum, *on this side the Rhine.*

utantur — habeant. Observe the omission of the conjunction.

quin — consentirent, *from uniting with these.*

CHAPTER IV.

ab his, *from these*, i. e., the *legati*.

plerosque Belgas, *the greater part of the Belgians.*

Teutonos Cimbroque. Cf. i. 33, *ut ante Cimbri Teutonique fecissent.*

ingredi prohibuerint. *prohibere* always takes the infinitive in Caesar: but what is the usual construction after verbs of hindering?

magnosque spiritus. Cf. i. 33, *tantos sibi spiritus.*

omnia explorata. See note on *habere obstrictas*, i. 9.

quantam quisque, *how great a number each one had promised.*

armata milia centum, *one hundred thousand armed men.*

electa, *picked men.* For gender, cf. i. 49, *sedecim milia expedita.*

cum — tum, *not only — but also.*

belli summam, *direction of the war.*

CHAPTER V.

liberaliter prosecutus, *having addressed kindly.* Cf. iv. 18, *liberaliter respondit.*

ad diem, *promptly to the day.* Cf. v. 1, *ad certam diem.*

quanto opere — intersit, *how much it concerns the state and their common interest. that, etc.*

distineri, *be kept apart.* **manus — distineri**, subject of *intersit*.

quae res — muniebat, *this position fortified, etc.*

post — essent, *the rear.* Literally, *what was behind him.*

CHAPTER VI.

ex itinere. Cf. i. 25, *ex itinere nostros aggressi.*

aegre — sustentatum est, *the attack was sustained with difficulty on that day.*

Observe the impersonal construction. Cf. v. 39, *aegre is dies sustentatur.*

oppugnatio, *mode of besieging.*

totis moenibus, ablative of place, *along the whole of the fortifications.* Cf. vii. 72, *turres toto opere circumdedit.*

summa nobilitate, *of the highest rank.* Cf. i. 18, *summa audacia.*

CHAPTER VII.

isdem ducibus usus, *using the same persons as guides.*

potiundi oppidi. Cf. iii. 6, **potiundorum castrorum.**

vicis aedificisque incensis, *when they had set fire to all the villages and buildings.* Cf. i. 5, **vicos — aedificia — incendunt.**

ab milibus — duobus, *less than two miles off.* For **amplius milibus**, cf. i. 15, **non amplius quinis — milibus.** **ab** is used adverbially, cf. ii. 30, **ab tanto spatio.**

CHAPTER VIII.

eximiam opinionem virtutis, *their uncommon reputation for courage.* Cf. ii. 24, **virtutis opinio est singularis.**

quid — auderent, periclitabatur, *he strove to ascertain what the enemy could do by their valor and what our men dared (to do).*

tantum — quantum loci, *spread over so much space as.*

ex utraque parte, *on each side.*

et frontem — redibat, *and gently sloping in front sank down gradually to the plain.* **frontem** is the acc. of spec. with **fastigatus.**

CHAPTER IX.

hanc si nostri transirent, hostes expectabant, *the enemy were waiting to see if our men would cross this.* For **si**, cf. i. 8, **si perrumpere possent, conati.**

ut — aggrederentur, parati, *they stood ready (for battle), in order to attack them.* **ut — aggrederentur** is not dependent upon **parati.**

secundiore — nostris, *the engagement of the cavalry being more favorable for our soldiers.* For the ablative absolute, cf. chap. 8, **loco — opportuno.**

demonstratum est. See chap. 5.

si possent — si minus potuissent. Observe the distinction of tense.

CHAPTER X.

hostes impeditos nostri in flumine aggressi, magnum eorum numerum occiderunt. For object with participle and verb, cf. i. 12, **eos impeditos aggressus — partem — concidit**, and i. 54, **perterritos insecuti — numerum occiderunt.**

neque nostros — viderunt, *and did not see our men advance to worse ground for the purpose of fighting.*

optimum esse, *that it was best.*

his persuaderi — non poterat, *was not possible to persuade these to stay longer, etc.* Why must the impersonal construction be used with the passive of **persuadeo**?

CHAPTER XI.

cum sibi — peteret, since each was seeking for himself the first place in the journey.

speculatores, spies.

his, i. e., **equitibus**, which is suggested by **omnem equitatum**. Cf. i. 2, **civitati persuasit, ut — exirent**.

novissimos adorti, attacking the rear.

cum — consistenter, while those in the rear, to whom our men had come up, were standing firm.

priores, sc. **et**, and those in advance.

quantum — spatium, as the length of the day allowed.

sub occasum, about sunset. The same difference that in has with the accusative and ablative is observed by **sub**. With the accusative **sub** has a vagueness of meaning, e. g., Livy, xxi. 16, **sub idem tempus**, about that same time (either before or after). In Livy, xxi. 18, **sub hanc orationem**, **sub** = after; but in xxi. 57, **sub lucem**, **sub** = before.

CHAPTER XII.

ex terrore ac fuga reciperent, recovered from their terror and flight.

ex itinere, on his march. Cf. i. 25, **ex itinere nostros — aggressi**; and chap. 6, **id ex itinere — Belgae oppugnare coeperunt**.

paucis defendentibus, though few were defending it.

ex fuga. See Inductive Studies, under Ablative. The order of words is the same as in vii. 24, **omnis ex castris multitudo concurreret**.

CHAPTER XIII.

obsidibus acceptis primis, having received as hostages the first men of the state

sese in eius fidem — venire. Cf. vi. 3, **in deditionem venire**.

passis manibus. Cf. i. 51, **passis manibus fientes implorabant**.

CHAPTER XIV.

pro his — facit verba, Divitiacus speaks for these.

in fide — fuisse, have been on (terms of) confidence and friendship.

civitatis Haeduae, with the Haeduan state. Objective genitive.

qui — fuissent, those who had been the movers of that plot. The antecedent of **qui** is **eos** to be supplied as subject of **profugisse**.

consilii principes = **consilii auctores**. Cf. v. 54, **principes belli inferendi**; vi. 4, **qui princeps eius consilii fuerat**; vii. 37, **vel principes eius consilii fore profiterentur**.

sua clementia, *his* (accustomed) *clemency*.

quorum — consuerint, *by whose aid and resources they have been accustomed to sustain themselves, whatever wars occurred*. **sustentare**, in sense of **sustentatum** est, chap. 6, without object; or with object **bella** taken out of **si qua bella** **inciderint**.

CHAPTER XV.

honoris causa, *out of respect to*.

magna — auctoritate, *of great influence*. For the distinction between genitive and ablative of quality, see Inductive Studies.

nullum — mercatoribus, *merchants had no access to them*.

nihil pati vini, *they suffered no wine, etc.*

homines feros magnaeque virtutis, *savage men and of great bravery*. The genitive of quality limiting **homines** in conjunction with the adjective, **feros**. Cf. v. 35, **Balventio, viro forti et magnae auctoritatis**; and v. 54, **civitas imprimis firma et magnae — auctoritatis**.

CHAPTER XVI.

consedissee, *had encamped*.

cum Atrebatibus. Elsewhere this word is treated as a noun of the third declension, e. g. **Atrebatas**, chap. 4 and 23; **Atrebas**, iii. 27 and 35; **Atrebatibus**, iv. 21; **Atrebatum**, v. 46; **Atrebatem**, v. 22, vi. 6; **Atrebatibus**, vii. 75; **Atrebatibus**, vii. 76.

CHAPTER XVII.

eorum dierum — exercitus perspecta, *having perceived our army's mode of marching in those days*. **eorum dierum** limits **itineris**. For the accumulation of genitives, cf. vii. 76, **universae Galliae consensio libertatis vindicandae et . . .** **bestiae belli laudis recuperandae**.

inter singulas legiones, *between the several legions*.

magnum numerum, *a great quantity*.

neque — negotii, *and there would be no difficulty*.

quod Nervii, etc., subject of **adiuvabat**.

teneris arboribus — posset, *by cutting into and bending down young trees and (allowing) their numerous branches to shoot forth laterally (in latitudinem enatis), and by placing among them brambles and thorns, they had caused these hedges to present a fortification like a wall, so (dense) that it was impossible either to go into it or even to see through it*. **enatis**, from **enascor**. **quo** = **ut eo**, and introduces a result clause.

CHAPTER XVIII.

haec, as follows. Cf. i. 48, **genus hoc erat pugnae.**

quem locum. Cf. i. 16, **quibus itineribus.**

aequaliter declivis, with even slope.

adversus hunc et contrarius, etc., facing this and opposite, clear at its base for about two hundred paces.

secundum flumen, etc., along the river a few pickets of cavalry were seen.

CHAPTER XIX.

aliter se habebat ac, was otherwise than.

consuetudine sua. Cf. chap. 17, **consuetudine itineris — perspecta.**

legiones expeditas, unencumbered, i. e., without the hindrance of baggage.

proxime conscriptae, which had been last levied. The MSS. give both spellings, **proxime** and **proxume**. In Cicero's time scholars were in doubt whether to write **imus** or **umus**. A character \vdash was invented in the time of Claudius and employed for a short season to represent the intermediate sound between **i** and **u**. Cicero preferred **umus**, Caesar **imus**; and **imus** became the fixed form for the superlative.

in silvas. The plural denotes the different portions of the forest.

quem ad finem = ad finem ad quem.

quod tempus — convenerat, which had been agreed on. Cf. i. 36, **quod convenisset.**

adverso colle, up the hill. What is the literal translation? Is the expression an ablative of place or an ablative absolute; and where does the idea of *up* come in?

CHAPTER XX.

paulo longius, a little too far.

aggeris petendi causa, for the purpose of seeking (material for) the rampart.

successus, approach.

his difficultatibus — subsidio, two things were of advantage under these difficulties.

scientia atque usus. Cf. iv. 1, **ratio atque usus.**

CHAPTER XXI.

quam partem — obtulit, whatever division chance presented to him. What is the translation of the reading **quam in partem**?

milites — quam uti, etc., having encouraged the soldiers in a speech not longer than (was required to bid them) remember, etc.

quam quo telum adici posset, than (the distance) to which a missile could be cast. Cf. iii. 13, **neque propter altitudinem facile telum adiciebatur.**

CHAPTER XXII.

cum diversis legionibus — *resisterent, since the legions were separated, and some were resisting the enemy in one place, and others in another.*

in tanta rerum iniquitate, *in such an unfavorable state of affairs.*

CHAPTER XXIII.

cursum ac lassitudine exanimatos, *out of breath from running and weariness, i. e., from their exhausting run.*

diversae duae legiones. Cf. chap. 22, **diversis legionibus.**

conantes insecuti, sc. eos, i. e., **Atrebates.**

nudatis castris, sc. **defensoribus.**

CHAPTER XXIV.

adversis — *occurrerant, met the enemy face to face.*

qui cum impedimentis veniebant. Cf. chap. 19, **impedimenta collocarat.**

aliquae aliam in partem, *some one way, others another.*

virtutis opinio. Cf. chap. 8, **propter eximiam opinionem virtutis.**

CHAPTER XXV.

Caesar, subject of **processit.**

ab decimae legionis cohortatione (*after encouraging the tenth legion*) = **ab decima legione, quam cohortatus erat.**

signisque — *conlatis, and since the standards were collected together.* Cf. Caesar's Civil War, i. 71, **quod collatis in unum locum signis neque ordines neque signa servarent.**

ad pugnam impedimento. Cf. i. 25, **magno ad pugnam erat impedimento.**

signo amisso. The loss of the standard was considered a great disgrace.

proelio excedere. Cf. v. 36, **pugna ut excedant;** iv. 12, **proelio excesserat;** vii. 80, **proelio excedebant;** viii. 19, **excedere proelio;** but iii. 4, **ex pugna excedendi;** iv. 33, **ex proelio excedunt.**

signa inferre, *to charge.*

manipulos laxare. The pupil will find an excellent translation of part of this chapter, as well as several interesting comments upon Caesar's life, in Longfellow's "Courtship of Miles Standish."

CHAPTER XXVI.

urgeri ab hoste, *was hard pressed by the enemy.*

aversi, (while) *turned away, i. e., in their rear.*

cursum incitatum, *having quickened their pace.* Cf. chap. 11, **exaudito clamore** — **in fuga sibi praesidium ponerent.**

nihil — *fecerunt, made all the haste they could.* What is the literal translation?

CHAPTER XXVII.

quo — praeferrēt, in order that they might surpass the legionary soldiers.

in extrema spe salutis. Cf. chap. 25, in extremis suis rebus.

virtutem praestiterunt, displayed courage.

ut ex tumulo, as from a mound.

non nequiquam, not in vain.

quae facilia — redegerat = quae facilia — reddiderat. Cf. iv. 3, multo humiliores infirmioresque redegerunt.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

quos — dixeramus. Cf. chap. 16, mulieres — in eum locum coniecisse.

nihil impeditum, nothing was a hindrance.

vix ad quingentos, to scarcely five hundred.

ut — videretur. videretur in the sense of the true passive of video, not seem, but be seen. In order that it might appear that Caesar used compassion toward, etc.

CHAPTER XXIX.

de quibus supra scripsimus. Cf. chap. 16.

ex itinere. Cf. i. 25, ex itinere nostros — aggressi.

ex omnibus in circuitu partibus, on all sides round about.

ducentorum pedum qualifēs aditus.

ex Cimbris Teutonicisque. Cf. chap. 4.

prognati occurs rarely outside of the poets. Caesar uses the word again in vi. 18, ab Dite patre prognatos. Before this it occurs only in a letter of Coelius in Cic. Fam., 8, 15, 2 (Kr.).

agere ac portare, drive and convey. The regular expression for plunder is agere et ferre; cf. Greek ἄγειν καὶ φέρειν.

alias — alias, at one time — at another.

inlatum defenderent, warded it off when brought against them.

CHAPTER XXX.

ab tanto spatio, so far away. Cf. chap. 7, ab milibus passuum minus duobus castra posuerunt.

Gallis contemptui, contemptible to the Gauls.

CHAPTER XXXI.

existimare, sc. se.

se suaque — permittere, sc. se as subject. Cf. chap. 3, se suaque omnia in fidem — permittere.

sibi praestare, it was better for them.

CHAPTER XXXII.

in Nervii, in the case of. Cf. i. 47, **in eo peccandi causa non esset**.
ne quam — **inferrent**, not to inflict any injury.
paece usi sunt, they enjoyed peace.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

sub vesperum, about evening. See note on **sub occasum**, chap. 11.
deducturos, would lead off.
pellibus induxerant, had covered with skins.
eo concursum est, they rushed thither.
in extrema spe salutis. Cf. chap. 25, and chap. 27, **in extremis suis rebus**.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

cum legione una, i. e., the seventh. Cf. iii. 7, **cum legione septima**.
in dicionem potestatemque. Cf. i. 31, **dicione atque imperio**.

CHAPTER XXXV.

quae incolerent. **incolere** without object. Cf. i. 1, **qui trans Rhenum** —
incolunt.

imperata facere. Cf. chap. 3, **obsides dare et imperata facere**.

inita proxima aestate, at the beginning of the following summer. Cf. chap. 2,
et inita aestate.

quod — **accidit nulli**, an honor which before that time had fallen to the lot of no one. **quod** refers to the idea contained in the clause **dies — decreta est**. Observe the emphatic position of **nulli**. Note that **accidit** is used in a good sense, although the verb usually implies misfortune. Cf. **contigisse**, i. 43, and **peius accidisse**, i. 31.

BOOK III.

CHAPTER I.

mittendi. Cf. **hiemandi** below, and ii. 1, **coniurandi**.

magno cum periculo. Observe the position of **cum** here and in **magnis cum portoribus**. Cf. i. 10.

iter, accusative. Subject of **patefieri**, which depends on **volebat**.

ipse. Agrees with **Galba**, the subject of **constituit** to be supplied.

cum. Causal.

CHAPTER II.

id. Explained by the clause *ut* — *capere*nt.

aliquot de causis. Particularized by (1) *primum*, *first*; (2) *tum etiam*, *secondly* (then also); (3) *accedebat*, *in the third place, finally* (it was added).

accedebat. The subject is *quod* — *habebant*.

sibi persuasum habebant; *they were persuaded*; literally, *they had it persuaded to themselves*.

persuasum agrees with the clause *Romanos* — *adiungere*.

CHAPTER III.

de frumento reliquoque commeatu. Cf. i. 39, first part of the chapter.

satis esse provisum. Impersonal use; literally, *had been sufficiently provided*, i. e., sufficient provision had been made.

neque subsidio veniri (posset), *neither could aid be brought*; literally, *neither could it be come for aid*.

ad extremum = ad extremum casum. Cf. chap. 5, also *summo*, ii. 18; *angusto*, ii. 25. In these cases we have the substantive use of the adjective.

CHAPTER IV.

his rebus conlocandis atque administrandis. The dative of the gerundive construction to denote purpose.

decurrere (et) conicere. Asyndeton. These verbs are historical infinitives. Others are *repugnare*, *mittere*, *occurrere*, *ferre*, *superari*.

ut, *as often as*.

hoc. Explained by the rest of the sentence, *quod* etc.

non modo = non modo non. The order is *ac non modo facultas (non) dabatur defesso* etc.

relinquendi agrees with *loci*.

CHAPTER V.

cum. Temporal. Explain the difference in tense in *deficerent* and *coepissent*.

milites certiores facit, *he directs or commands*. The meaning here is stronger than in "he informs his soldiers." Cf. Civil War, i. 64, *ut certior fieret, ne labori suo parceret*.

CHAPTER VI.

cognoscendi. The gerund depends on *facultatem* and has *quid fieret* for its object.

sui conligendi, *to recover themselves*. *sui* is best taken, not as the genitive of the personal pronoun, but as the neuter of the possessive adjective *suus*. *sum* = *one's own, one's interest, one's self*. This is shown by the fact that the same stereo-

typed expression is employed irrespective of gender. Or *sui* may be explained as the genitive of the reflexive pronoun limiting *conligendi*, *recovering of themselves*. The genitive dependent on the gerund we meet with rarely in Latin; e. g. *poenarum sit solvendi tempus*; Lucretius, v. 1225 (the only example in his works), *eius videndi*, "of seeing her;" Ter. Hec., 372. The former theory, as remarked above, seems more reasonable.

circumventos interficiunt = *circumveniunt et interficiunt*.

fusis and *exutis* are both in agreement with *copiis*. *armis* depends on *exutis*. *saepius*, *too often*. The meaning of the clauses which immediately follow is that he had encountered things different from his expectation when he set out.

CHAPTER VII.

atque ita, and accordingly.

profectus esset. *cum* is to be taken as belonging to this clause as well as to the preceding; hence the subjunctive.

mare Oceanum, i. e. the Atlantic. The Mediterranean was *mare internum*, and by way of distinction this is called *mare Oceanum*. Cf. i. 30.

CHAPTER VIII.

et in magno impetu, etc. The meaning is, that by reason of the great and unbroken violence of the sea, only a few harbors being on the coast and these held by the Veneti, they are naturally the masters of all who trade in that part of the world.

retinendi, of *detaining*, i. e., by *detaining*. Others follow their example.

quos dedissent. See ii. 34.

ut sunt, etc., *since or because*. The *ut* is causal and explanatory.

acturos — *laturos*, sc. *se* as subject.

suos, *his*.

sibi, *to them*.

remittat. In direct discourse what mood was used?

CHAPTER IX.

longius, *too far*. Where was Caesar? See beginning of chap. 7.

naves longas, *ships of war*.

in se, *against themselves*.

legatos — *retentos* — *confectos*. In apposition with *facinus*.

huc, *with the greater hope on this account, or this (they do) with greater hope, because* etc.

pedestria itinera esse concisa and *navigacionem impeditam*. Objects of *sciebant*.

nostros exercitus — posse. Object of *confidebant*.

dintius, very long.

iam ut, even though.

longe aliam — atque, far different from.

naves — quam plurimas possunt, as many ships as possible. Cf. i. 7, *quam maximis potest itineribus.*

CHAPTER X.

multa. Its appositives are *iniuriae, rebellio, defectio, coniuratio*, and the clause *ne — arbitrarentur*.

retentorum equitum, in the detention of the knights. The participle *retentorum* conveys the leading idea. This thrusting into a participle of the main idea of the clause obtained a great vogue in later Latin; e. g., *cum occisus Caesar — facinus videretur*; Tac. Ann., i. 8, "when the murder of Caesar seemed," etc.; *angebatur metum gnarus Romanae seditionis et — invasurus hostis*; Tac. Ann., i. 36, "the fact that the enemy were acquainted with the sedition among the Romans and the fact that they would invade, etc., increased the fear."

equitum refers to *Silvius, Velanius*, and others, mentioned in chap. 8.

CHAPTER XI.

adeat. Observe the omission of *ut*.

qui curet, to see to it.

eo, i. e., among the Veneti.

CHAPTER XII.

posita. In agreement with *oppida* implied in *situs oppidorum*.

cum, as often as.

pedibus, on foot, i. e., by land.

se incitavisset, had come in; literally, had roused itself.

navibus, by ships, i. e., by sea.

afflictarentur, stranded.

his refers to *aggere et mollibus*.

culus rei = quarum, i. e., navium.

eo, for this reason; referring to quod — navigandi.

CHAPTER XIII.

factae et armatae, were built and equipped.

planiores, flatter.

excipere, to meet, to encounter.

contumeliā, *violence, buffeting.*

quamvis, in agreement with **vim** and **contumeliā**.

transtra, etc., *cross-beams (made) of timber (trabibus) a foot in thickness (altitudinem) were joined together (confixa) by iron bolts of the thickness (crassitudine) of a thumb (digiti pollicis).*

pro, *instead of.*

alutae tenuiter confectae, *thinly dressed leather.*

posse. Its subjects are **tempestates**, **impetus**, **onera**. It has two complementary verbs, **sustineri** to be read with the first two subjects, and **regi** to be read with **onera**. All depend on **arbitrabantur**.

praestaret, *sc. classis* as subject.

reliqua, *all other things.*

pro, *considering.* See i. 2, last sentence.

illis refers to the Gauls.

nostrae, *sc. naves.*

his and **iis** refer to the ships of the Gauls.

copulis, *by grappling hooks.*

accedebat The subject is **ut** — **timerent**.

cum governs the verbs **coepissent**, **dedissent**. The next three verbs depend on **ut**.

CHAPTER XIV.

frustra, *without result*; explained by the rest of the sentence.

neque iis noceri posse, *nor could they be injured.* What is the literal translation?

quae. Subject of **convenit** and **visa est**; its antecedent is **classem**.

paratissimae, *thoroughly equipped.*

ornatissimae, *finely provided.*

nostris, *sc. navibus.*

adversae. In agreement with **naves**.

neque satis Bruto — constabat, *nor was it sufficiently clear to Brutus.* The subject of **constabat** is **quid agerent** — **insisterent**.

noceri non posse, *no injury could be inflicted.*

has, *i. e.*, the **turres**.

neque — et. Cf. ii. 25.

missa, *sc. tela.*

gravius, *with more disastrous effect.*

falces. In apposition with **una res**.

falcium. Governed by **absimili**.

his, *i. e.*, mural hooks.

cum, *as often as*. Used here with the indicative; but cf. chap. 12, first sentence.

atque eo magis Cf. i. 47, **et eo magis**.

nullum — factum, *no unusually brave deed*; literally, *no deed a little braver*.

CHAPTER XV.

cum, as often as. Cf. chaps. 12, 14.

binæ ac ternæ naves, ships by twos and threes.

singulas, one by one.

quod. Subject of *feri* and refers to last part of previous sentence.

feribat, was bearing, was blowing.

malacia ac tranquillitas, calm and stillness.

exstitit, stood out, prevailed.

quæ res, this circumstance, i. e., the calm.

cum, since; explanatory of *noctis interventu*.

CHAPTER XVI.

cum — tum, not only — but also. Cf. ii. 4, near the end.

navium quod ubique fuerat, whatever vessels they had anywhere; literally, what of vessels had been anywhere.

quibus, these, i. e., the vessels.

vindicandum (esse), etc. The meaning is, Caesar thought that the more severe punishment ought to be inflicted on these for this reason, that, etc.

sub corona, under the crown, i. e. as slaves. Prisoners of war, when about to be sold into slavery, were crowned with chaplets. So it has been said, but the real origin of the expression is unknown.

CHAPTER XVII.

quas — acceperat. See chap. 11.

auctores, authors, i. e., to sanction the war. What is the etymological meaning of the English word "author"? Cf. *augeo*.

idoneo agrees with *loco* and determines case of *castris*.

cum. Concessive. Cf. i. 14, *cum ea ita sint*.

pugnandi potestatem faceret. Cf. i. 40, near middle.

non solum — sed etiam. Cf. chap. 16, *cum — tum*.

in contemptionem veniret. Cf. i. 18, *in spem venire*.

opinionem, impression.

ea causa. Explained by rest of the sentence.

eo, i. e., Caesar.

CHAPTER XVIII.

quid fieri velit. Object of *edocet*.

pro perfuga, as if he were a deserter.

quibus — proficiiscatur. Object of *docet*.

neque longius abesse quin, it is not further off than the next night that *Sabinus*, etc.

quod, *this*, i. e., the information given above.

amittendam esse — oportere. Asyndeton.

ad castra iri oportere, *they ought to go to the camp*; literally, *it ought to be gone to the camp*.

res. Its appositives are **cunctatio**, **confirmatio**, **inopia**, **spes**, and **quod — credunt**.

superiorum dierum Sabini. Double genitive. Cf. ii. 17, **eorum dierum**.

prius, with **quam** following, *before*.

ut explorata victoria, *as if victory were sure*. Cf. v. 43, **sicuti parva iam atque explorata victoria**.

CHAPTER XIX.

imo. See note on **extremum**, chap. 3.

ac terga verterent, *but turned their backs*, i. e., fled. **ac** after a negative clause is best rendered by *but*. See note on **non potuerunt ac terga**, iv. 35.

quos, *these fugitives*. Notice how frequently Caesar uses the relative at the beginning of a sentence where we use the demonstrative.

paucos, *but few*. Object of **reliquerunt**.

Sabinus, sc. **certior factus est**.

animus, *disposition*.

mens, *mind*.

CHAPTER XX.

ex tertia parte, *as a third part*.

finitimae. In agreement with **civitates**.

paucis annis. Nothing is known of Valerius. The defeat of Mallius is usually assigned to 78 B. C. during the Sertorian war, in which some of the Gauls participated.

non mediocrem diligentiam. Cf. i. 39, **non mediocriter**.

quo plurimum valebant, *in which they were very powerful*. Cf. ii. 17, **nihil possent** and **pedestribus valent copiis**.

CHAPTER XXI.

nostri. Subject of **cuperent**.

perspici. The subject is the clause **quid — possent**.

vertere. The short form of the third person plural of the perfect, which is rarely used in Caesar (Civil War, i. 51, iii. 63).

alias — alias, *now — again, at one time — at another*. Cf. ii. 29.

aerariae secturae, *copper mines*.

CHAPTER XXII.

condicio, *manner of living*.

amicitiae. Indirect object of **dediderint**.

qui. Subject of **recusaret**.

condicione, *terms*.

CHAPTER XXIII

oppidum. Subject of **expugnatum esse**.

ventum erat, *they had come*. Impersonal construction.

quoqueversum, *in every direction*.

finitimae. In agreement with **quae**. *Which belong to (are of) hither Spain, nearest to Aquitania.*

cum after **magna**. Note its position. See note on iii. 1.

quod. Explained by the clause **suas — augeri**.

animadvertit. Its object is **quod**, which is explained by **copias diduci; hostem vagari, obsidere, relinquere; frumentum commestumque supportari; numerum augeri**.

in dies, *daily*.

CHAPTER XXIV.

prima luce. See i. 22.

esse. Its subject is **potiri**.

infirmiare animo. This ablative of quality is equivalent to an adjective. Cf. Afr. War, 78, **integros recentioribusque viribus equites**. For a like adjective phrase, see note on **ex essedis**, iv. 33.

exspectari — iretur, *they should hesitate no longer to go to the camp*.

CHAPTER XXV.

cum — cum. The first **cum** determines the mood of **complerent, depellerent, and praeberent**; the second **cum**, the mood of **pugnaretur** and **acciderent**.

ad pugnam, *for fighting*.

pugnaretur. Impersonal.

CHAPTER XXVI.

quid fieri velit. Object of **ostendit**.

erat imperatum. Impersonal.

intritae, from **in**, negative and **terere**, *to rub*. Explain the use of this word; that of the Eng. *trite*.

prius — quam, *before*.

videri. Complement of **possent** understood.

quid — gereretur. Subject of **posset**.

multa nocte, *late at night*. Cf. **multo die**, i. 22.

CHAPTER XXVII.

ultro, *besides*.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

longe ac — **Gailli**, in a far different way from the rest of the Gauls.

continentes silvas, unbroken forests. Explain the exact force of **continentes** from its composition.

longius, too far.

CHAPTER XXIX.

deinceps = almost an adjective **continuis**, successively, one after another. Cf. v. 40, **reliquis deinceps diebus**, and Civil War, iii. 56, **omnibus deinceps diebus**. The adverb is inserted between the adjective and the noun as if in imitation of the Greek idiom *ol tôte anthrōpoi*, the men of that time. For this adjective force of the adverb in an English derivative, see the word *peninsula* (*paene* + *insula*). **paeninsula** occurs first in Latin in poem XXXI. of Catullus.

materiam, timber.

ab latere, on the flank.

sub pellibus, under skins, i. e., in tents which were covered with skins.

BOOK IV.

CHAPTER I.

qui fuit — consulibus. This clause establishes the date. Pompey and Crassus entered upon their consulship on the first of January in the year 55 B. C.

Gnaeo — Crasso. Observe the omission of the conjunction, as in i. 35, **M. Messala — consulibus**.

magna cum multitudine. For the position of the preposition, cf. i. 10, **magno cum periculo**.

exagitati, having been harassed. Cf. ii. 29, **a finitimis exagitati**.

anno post, the year after.

ratio atque usus belli, the art and practice of war. Cf. ii. 20, **scientia atque usus militum**.

longius anno = **dintius anno**, longer than one year. Cf. vii. 9, **longius triduo**. Does **longe** usually refer to place or time? Cf. **longe** and **longius** iii. 28, **longius** i. 22, **longissime** i. 1.

maximam partem, for the most part.

lacte atque pecore vivunt. Cf. v. 14, **lacte et carne vivunt**.

sunt in venationibus. Cf. vi. 21, **vita omnis in venationibus** — **consistit**.

quae res, and this fact.

nullo officio — **adsuefacti**, *having been accustomed to no service nor discipline.*
locis frigidissimis, *though their country is very cold.*
vestitus, partitive genitive with **quicquam**.

CHAPTER II.

ut, quae — **habeant**, *so that they have (persons) to whom they may sell those things which they have taken in war.*

quam quo — **desiderent**, *than because they desire, etc.*

impenso parant pretio, *procure at a great price.* Exact meaning of **impenso**?

haec — **efficiunt**, *by daily exercise they make these capable of great labor.*

cum usus est, *when there is need.* For this meaning of **usus**, cf. vi. 15, **hi, cum est usus** atque aliquid bellum incidit, omnes in bello versantur.

vinum — **arbitrantur**. Cf. ii. 15, **nihil pati vini** — **inferri**.

CHAPTER III.

publice — **laudem**, *they consider it the greatest praise as a community.* Cf. vi. 23, **civitatibus maxima laus est, quam**, etc.

una — **a Suebis**, *in one direction from the Suebi.*

ut est captus Germanorum, *as is the capacity (captus being a noun) of the Germans, considering the mode of life among the Germans.*

redegerunt = **reddiderunt**. Cf. ii. 27, **magnitudo redegerat**.

CHAPTER IV.

in eadem causa, *in the same condition.*

ad extremum tamen, *at last however.*

ad utramque ripam, *on each bank.*

transire prohibebant. For the construction with **prohibere** in this sense, cf. ii. 4, **ingredi prohibuerint**.

CHAPTER V.

**infirmi-
tatem**, *fickleness.*

nihil his committendum existimavit, *thought that no confidence should be placed in them.*

est — **consuetudinis**, *this belongs to Gallic custom, i. e., is a Gallic custom.*

vulgus circumsistat — **cogant**. Notice the change in number caused by the collective idea in **vulgus**. Cf. i. 2, **civitati persuasit, ut** — **exirent**.

his rebus — **permoti**. Cf. i. 37, **quibus rebus** — **commotus**.

quorum — **necease est**, *of which they must repent on the spot.* Cf. iv. 2.

rumoribus serviant, *are slaves to idle reports.* Cf. vii. 34, **bello servire**.

CHAPTER VI.

ne graviori — occurreret, *that he might not encounter too serious a war.*

occurreret. Cf. iii. 6, in bellum incideret.

uti — discederent, *to withdraw from the Rhine*, i. e., to go farther into Gaul.

qua spe adducti, *influenced by the hope of this*; literally, *by which hope.* **qua spe** = **huius rei spe**, as in i. 9, **ea civitate** = **ex eorum civitate**, and i. 10, **quae civitas** = **quorum civitas**, and v. 19, **hoc metu** = **huius rei metu**.

constituit, *made known his resolve.*

CHAPTER VII.

quibus in locis. Cf. i. 6, **quibus itineribus.**

a quibus refers to **ea loca**.

resistere, sc. **iis** as antecedent of **quicumque**.

posse, sc. **se**.

possederint, *come into possession of.* For **possidere** in sense of **potiri**, cf. **aer omne neceseat** — **possidat inane**, Lucret. i. 386.

concedere, *are inferior.*

neminem. Observe the emphatic position. Cf. i. 3, **quod aliud iter** — **nullum**.

CHAPTER VIII.

quae visum est, *what seemed proper.* **quae** object of **respondere** to be supplied. **verum**, *reasonable, just.* Cf. Cic. Tusc. 3, 29, 73, **rectum et verum est**, ut **amemus**.

CHAPTER IX.

post diem tertium, *the third day after.*

ne propius — moveret, *that he should not advance nearer them.*

hos — equites, *they were waiting for this cavalry*; literally, *this cavalry was being waited for.*

CHAPTER X.

ex monte Vosego = **ex ea parte montis**; **monte** means here a long mountain-chain; see map. This reference is not in point considering the whole context in chap. 1.

parte quadam, *a tributary.*

neque longius milibus. Cf. i. 15, **amplius — senis milibus**; also i. 22, **non longius** — **quingentis passibus**.

citatus, *with a rapid current.*

sunt qui, *there are some who.*

existimantur, not the subjunctive, because **sunt qui** is simply equivalent to **nonnulli**.

capitibus, *mouths*; elsewhere the word usually signifies *sources*.

CHAPTER XL

ut — constitutum. See chap. 9. Cf. i. 22, *ut erat praeceptum.*

in itinere congressi = *congressi cum eo, qui in itinere erat.*

praemitteret, *to send on.* Observe the omission of the object.

sibi — faceret, *that he would grant them permission.*

fecisset. For two subjects with singular verb, cf. ii. 26, *quantoque in periculo et castra et legiones et imperator versaretur.* Many editions have *fecissent.* In the MSS. the nasal was indicated by a curved mark over the vowel; hence confusions were very easy; e. g. *PECISSET* and *PECISSÊT.*

eodem illo pertinere. Cf. i. 14, *eodem pertinere.*

CHAPTER XII.

ubi primum = *cum primum* or *simul ac.*

amplius — equites, *more than eight hundred cavalry.* What other construction after *amplius*? See chap. 10.

rursus resistentibus, *while our men in their turn made a stand.* Supply *nostris.*

subfossis, from *subfodere*, *stabbed underneath.*

ita perterritos egerunt. Note the force of *per* in *perterritos.* Cf. v. 17, *praecipites hostes egerunt.*

amicus — appellatus. Cf. i. 3, *a senatu — amicus appellatus.*

CHAPTER XIII.

per dolum atque insidias. Cf. i. 42, *ne per insidias — circumventretur.*

expectare; subject of *esse.*

cognita — infirmitate, *knowing the fickleness of the Gauls.* For this meaning of *infirmitas*, cf. chap. 5, *et infirmitatem Gallorum.*

postidie eius diei. Cf. i. 23.

Germani frequentes. Cf. chap. 1, *magna cum multitudine.*

sui purgandi causa, *to acquit themselves.* For the construction *sui purgandi*, see note on *sui colligendi*, iii. 6.

contra atque esset dictum, *contrary to what had been said.*

de indutiis — impetrarent, *might obtain their request for a truce by deceiving (him).* Cf. v. 36, *de sua ac militum salute impetrari posse.*

CHAPTER XIV.

quid ageretur, *what was going on.*

discessu suorum, *by the absence of their chiefs.*

perturbantur. The word is used in a pregnant sense. It is equivalent to *they are so confounded as to be in doubt.*

praestaret. Impersonal.

quo loco, *in this place.*

ad quos consecrandos, *to pursue them.* Caesar's conduct in this matter is a specimen of the barbarity of his age. It shows the little value set upon human life when ambition was to be gratified. Plutarch tells us that this act was severely censured at Rome.

CHAPTER XV.

clamore audito, *hearing the outcry,* i. e. of their women and children, who were being slain.

suos interfici, *that their own families were being massacred.*

ad confluentem, *at the confluence.* The word is properly a participle, agreeing originally with some word which has dropped out. Cf. **continens (terra),** *continent.*

ad unum omnes, *all to the last man.*

ex timore, *after the alarm.*

capitum. Cf. i. 29, **capitum Helvetiorum.**

CHAPTER XVI.

Germanico — confecto. Cf. i. 30, **bello Helvetiorum confecto.**

quarum illa fuit iustissima. *of these the following was the most important.*

suis quoque — voluit, *he desired that they should fear for their own possessions.*

accessit — quod, *moreover; literally, it was added also that, etc*

supra commemoravi. See chap. 9, **magnum — missam.**

eos — dederent, *to surrender those who, etc.* Observe the omission of **ut.** Cf. iii. 5, **certiores facit, paulisper intermitterent,** etc.

cur — postularet, *why did he claim that anything beyond the Rhine was under his sway or power?*

occupationibus rei publicae, *by the business of the state.*

opinionem, *reputation.*

CHAPTER XVII.

neque — statuebat, *nor considered that it was consistent with his own dignity or that of the Roman people.*

proponebatur, *was manifest; literally, was presented to him.*

rationem — instituit, *he determined upon this plan of a bridge.*

tigna, *posts or piles.* **bina,** *in pairs.* **sesquipedalia,** *a foot and a half thick.* **ab imo praeacuta,** *sharpened at the lower end.* **dimensa ad altitudinem,** *proportioned to the depth.*

haec cum machinationibus — adegerat, *when he had sunk (immissa) these into the river by means of engines and secured them there (defixerat), and had then driven them down (adegerat) with rammers.*

sublicae modo, like a pile.

ut — procumbent, so as to incline according to the current.

contra — conversa, turned against the force and current of the river.

haec utraque — distinebantur, these (two) pairs were kept apart by timbers, two feet thick, laid on above (for two feet was the distance between the piles) with two ties at each end.

quibus — revinctis, these being kept apart and secured at opposite ends.

hoc artius, so much the more closely.

haec contexebantur, these were covered with timbers laid over them lengthwise.

ac nihilo setius, and besides all this.

et, also.

pro ariete, as a buttress.

aliae, sc. **sublicae**.

deiciendi operis, for the purpose of throwing down the work. The genitive expresses purpose as if **causa** or **gratia** had been employed. Such a genitive of the gerundive is best explained as the genitive of quality. This construction is especially common in late Latin. Cf. Tac. Ann. ii. 59, **Aegyptum proficiiscitur cognoscendae antiquitatis**.

CHAPTER XVIII.

diebus decem, quibus, within ten days. Cf. iii. 23, **paucis diebus, quibus**.

firmitate praesidio, strong guard. Cf. i. 3, **per tres — firmissimos populos**.

liberaliter respondit. Cf. ii. 5, **liberaliterque oratione prosecutus**.

institutum coeptus est. Why is **coeptus** passive?

CHAPTER XIX.

viciis aedificiisque. Cf. i. 5, **vicos — aedificia incendunt**.

hunc esse — medium, this had been selected near the centre. **medium** agrees directly with **hunc**. Cf. vi. 13, **regio totius Galliae media**.

rebus is explained by the clauses **ut — iniceret, ut — ulcisceretur**, etc.

CHAPTER XX.

exigua — reliqua. Ablative absolute. Cf. iii. 29, **reliquis item civitatibus**.

tamen in Britanniam — contendit. See description of Britain in Introduction.

omnibus — intellegebat, because he discovered that help had been furnished to our enemy from that country in nearly all the wars with the Gauls.

si tempus — tamen, even if time should fail, yet, etc.

Gallis — incognita, i. e. except the Veneti. Cf. iii. 8, **Veneti in Britanniam navigare consueverunt**. According to ii. 4, Divitiacus once had the government, — **tum etiam Britanniae imperium obtinuerit**.

its ipsais, i. e. *mercatoribus*.

contra Gallias, *opposite to Gaul*. The plural refers to the several divisions.

quem usum, *what skill*.

CHAPTER XXI.

Volusenum. See iii. 5; vi. 41; viii. 48.

idoneum, *a suitable person*.

navi longa, *war-ship*.

ad Veneticum bellum. See iii. 9.

qui polliceantur — *dare*. The present infinitive for the future *se daturus esse* is a rare construction after *polliceor*. In chap. 22 the regular tense is employed, *facturos pollicerentur*.

Atrebatibus superatis, i. e. in the battle of the Sambre. See ii. 23.

ibi = *apud Atrebatas*.

magni habebatur, *was estimated highly*.

fidem sequantur, *to embrace the alliance*. Cf. v. 20, *secutos fidem*.

seque — *venturum*, *that he (Caesar) would come*. For *se* referring to subject of preceding verb, cf. ii. 35, *ab nationibus* — *mitterentur* — *qui se* — *imperata facturas pollicerentur*.

CHAPTER XXII.

superioris temporis consilio, *for their former (hostile) purpose*.

anni tempus. Cf. chap. 20, *si tempus anni*.

has tantularum rerum occupationes, *attention to such trifling matters as these*. Cf. chap. 16, *occupationibus rei publicae*.

navium longarum. See chap. 21. Cf. Greek *μακρὰ πλοῖα*.

ducendum dedit, *gave to lead*. *ducendum* is in agreement with *exercitum*. This use of the gerundive to express purpose is common. An early construction, and perhaps the original (cf. note on i. 11), is the gerund as direct object of a verb and itself taking a direct object; e. g. on an old Latin inscription, *portas, turreis, moiros, turreisque sequas qum moiro faciendum coiraverunt*.

CHAPTER XXIII.

solvit, *sets sail*. Supply *naves*. For the omission of this object, cf. chap. 28, *naves* (nom.) — *leni vento solverunt*. In chap. 35 the object is expressed, *ipse* — *naves solvit*.

hora quarta, about 8.30 o'clock in the morning. Cf. iii. 15.

dum — *convenirent*, *until the rest of the ships should come there*.

ut — *administrarentur*, *as military science and especially the management of ships require (since these have a rapid and uncertain movement) that all things should be performed by them promptly*. Note the omission of *ut* with *administrarentur*,

and that postularent following *ut, as*, would be the indicative in direct discourse. Cf. *ut — ratio — postulabat* ii. 22.

sublatis ancoris, the anchors having been weighed.

CHAPTER XXIV.

quo genere = quibus.

egredi prohibebant. See note on *suos ingredi prohibuerint*, ii. 4. Notice the force of the imperfect.

ignotis locis. Cf. *locis frigidissimis*, chap. 1.

militibus — desiliendum, the soldiers had to leap down.

simul et — et — et, etc. Observe the repetition of the conjunctions (Polysyndeton).

insuefactos, trained to this.

CHAPTER XXV.

motus — expeditior. Cf. iii. 13, *ut una celeritate et pulsu remorum praestaret.*

naves — removeri, to be withdrawn a little. Obj. of *iussit*.

quae res, this manoeuvre.

atque, and now.

qui — aquilam ferebat = aquilifer. The omitted antecedent of *qui* is the subject of *inquit*.

contestatus, calling upon.

ea res, his act, i. e., what he was about to do.

praestitero, I shall have discharged. The future perfect expresses here the promptness of the action.

cohortati inter se, exhorting one another. For *inter se* taking the place of the direct object, cf. vi. 8, *cum Galli cohortati inter se*; and vi. 40, *itaque inter se cohortati*.

ex proximis — navibus = ii, qui in proximis navibus erant, ex his (i. e. *navibus*) *cum conspexissent.* The subject of *appropinquarunt* is *ii* implied in *ex proximis*, (those) from the nearest.

CHAPTER XXVI.

ab utrisque, on both sides; literally, by those on both sides.

ordines servare, keep their ranks.

alius alia ex navi, one from one vessel, another from another.

quibus signis — se aggregabat, assembled about whatever standards he met. *singulares*, one by one.

in universos, upon our collected forces. See *universi — desiluerunt*, chap. 25.

scaphas longarum navium, the boats belonging to the ships of war.

simul = simul atque, as soon as.

in arido. Cf. chap. 24, *aut ex arido*.

CHAPTER XXVII.

simul atque — **receperunt**. Cf. ii. 12, **priusquam** — **reciperent**.
miserunt — **polliciti sunt**. Notice the asyndeton.
supra demonstraveram. See chap. 21.
oratoris modo, in the character of ambassador.
ut ignosceretur, that pardon might be granted.
in continentem. See note on **confluentem**, chap. 16.
remigrare in agros, to retire to their country.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

supra demonstratum est. See chaps. 22 and 23.
ex superiore portu. Cf. chap. 23, in **ulteriore portum**.
solverunt. See note on **solvit**, chap. 23.
aliae — **aliae**, some — others.
quae — **solis occasum**. Note the use of the adverb **propius** and the meaning of **solis occasum**. For the latter, cf. i. 1.

CHAPTER XXIX.

luna plena. Astronomical calculation fixes this time of full moon on the night of the 30th of August, 55 B. C.
qui dies, which period (of full moon). Cf. chap. 36, **die aequinoctii**.
aestus maximos, spring tides.
transportandum curaverat. See note on **ducendum dedit**, chap. 22.
id quod, a thing which. **id** is in apposition with the clause **magna** — **facta**.
quod omnibus constabat, because it was evident to all.

CHAPTER XXX.

principes, subject of **duxerunt**.
convenerant. See chap. 27, **principesque undique convenire** — **coeperunt**.
quae hoc — **angustiora**, which was smaller on this account. See below.
factu. See note on **perfacile factu**, i. 3.
ex — **discedere**. Cf. chap. 27, **remigrare in agros**.

CHAPTER XXXI.

ex eventu navium, from the fate of the ships. Cf. viii. 23, **quae Bellovacorum speculabantur eventum**.
ex eo quod, from the fact that.
ad omnes casus, against every emergency.
quae — **naves**, earum, of those ships which, etc.
quae — **usui**, whatever was of use.
reliquis ut — **effecit**, he brought it about that the voyage could be made well enough with the rest.

CHAPTER XXXII.

frumentatum, supine.

neque ulla — **interposita**, *no suspicion of war having arisen as yet.*

hominum, i. e., the Britons.

ventitaret, *kept coming again and again.* Note that the tense and the derivative ending combine to make this a double imperfect.

quam consuetudo ferret, *than usual*; literally, *than custom brought.*

id, quod erat, *that which was really the case.*

aliquid — **consilii**. In apposition with **id**.

armari, *to arm themselves.* The verb has a middle or reflexive force. The passive voice is a development of the middle, denoting the action upon the subject. A verb of this kind shows the easy transition to the passive. A survival of the middle voice is met with in the deponent verbs **utor**, **fruor**, etc., and the ablative after them is explained as an ablative of means; e. g. **vescor carne**, *I eat meat*; literally, *I support myself by means of meat.*

aegre sustinere, *to stand their ground with difficulty.* For **sustinere** used absolutely, cf. ii. 6, **sustinere non posse**, and chap. 11, at end.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

genus hoc — **pugnae**, *their method of fighting from chariots is as follows.* **ex essedis** is a prepositional phrase which is taken with **pugnae** almost in the sense of a. adjective. **ex essedis pugnae**, *chariot fighting.* Cf. v. 13, **omnes ex Gallia naves** = **omnes Gallicae naves.**

cum se — **insinuaverunt**, *when they have worked themselves in among the troops of cavalry.*

ita mobilitatem — **praestant**, *thus they display the speed of horse and the firmness of foot in battles.*

per temonem percurrere, *run along the pole.*

CHAPTER XXXIV.

eius adventu. Cf. iii. 23, **quorum adventu**.

hostes constiterunt, nostri — **receperunt**. For the asyndeton, cf. i. 18, **concilium dimittit, Liscum retinet.**

ad lacessendum. Observe the omission of the object.

alienum tempus, *an unfavorable time.*

quae — **prohiberent**, *so as to keep our men in camp and hinder the enemy from fighting.*

sui liberandi, *of freeing themselves.* What part of speech is **sui**? See note on **sui colligendi**, iii. 6.

quanta — **daretur**. Indirect question after **demonstraverunt**.

CHAPTER XXXV.

idem — *fore, the same thing would occur which, etc.*

ut — *effugerent*. In apposition with **idem**.

de quo ante dictum est. See chap. 21.

ferre non potuerunt ac terga verterunt, *were not able to bear, but turned their backs*. For this use of **ac**, **et**, and **que** after a negative clause, cf. chap. 36, **non potuerunt et paulo infra delatae sunt**; also iii. 19, **ne unum quidem nostrorum impetum ferrent ac statim terga verterent**; and vii. 4, **non destitit tamen atque in agris habet delectum**. Our idiom requires the adversative conjunction.

tanto spatio — **quantum**, *as far as*; literally, *over as much space as*.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

legati — **de pace venerunt**. Cf. i. 27, **Helvetii** — **legatos de deditione** — **miserunt**; ii. 6, **qui legati de pace** — **venerant**; chap. 27, **legatos de pace miserunt**. **die aequinoctii**, *the time of the equinox*.

hiemi navigationem subiciendam, *that the voyage should be exposed to foul weather*.

portus capere, *to reach the port*. Cf. chap. 26, **cursum tenere atque insulam capere**.

et — **delatae sunt**. See note on **ac**, chap. 35, **ac terga verterunt**.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

quibus ex navibus, i. e. the two transports mentioned in chap. 36, **onerariae duae**.

non ita magno, *not very large*.

circumsteterunt, *surrounded them*. For the omission of an object, cf. i. 48, **si qui** — **deciderat**, **circumsistebant**.

ad clamorem, *at the cry*.

postea — **quam** = **posteaquam** by tmesis. A fragment of Ennius shows an excessive case of tmesis which is a curiosity, — **saxo cere comminuit brum** = **saxo cerebrum comminuit**, *he crushed his head with a stone*.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

qui cum, *since they*.

sioctitates. The plural of the abstract noun is explained by the plural **paludum**. Cf. vi. 30, **silvarum ac fluminum petunt propinquitates**.

superiore anno. See iii. 28 and 29.

quo — **reciperent**, *whither they could betake themselves*.

supplicatio. Cf. ii. 35, **dies quindecim supplicatio**.

EXERCISES IN LATIN COMPOSITION.

The numerals indicate the chapters in the Text upon which the Vocabulary of the Exercise is based.

I. 2.

H. 431, 4; A. & G. 255; G. 409. H. 416, n. 1; A. & G. 245, b; G. 408, n. 2. H. 424; A. & G. 253; G. 397. H. 421, 1; A. & G. 249; G. 407. II. 491; A. & G. 286; G. 510.

Of the Helvetians, Orgetorix was by far the most wealthy. When Messala was consul, the nobility was incited by his desire for sovereignty to form a conspiracy. He persuades the state to go forth from the territory. ¹“Will it not be very easy, O Helvetians, since you excel all in valor, to get the power of the whole of Gaul? To this I can persuade you the more easily, because the character of the country confines you on every side; on the one side, the Rhine, a very deep river, separates our land from the Germans; on the other side Mt. Jura is between us and the Sequani.” These circumstances caused the Helvetians to range less widely and less easily make war upon all persons. Hence it resulted that the men were affected with great sorrow, since they were fond of war. In the consulship of Marcus Messala and Marcus Piso these Helvetians thought that considering their renown for bravery their territory was too narrow, although it extends 240 miles.

¹ Introduce by *nonne*.

I. 3.

H. 542, III; A. & G. 300; G. 432. II. 497, II; A. & G. 317; G. 545, I. II. 544, 1; A. & G. 296; G. 427. H. 547, n. 1; A. & G. 303, R.; G. 436.

By these facts Orgetorix induced them to provide such things as were necessary for their departure. ¹It was necessary that they should buy up as great a number

¹ *oportere*.

as possible of beasts of burden, make as large sowings as possible, in order that plenty of grain might be on hand, and establish peace with their neighbors. Two years are sufficient to execute their designs. The third year was fixed by them for their departure. Orgetorix,² having taken upon himself the embassy to the states, persuades Casticus to seize the power in his own state. Dumnorix was much beloved by the people, and attempts the same, since the daughter of Orgetorix had been given him in marriage. It was a very easy thing for the Helvetians to accomplish their attempts, because Orgetorix could obtain the sovereignty of his own state, and there was no doubt that they were the most powerful of Gaul. "I assure you,"³ says Orgetorix, "that I shall get the power with my own army." The Helvetians, incited by this speech, and⁴ giving a pledge to one another, hope that they can get possession of the whole of Gaul.

² Ablative absolute.

³ inquit.

I. 5, 6.

H. 417, 2; A. & G. 250; G. 403. H. 380, II, 2; A. & G. 258; G. 337. H. 497, II; A. & G. 317; G. 545, 1. H. 503, I; A. & G. 320; G. 631, 1. H. 642-644; A. & G. 376; G. app.

After the death of Orgetorix the Helvetians attempted to do that which had been resolved upon, namely, to go forth from their territory. Thinking that they were ready for this undertaking, they set fire to their towns, about twelve in number. All the grain is burned, except what can be carried with them. The Helvetians take away the hope of a return home, and are ready to undergo all dangers. ¹ Each one should carry forth from home for himself provisions for three months. ² The Rauraci are persuaded to adopt the same plan. ³ And so the Rauraci burn down their towns and set out with the Helvetians, who had united to themselves the Boii, dwelling on the other side of the Rhine. Of the two routes by which it was possible to go forth from the country, one was so narrow that scarcely the wagons could be drawn in single file, over which a very high mountain hangs. ⁴ Hence they fear that a very few might hinder them; the other was much easier, and the Helvetians thought that they could persuade the Allobroges to allow them to pass through their territory. A day was appointed on which they all should meet at the Rhone. This day was not the 18th of April, but⁵ without doubt they must meet on the 28th of March.

¹ cuique cibaria efferenda.

² Rauracis persuadetur.

³ itaque.

⁴ hac de causa vereri ne.

⁵ sine dubio.

I. 9, 10.

H. 521, II, 2; A. & G. 325; G. 585. H. 385; A. & G. 227; G. 346. H. 524;
A. & G. 336; G. 650. H. 386; A. & G. 228; G. 347.

If the Sequani were unwilling, the Helvetians could not pass by the way which was left. They send Dumnorix to persuade them, since his popularity had great influence among the Sequani, and since Dumnorix himself was anxious for a revolution and wished to have as many states as possible attached to him. Therefore, ¹ having undertaken the affair, he persuaded the Sequani not to hinder the Helvetians in their march, but allow them to pass without harm. When it was reported to Caesar that the Helvetians were intending to march through the territory of the Sequani, he saw that it would be attended with great danger to have warlike men in an open country. For these reasons Titus Labienus is appointed to the command of the fortifications ² which had been made. By forced marches Caesar proceeded to Italy in order to levy two legions and march with them by the nearest route across the Alpes into Further Gaul. After having routed the Centrones, who attempted to hinder his army on the march, and ³ having arrived in the territory of the Vocontii, he led his army among the Segusiani, who were the first beyond the Province.

¹ Ablative absolute.

² Participle.

³ Introduce by a cum clause.

I. 12.

H. 529, II; A. & G. 334; G. 467. H. 500, II; A. & G. 319; G. 552. H. 443,
n. 1; A. & G. 191; G. 325, R. 6.

The Saône flows through the territories of the Haedui with such incredible slowness that the eye cannot determine in which direction it flows. When spies informed Caesar that the Helvetians were crossing this river by rafts joined together, he sets out from the camp with three legions about the third watch, and comes up with a part of their forces, because all of them had not yet crossed the stream. This division ¹ was encumbered with baggage and did not expect that Caesar would attack them. A great part of them was cut to pieces; the rest ² betaking themselves to flight concealed themselves in the nearest woods. Of the four cantons into which the Helvetian state is divided, this one is called Tigurinus, ³ a canton which having left their home, and ⁴ having slain Lucius Cassius the

¹ Participle.

² Introduce by cum clause.

³ Omit.

⁴ Ablative absolute.

consul; sent the Roman army under the yoke. Caesar ⁵ was uncertain whether ⁶ it happened by the design of the immortal gods ⁷ or not that the part of the Helvetian state which had brought calamity upon the Roman people was the first to pay the penalty. Because Lucius Piso had been slain by the Tigurini, Caesar could avenge not only the public but also his private wrongs.

⁵ *nescire utrum* — *necne*.

⁶ *fieri*.

I. 14.

H. 397, 3; A. & G. 216; G. 372. H. 351, 1, n. 3; A. & G. 210, 6; G. 456.
H. 533, III; A. & G. 219; G. 376. H. 234; A. & G. 129; G. 251. H. 388;
A. & G. 232; G. 355. H. 507, III; A. & G. 508; G. 597.

"I feel less hesitation," ¹ says Caesar, "because I remember those things which you have mentioned; and I feel the more indignant in proportion as they have happened to us undeservedly. We are not conscious of having done any wrong, for if we were conscious, it would not be difficult to be on guard. But we are not aware that we have done anything on account of which we should fear; and ² should we fear without cause? But even if I were willing to forget your former wrongs, can I also lay aside the remembrance of recent outrages? You attempted a march through the Province against my will, and you molested the Haedui. ³ Do you insolently boast of your victory and wonder that you have committed wrongs for so long a time with impunity? But remember that the gods are wont to grant to persons a greater prosperity in order that they may suffer the more severely from a reverse of circumstances. Although these things are so, yet, if you give hostages to me in order that I may know that you will do what you ⁴ promise, I will make peace with you."

¹ *inquit*.

² Introduce by *num*, implying what answer?

³ Introduce by *ne* enclitic.

⁴ Future perfect.

I. 18.

H. 419, II; A. & G. 251; G. 400. H. 426, 2; A. & G. 258, d; G. 411, n. 2.
H. 546, 1; A. & G. 302; G. 435. H. 390, II; A. & G. 233; G. 356.

Dumnorix, the brother of Divitiacus, was indicated by the speech of Liscus. But very many were present, and Caesar, ¹ being unwilling that these matters should be discussed, ² dismissing the council, detained Liscus. When Caesar inquired from him about those things which he had said, Liscus spoke boldly.

¹ Introduce by a *quod* clause.

² Ablative absolute or a temporal clause.

"Dumnorix, O Caesar, is a man of great favor with the people on account of his liberality, and there is no ⁴doubt that he is eager for a revolution. For many years no one dared to bid against him when he bid. By these means he increased his own property in order that he might maintain constantly, at his own expense, a great number of cavalry. This man Dumnorix had great influence at home and among the neighbouring states, ⁴for he had given his mother in marriage to a most noble man among the Bituriges, and himself had taken a wife from the Helvetians, ⁵having given his sister in marriage into other states. Since he favors the Helvetians on account of this connection, he hates the Romans, O Caesar, because by their arrival they ⁶caused his power to become weak, and restored his brother, Divitiacus, to his former position of influence. If anything happens to the Romans, he will entertain the highest hope of gaining the power, but under the rule of the Romans he will despair of royalty."

⁴ *dubium quin.* ⁴ *namque.* ⁵ Ablative absolute or a temporal clause.

⁶ *facere ut.*

L. 22, 23.

H. 440, 2, n. 1; A. & G. 193; G. 291, n. 2. H. 417; A. & G. 247; G. 398.
H. 521, II, 2; A. & G. 325; G. 585. H. 379; A. & G. 257; G. 335. H. 398, 5;
A. & G. 214, g; G. 369.

At day-break, when Labienus had possession of the summit of the mountain, and the enemy's camp was not farther off than a mile and a half, nor had the enemy discovered the arrival of Labienus, Considius at full speed comes up to him. "The mountain," he says, "which you, O Caesar, wished should be seized by Labienus, is in possession of the enemy." Caesar, ¹leading his forces to the next hill, draws them up in line of battle. He had ordered Labienus not to engage in battle unless he saw his forces near the enemy's camp, in order that they might make the attack upon the enemy at the same time; but, having taken possession of the mountain, to wait for our men, and refrain from battle. Late in the day Caesar learns that our men have possession of the mountain, and following the enemy, he pitches his camp three miles from theirs. On the next day he was not more than eighteen miles from Bibracte, the largest town of the Haedui, and since he must serve out grain to his army within two days, he advances to Bibracte in order to provide for a supply of grain. Caesar does not know ²whether the Helvetians thought that he, filled with terror, was retreating, or believed that they could cut him off from provisions.

¹ Introduce by a temporal clause. Why cannot the present participle be used?

² *utrum — an.*

I. 26.

H. 301; A. & G. 146, c; G. 208. H. 515, III; A. & G. 326; G. 587. H. 379; A. & G. 256; G. 336.

The battle was fought vigorously. When the Helvetians could not withstand the attack of the Romans, they betook themselves, the one party to the mountain, the other to the baggage. Although no one could see a retreating enemy, yet ¹ the battle had lasted until evening. The Helvetians fought also at the baggage till late at night, because their wagons had been placed as a rampart. The Romans were wounded by the weapons thrown from the higher ground against them. Late at night ² they got possession of the camp of the Helvetians and captured the daughter of Orgetorix. After that battle the enemy marched during the whole of the night, and arriving in the territory of the Lingones delayed there. Caesar had to send messengers to the Lingones because our men were not able to follow them on account of the wounds of the soldiers. If the Lingones had assisted them with grain, Caesar would have regarded them in the same light as the Helvetians.

¹ Impersonal construction.

² Slunk into a participial construction.

I. 31.

II. 437, II, 2; A. & G. 317, b; G. 545, 2. H. 503, II, 1; A. & G. 320, b; G. 631, 1. II 546; A. & G. 302; G. 435. H. 429; A. & G. 256; G. 393.

There are two parties in Gaul, the power of which the Haedui and Arverni hold. The Arverni and the Sequani call upon the Germans, because these two parties have been struggling with one another for many years. The Germans, about 15,000, having crossed the Rhine, fell in love with the refinement of the Gauls. The Haedui, broken by engagements and calamities, were compelled to give as hostages to the Sequani the nobles of their state. They ¹ promised that they would not demand hostages in return, nor refuse to be under their rule. Divitiacus fled from his state and came to the senate ² at Rome to ask aid. Ariovistus, the king of the Germans, has settled among the Sequani, and has seized upon a portion of their land, and is providing room and settlement for the Harudes, who have come a few months before. In a few years all the Germans will cross the Rhine, for the land of Gaul must not be compared with the land of the Germans. Moreover, Ariovistus, having defeated the forces of the Gauls, demands hostages; for he is a savage and his commands ought not to be borne. Unless

¹ polliceri.

² Roman; why?

there be some aid in Caesar, the Gauls must seek another dwelling-place, remote from the Germans. Divitiacus does not doubt that if these things should be disclosed to Ariovistus, he would punish all the hostages. Moreover, Caesar himself, either by his own influence or the recent victory, can prevent a greater number of Germans from being brought over the Rhine.

I. 35, 36.

H. 517; A. & G. 320, e; G. 633. H. 507, II; A. & G. 307; G. 596, 1. H. 507, III; A. & G. 308; G. 597. H. 507, I; A. & G. 306; G. 595.

If Ariovistus had been treated with great kindness by Caesar, ¹ why should he make this return? If he should be invited to a conference, he would not think that he ought to say anything in regard to the common interests. Caesar demands of him that he should not bring any body of men across the Rhine. He ² commands him to restore the hostages which he has from the Haedui. The Roman people will entertain a feeling of friendship toward him, if he will do this. But if Caesar does not obtain these desires, he will not overlook the wrongs of the Haedui, because the senate had decreed that whoever should hold the province of Gaul, as far as it could be done in the interest of the republic, should defend the friends of the Roman people. But it is the right of war that if the Germans had conquered the Haedui they should govern them in whatever manner they pleased. Because Ariovistus did not dictate to the Roman people as to the manner in which they should use their right, he ought not to be obstructed by the Romans in his right. The Haedui ³ have tried the fortune of war, have engaged in arms, and have been conquered. Caesar is doing a great wrong, because he is making the revenues of Ariovistus less valuable to him. Ariovistus said that no one ever came into an encounter with him without ruin to himself. If Caesar should come into an engagement with him, he would know what the invincible Germans could achieve, for they are trained to arms above all others.

¹ cur.² iubeo.³ Use only one principal clause.

I. 40.

H. 516, II; A. & G. 341, d; G. 628. H. 384, II, 5; A. & G. 230; G. 217. H. 390, I; A. & G. 233; G. 356. H. 353; A. & G. 211; G. 458.

It is not the duty of centurions to inquire in what direction Caesar is marching. Why ¹ should any one judge that Ariovistus, having sought the friendship

¹ Present subjunctive, deliberative question.

of the Romans in the consulship of Caesar, would depart from his duty? Caesar is persuaded that he will not reject the favor of the Roman people. If the Romans should have to make war upon him, since he is driven on by madness, they ought not to despair of their own valor because they have made a trial of the same enemy within the memory of their fathers. These same men the Helvetians conquered, and in the unsuccessful battle of the Gauls Ariovistus fell upon them tired out by the long duration of the war; for he gave them no ² opportunity for an encounter, but gained the victory more by stratagem than valor. What, therefore, should the Romans fear? It is Caesar's concern that the Sequani furnish grain in order that they who ascribe their fear to a pretence in regard to provisions may not distrust him. If the soldiers were not obedient to the command of their general, Caesar would go with only the tenth legion.

³ *sui potestatem.*

II. 4.

H. 501. I, 1; A. & G. 319; G. 553, 3. H. 524; A. & G. 336; G. 650. H. 449, I; A. & G. 196; G. 309.

The Belgae sprang from the Germans. They crossed the Rhine at an early date and settled there, driving out the Gauls who inhabited that region. They are the only people who prevented the Teutones from entering their territory. The result is that from the remembrance of those events they assume great haughtiness. The Remi say that they have known everything regarding their number, because they are united to them by alliances; ² and therefore they know what number each state of the Belgae has promised for that war. The Bellovaci are the most powerful of them in valor. These promised ³ to muster 100,000 armed men, demanding the command of the war. The Suessiones are their neighbors, who possess a very fertile country. Divitiacus, who was their king, is the most powerful man of all Gaul and held the government of a great part of Britain. But their king now is Galba, upon whom they have conferred the direction of the whole war.

¹ Ablative absolute.

² *quam ob rem.*

³ Future infinitive.

II. 19, 20.

H. 554, I, 2, N.; A. & G. 156, a; G. 643. H. 524; A. & G. 336; G. 650. H. 523, III; A. & G. 339; G. 652.

Caesar, having sent on his cavalry, follows with all his forces. The plan of march is different from that which the Belgae had reported. The enemy from

time to time betaking themselves into the woods, and again making an attack upon the Romans, ¹ caused them to ² fear to follow them in their retreat. The six legions having arrived measured out the work in order to fortify the camp. Having seen the first part of the baggage-train of the Romans, after they had arranged their line of battle and encouraged one another, rushing out suddenly with all their troops, they make an attack upon our cavalry. Caesar tells us that he had to do everything at one time; that he ³ gave orders to his soldiers that they should display the standard which is the sign when it is necessary to run to arms; that the signal had to be given by the trumpet; that the soldiers had to be summoned who had proceeded some distance in order to seek materials for the rampart; that the line of battle had to be formed; that he had to encourage the soldiers; that the watchword had to be given. The sudden approach of the enemy prevented a great part of these arrangements, but Caesar said let the soldiers wait for no command from him, but do whatever seemed proper.

¹ *facere* ut.² *vereri* ne.³ *impero*.

III. 9, 10.

H. 529, I; A. & G. 334; G. 467. H. 529, II; A. & G. 342; G. 629. H. 503, I; A. & G. 320; G. 631, 1.

Caesar says that he was informed of these things by Crassus, although he was far away. He orders ships of war to be built, and sailors to be provided for them. These are matters which can be quickly executed. Caesar hastens to the army as soon as the season of the year permitted. The Veneti, because they knew they had committed a great crime in that they had thrown into prison the ambassadors, a name which among all nations had always been sacred, prepared for war. They relied greatly on the character of their country, for they knew that the marches by land were cut off by estuaries. The Romans are not acquainted with the harbors of those localities where they would carry on the war, for navigation is very different in a narrow sea from what it is in the open ocean. Caesar is informed that they are fortifying their towns and conveying grain from the country. There is ¹ no doubt that many things were urging Caesar to that war, for if he should overlook this part, the other nations would think that the same thing was permitted them. He thought that he ought to divide his army in order that more states might not unite in the conspiracy.

¹ *non dubium* quin.

III. 24, 25, 26.

H. 523-531; A. & G. 336-339; G. 648-661.

Put in indirect discourse after Crassus dicit:

At the break of day he drew up all his forces and marshalled them in a double line. The auxiliaries he stationed in the centre, and waited to see what plan the enemy would adopt. Although they supposed they might fight safely, yet they thought it safer to gain the victory without a wound by cutting off the provisions. If the Romans should begin to retreat, they intended to attack them, since they would be encumbered in their march. They approved of this plan, and although the leaders led forth the Romans, yet they kept themselves in their camp. When Crassus observed this, he marched to the camp of the enemy to the great satisfaction of all his soldiers, for the enemy by their delay had made the Roman soldiers more eager for fight, who thought that delay ought to be made no longer in going to the camp. Some fill the ditch, and others throwing many darts drive the defenders from the fortifications. Crassus did not rely much on the auxiliaries, yet they were supplying stones and presented the appearance of men engaged in battle. The weapons of the enemy did not fall upon the Romans without effect, because they were fighting from their higher position. The cavalry went around the camp of the enemy and reported to Crassus that it had an easy approach at the ducuman gate. Crassus urges the commanders of the cavalry to arouse the men with promises of reward, and shows what he desires to be done. ¹They were commanded to lead forth the cohorts, which had been left as a guard for the camp, by a longer way, in order that the enemy might see them. With these cohorts which I have mentioned they arrived at the fortifications. The Romans hearing a shout began to fight more vigorously. The enemy were surrounded on all sides, and tried to seek safety in flight. The cavalry pursued these, and returned to the camp late at night.

¹ *impero*, impersonal construction. Why?

IV. 13, 14, 15.

H. 491-496; A. & G. 285-287; G. 509-519.

Put in indirect discourse after Caesar dixit:

After this battle Caesar thought that he ought not to hear the ambassadors nor accept conditions from those who had sued for peace and made war by treachery. The forces of the enemy will be increased, and the cavalry will return. Would it not be the greatest madness to wait? Caesar knows the fickleness of the Gauls,

and feels how much influence the enemy have gained among them. A very opportune event occurred, namely, that a large body of Germans came to the camp practising the same treachery, but as they pretended, ¹ for the sake of acquitting themselves for having engaged in battle the day before. Caesar was glad that they had come into his power and detains them. Leading all his forces out of the camp, he commanded the cavalry to follow the line which was in a state of fear in consequence of the late battle. Having completed a march of eight miles, he arrived at the camp of the enemy before the Germans could perceive what was taking place. By all these circumstances they are alarmed and are perplexed as to whether it would be better to defend the camp or seek safety by flight. The soldiers burst into the camp, aroused by the treachery of the preceding day. Those of the enemy who could get their arms withstood the Romans and engaged in battle among the wagons. The women and boys who had departed from home and crossed the Rhine began to flee in all directions. Caesar sent his cavalry to pursue these. The Germans, hearing the noise behind them, saw that their own families were being killed, and throwing away their arms fled out of camp. When they arrived at the Rhine, they despaired of future escape, because a great number of them had been killed. Accordingly they threw themselves into the river and perished, for they were overcome by the violence of the stream. The Roman soldiers returned to the camp all safe to a man, and with very few wounded. Caesar gave an opportunity of departing to those whom he had detained in the camp. But they feared torture from the Gauls, and expressed a desire to remain with Caesar.

¹ *sui purgandi causa.* What part of speech is *sui*?

IV. 33, 34.

The student should be especially careful to avoid a wrong use of the present participle in this lesson.

The Britons have the following mode of fighting with the chariots. First, after having ridden in all directions, they throw their weapons in order that they may disturb the ranks of the enemy, for oftentimes the very fear of their horses is able to do this. Then after they have worked them in between the troops of cavalry, leaping from their horses, they fight on foot. The charioteers, having withdrawn a little distance, so place the chariots that, if the Britons be overcome by the enemy, they may have an easy retreat. They have acquired so much skill by daily practice that they can check their horses even on a steep place, and are accustomed to guide them at full speed. Running along the pole they quickly return to their chariots. The Romans were disturbed by these circumstances, and Caesar brought

aid to them at a seasonable time, for although the enemy were provoking them, they would not engage in battle. Caesar thinking that he ought to hold his soldiers in his own quarter led back the legions to the camp, after a little time had intervened. The rest of the Britons departed. For many days in succession storms confined our men to the camp, but did not prevent the enemy from sending messengers to all parts ¹to report how good an opportunity was afforded of freeing themselves forever, if the Romans could be driven from the camp. Collecting a great force of cavalry they came upon the Roman camp.

¹ Relative clause of purpose.

VII. 20.

Vercingetorix is accused of treason, because he ¹moved his camp nearer the Romans, because he went away with all the cavalry, because he left so great forces under no command, because the Romans came with such haste after his departure. All these circumstances could not happen by chance. He preferred to hold the sovereignty of Gaul by the permission of Caesar rather than by their favor. Vercingetorix, being accused in such a way, replies as follows to these charges: "I moved the camp on account of a want of provisions, and you yourselves urged me to do this. I approached nearer the Romans because I was persuaded by the favorable location which could defend us. Moreover, the service of the cavalry will be more useful than in marshy ground. When I departed I gave the command to no one designedly, lest he should be driven by the desire of the multitude to an engagement with the Romans. You should give thanks to fortune, if the Romans have come by chance, and if any one has invited them, you should feel grateful to him, because you can see the smallness of their number. I do not desire power from Caesar, because I can have it by victory, for victory is assured to us. Listen to the Roman soldiers in order that you may know that I speak these words truly." Some slaves are brought forward whom Vercingetorix, having captured while they were on a foraging expedition, had tortured by hunger, in order that they might say that they, being legionary soldiers, had gone forth from camp to find some grain in the fields, that the whole army did not have strength to bear the labor of work, and that the general had decided to lead off his army. "These are the benefits," says Vercingetorix, "that you receive from me." He said moreover that he had made provision that no state should receive the army in its flight within its territory.

¹ Subjunctive. Why?

DE BELLO CIVILI, III. 41.

As soon as Caesar knew that Pompey was at Asparagium, setting out ¹ for that place with his army, and having captured the town of the Parthinians on his march, in which Pompey had a ² garrison, he ³ reached Pompey on the third day, and pitched his camp near him. On the next day, leading forth all his forces, he gave Pompey an opportunity of an engagement. But when he perceived that he ⁴ kept within ⁵ his own quarter, leading back his army he thought that he must adopt some other plan. And so on the next day he set out with all his troops through a narrow road to Dyrrachium, ⁶ hoping that Pompey would be compelled to go to Dyrrachium. It happened that Pompey was ⁷ cut off from communication with that town, because he thought Caesar was compelled to depart through the scarcity of provisions. When he was informed by scouts in regard to the plan of Caesar, he moved his camp, hoping ⁸ to meet him ⁹ by taking a shorter road. Caesar, suspecting that this might happen, arrived in ¹⁰ the morning at Dyrrachium and encamped there.

- ¹ eodem. ² praesidium. ³ pervenire ad. ⁴ tenere se. ⁵ suis locis.
⁶ sperare. ⁷ intercludi ab. ⁸ occurrere posse. ⁹ breviorē itinere.
¹⁰ mane.

WORD LISTS.

I. — *Verbs which occur over 100 times.*

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|--------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. cognosco. | 5. iubeo. | 9. sum. |
| 2. dico. | 6. mitto. | 10. venio. |
| 3. facio. | 7. possum. | 11. video. |
| 4. habeo. | 8. relinquo. | |

II. — *Verbs which occur from 75-100 times.*

- | | | |
|----------------|------------------|--------------|
| 12. constituo. | 15. existimo. | 18. recipio. |
| 13. contendo. | 16. interficio. | |
| 14. do. | 17. proficiscor. | |

III. — *Verbs which occur from 50-75 times.*

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 19. accipio. | 25. discedo. | 31. pugno. |
| 20. capio. | 26. fero. | 32. teneo. |
| 21. coepl. | 27. gero. | 33. transeo. |
| 22. cogo. | 28. impero. | 34. volo. |
| 23. contineo. | 29. pervenio. | 35. utor. |
| 24. convenio. | 30. peto. | |

IV. — *Verbs which occur from 40-50 times.*

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|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 36. absum. | 40. conficio. | 44. intellego. |
| 37. accido. | 41. consisto. | 45. pono. |
| 38. adduco. | 42. infero. | 46. prohibeo. |
| 39. arbitror. | 43. instituo. | |

V. — *Verbs which occur from 30-40 times.*

- | | | |
|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 47. ago | 55. consuesco. | 63. intermitto. |
| 48. appello. | 56. deduco. | 64. munio |
| 49. audio. | 57. demonstro. | 65. paro. |
| 50. committo. | 58. dimitto. | 66. perterreo. |
| 51. confirmo. | 59. duco. | 67. revento. |
| 52. conicio. | 60. efficio. | 68. sequor. |
| 53. conloco | 61. exspecto. | 69. traduco. |
| 54. conor. | 62. impedio. | |

VI. — *Verbs which occur from 20-30 times.*

70. accedo.	86. despero.	102. perspicio.
71. adeo.	87. educo.	103. persuadeo.
72. administro.	88. egredior.	104. pertineo.
73. amitto.	89. eo.	105. polliceor.
74. animadverto.	90. incendio.	106. postulo.
75. audeo.	91. inco.	107. praeeficio.
76. circumvenio.	92. moror.	108. praesum.
77. cohortor.	93. nascor.	109. premo.
78. comparo.	94. nuntio.	110. progredior.
79. compleo.	95. occupo.	111. puto.
80. confero.	96. oppugno.	112. reduco.
81. confido.	97. obtineo.	113. reperio.
82. consido.	98. orior.	114. resisto.
83. defendo.	99. ostendo.	115. tollo.
84. defero.	100. pello.	116. trado.
85. deligo.	101. perfero.	117. vereor.

VII. — *Verbs which occur from 10-20 times.*

118. abdo.	144. convoco.	170. fugio.
119. adfero.	145. curo.	171. hiemo.
120. adficio.	146. debeo.	172. hortor.
121. adiungo.	147. dedo.	173. impetro.
122. adiorior.	148. deficio.	174. incito.
123. appropinquo.	149. deleto.	175. incollo.
124. adsum.	150. desero.	176. inquit.
125. arcesso.	151. desisto.	177. insequor.
126. armo.	152. desum.	178. instruo.
127. attingo.	153. dumico.	179. intercludo.
128. augeo.	154. diripio.	180. iudico.
129. cedo.	155. dispono.	81. laboro.
130. circumasisto.	156. distribuo.	182. laceasso.
131. cogito.	157. divido.	183. licet.
132. communico.	158. dubito.	184. maneo.
133. concedo.	159. eripio.	185. moveo.
134. concurro.	160. evoco.	186. nanciscor.
135. coniungo.	161. excedo.	187. neglego.
136. conloquor.	162. excipio.	188. noceo.
137. comprehendo.	163. excito.	189. nosco.
138. consequor.	164. exeo.	190. occido.
139. conspicio.	165. expedio.	191. occulto.
140. conspicor.	166. expello.	192. occurro.
141. consto.	167. experior.	193. offero.
142. consulo.	168. exploro.	194. oportet.
143. consumo.	169. expugno.	195. opprimo.

196. ora.	212. pronuntio.	228. scio.
197. pateo.	213. propono.	229. sentio.
198. patior.	214. provideo.	230. servo.
199. perduco.	215. quaero.	231. spero.
200. perficio.	216. queror.	232. statuo.
201. permaneo.	217. reddo.	233. studeo.
202. permitto.	218. redeo.	234. subsequor.
203. permoveo.	219. redigo.	235. succedo.
204. perturbo.	220. refero.	236. tempto.
205. potior.	221. reficio.	237. timeo.
206. praemitto.	222. remaneo.	238. transporto.
207. probo.	223. remitto.	239. valeo.
208. procedo.	224. renuntio.	240. vasto.
209. produco.	225. repello.	241. verso.
210. profugio.	226. respondeo.	242. vulnero.
211. proicio.	227. retineo.	

VIII. — *Nouns which occur over 100 times.*

1. bellum.	9. equitatus.	17. miles.
2. castra.	10. exercitus.	18. navis.
3. causa.	11. finis.	19. numerus.
4. civitas.	12. flumen.	20. oppidum.
5. consilium.	13. hostis.	21. pars.
6. copia.	14. legatus.	22. proelium.
7. dies.	15. legio.	23. res.
8. eques.	16. locus.	24. tempus.

IX. — *Nouns which occur from 75-100 times.*

25. arma.	27. multitudo.	28. populus.
26. homo.		

X. — *Nouns which occur from 50-75 times.*

29. ager.	34. fuga.	39. periculum.
30. animus.	35. imperium.	40. praesidium.
31. annus.	36. munitio.	41. princeps.
32. auxilium.	37. obses.	42. silva.
33. frumentum.	38. passus.	43. spes.

XI. — *Nouns which occur from 40-50 times.*

44. acies.	50. manus.	56. provincia.
45. adventus.	51. murus.	57. ratio.
46. cohors.	52. nihil.	58. regio.
47. hiberna.	53. nox.	59. salus.
48. impedimentum.	54. opus.	60. signum.
49. impetus.	55. pes.	

XII. — *Nouns which occur from 30-40 times.*

61. agmen.	68. fides.	75. nuntius.
62. amicitia.	69. fortuna.	76. pona.
63. barbarus.	70. iniuria.	77. porta.
64. collis.	71. ius.	78. pugna.
65. concilium.	72. labor.	79. victoria.
66. consuetudo.	73. mona.	80. usus.
67. domus.	74. natura.	

XIII. — *Nouns which occur from 20-30 times.*

81. aditus.	93. eruptio.	105. opinio.
82. agger.	94. explorator.	106. oratio.
83. altitudo.	95. facultas.	107. ordo.
84. auctoritas.	96. fossa.	108. palus.
85. captivus.	97. frater.	109. pax.
86. casus.	98. inopia.	110. potestas.
87. celeritas.	99. latus.	111. senatus.
88. centurio.	100. littera.	112. subsidium.
89. clamor.	101. magistratus.	113. tribunus.
90. commeatus.	102. magnitudo.	114. turris.
91. dux.	103. modus.	115. via.
92. equus.	104. mora.	116. vulnus.

XIV. — *Nouns which occur from 10-20 times.*

117. adulescens.	137. difficultas.	157. mare.
118. aedificium.	138. diligentia.	158. mercator.
119. aestas.	139. discessus.	159. mos.
120. aestus.	140. dolor.	160. motus.
121. aetas.	141. essedarii.	161. natio.
122. amicus.	142. fama.	162. noctu.
123. aqua.	143. filius.	163. nomen.
124. beneficium.	144. gladium.	164. oceanus.
125. caedes.	145. hiems.	165. officium.
126. calamitas.	146. hora.	166. opera.
127. caput.	147. ignis.	167. oppugnatio.
128. castellum.	148. imperator.	168. pagus.
129. circuitus.	149. incommodum.	169. pater.
130. cliens.	150. intervallum.	170. pecunia.
131. condicio.	151. iugum.	171. pecus.
132. conloquium.	152. laus.	172. pedes.
133. conspectus.	153. legatio.	173. peditatus.
134. controversia.	154. liberi.	174. pilum.
135. cursus.	155. libertas.	175. poena.
136. defectio.	156. longitudo.	176. portus.

177. <i>praeda.</i>	187. <i>silentium.</i>	197. <i>tergum.</i>
178. <i>praemium.</i>	188. <i>socius.</i>	198. <i>terra.</i>
179. <i>principatus.</i>	189. <i>sol.</i>	199. <i>triduum.</i>
180. <i>profectio.</i>	190. <i>species.</i>	200. <i>vadum.</i>
181. <i>regnum.</i>	191. <i>statio.</i>	201. <i>ventus.</i>
182. <i>rex.</i>	192. <i>studium.</i>	202. <i>vigilia.</i>
183. <i>ripa.</i>	193. <i>summa.</i>	203. <i>vir.</i>
184. <i>scutum.</i>	194. <i>supplicium.</i>	204. <i>vita.</i>
185. <i>sententia.</i>	195. <i>suspicio.</i>	205. <i>voluntas.</i>
186. <i>servitus.</i>	196. <i>tempestas.</i>	206. <i>vox.</i>

TRANSLATION.

I. — Verbs which occur over 100 times.

1. <i>know.</i>	5. <i>command.</i>	9. <i>be.</i>
2. <i>say.</i>	6. <i>send.</i>	10. <i>come.</i>
3. <i>do.</i>	7. <i>be able.</i>	11. <i>see.</i>
4. <i>have.</i>	8. <i>leave.</i>	

II. — Verbs which occur from 75–100 times.

12. <i>arrange.</i>	15. <i>suppose.</i>	13. <i>recover.</i>
13. <i>strain.</i>	16. <i>kill.</i>	
14. <i>give.</i>	17. <i>set out.</i>	

III. — Verbs which occur from 50–75 times.

19. <i>receive.</i>	25. <i>depart.</i>	31. <i>fight.</i>
20. <i>take.</i>	26. <i>bear.</i>	32. <i>hold.</i>
21. <i>begin.</i>	27. <i>carry.</i>	33. <i>go across.</i>
22. <i>compel.</i>	28. <i>command.</i>	34. <i>wish.</i>
23. <i>hold together.</i>	29. <i>arrive.</i>	35. <i>use.</i>
24. <i>come together.</i>	30. <i>seek.</i>	

IV. — Verbs which occur from 40–50 times.

36. <i>be away.</i>	40. <i>accomplish.</i>	44. <i>know.</i>
37. <i>fall upon.</i>	41. <i>take a stand.</i>	45. <i>place.</i>
38. <i>lead to.</i>	42. <i>bring in.</i>	46. <i>hold off.</i>
39. <i>think.</i>	43. <i>set in order.</i>	

V. — Verbs which occur from 30–40 times.

47. <i>drive.</i>	50. <i>join together.</i>	53. <i>place together.</i>
48. <i>call.</i>	51. <i>strengthen.</i>	54. <i>attempt.</i>
49. <i>hear.</i>	52. <i>throw together.</i>	55. <i>become accustomed.</i>

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| 56. <i>lead down.</i> | 61. <i>wait for.</i> | 66. <i>terrify.</i> |
| 57. <i>show.</i> | 62. <i>entangle.</i> | 67. <i>return.</i> |
| 58. <i>let go away.</i> | 63. <i>stop.</i> | 68. <i>follow.</i> |
| 59. <i>lead.</i> | 64. <i>fortify.</i> | 69. <i>lead across.</i> |
| 60. <i>make out.</i> | 65. <i>prepare.</i> | |

VI. — Verbs which occur from 20–30 times.

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| 70. <i>approach.</i> | 86. <i>despair.</i> | 102. <i>see through.</i> |
| 71. <i>go to.</i> | 87. <i>lead out.</i> | 103. <i>persuade.</i> |
| 72. <i>perform.</i> | 88. <i>march out.</i> | 104. <i>tend.</i> |
| 73. <i>let slip.</i> | 89. <i>go.</i> | 105. <i>promise.</i> |
| 74. <i>attend to.</i> | 90. <i>burn.</i> | 106. <i>demand.</i> |
| 75. <i>dare.</i> | 91. <i>go in.</i> | 107. <i>put before.</i> |
| 76. <i>surround.</i> | 92. <i>delay.</i> | 108. <i>be before.</i> |
| 77. <i>encourage.</i> | 93. <i>be born.</i> | 109. <i>press.</i> |
| 78. <i>get ready.</i> | 94. <i>report.</i> | 110. <i>advance.</i> |
| 79. <i>fill.</i> | 95. <i>seize.</i> | 111. <i>think.</i> |
| 80. <i>bring together.</i> | 96. <i>attack.</i> | 112. <i>lead back.</i> |
| 81. <i>trust.</i> | 97. <i>hold.</i> | 113. <i>find.</i> |
| 82. <i>settle.</i> | 98. <i>arise.</i> | 114. <i>resist.</i> |
| 83. <i>defend.</i> | 99. <i>show.</i> | 115. <i>raise.</i> |
| 84. <i>carry down.</i> | 100. <i>drive.</i> | 116. <i>hand over.</i> |
| 85. <i>select.</i> | 101. <i>carry through.</i> | 117. <i>fear.</i> |

VII. — Verbs which occur from 10–20 times.

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| 118. <i>put away.</i> | 138. <i>follow.</i> | 158. <i>doubt.</i> |
| 119. <i>bring to.</i> | 139. <i>espy.</i> | 159. <i>snatch away.</i> |
| 120. <i>affect.</i> | 140. <i>see.</i> | 160. <i>call out.</i> |
| 121. <i>join to.</i> | 141. <i>stand together.</i> | 161. <i>go out.</i> |
| 122. <i>assail.</i> | 142. <i>take counsel.</i> | 162. <i>take out.</i> |
| 123. <i>approach.</i> | 143. <i>destroy.</i> | 163. <i>rouse.</i> |
| 124. <i>be near.</i> | 144. <i>call together.</i> | 164. <i>go out.</i> |
| 125. <i>summon.</i> | 145. <i>take care.</i> | 165. <i>disentangle.</i> |
| 126. <i>equip.</i> | 146. <i>owe.</i> | 166. <i>drive out.</i> |
| 127. <i>touch upon.</i> | 147. <i>give over.</i> | 167. <i>experience.</i> |
| 128. <i>increase.</i> | 148. <i>fail.</i> | 168. <i>examine.</i> |
| 129. <i>make way.</i> | 149. <i>cast down.</i> | 169. <i>attack.</i> |
| 130. <i>stand around.</i> | 150. <i>abandon.</i> | 170. <i>fly.</i> |
| 131. <i>consider.</i> | 151. <i>stand off.</i> | 171. <i>pass the winter.</i> |
| 132. <i>communicate.</i> | 152. <i>be lacking.</i> | 172. <i>encourage.</i> |
| 133. <i>allow.</i> | 153. <i>fight.</i> | 173. <i>obtain.</i> |
| 134. <i>run together.</i> | 154. <i>seize.</i> | 174. <i>urge on.</i> |
| 135. <i>join together.</i> | 155. <i>place about.</i> | 175. <i>dwell.</i> |
| 136. <i>speak together.</i> | 156. <i>assign.</i> | 176. <i>say.</i> |
| 137. <i>grasp together.</i> | 157. <i>divide.</i> | 177. <i>follow up.</i> |

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|----------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 178. <i>fit up.</i> | 200. <i>complete.</i> | 222. <i>remain behind</i> |
| 179. <i>cut off.</i> | 201. <i>remain.</i> | 223. <i>send back.</i> |
| 180. <i>decide.</i> | 202. <i>grant.</i> | 224. <i>report.</i> |
| 181. <i>toul.</i> | 203. <i>influence.</i> | 225. <i>drive back.</i> |
| 182. <i>provoke.</i> | 204. <i>disturb.</i> | 226. <i>reply.</i> |
| 183. <i>it is allowed.</i> | 205. <i>become master of.</i> | 227. <i>hold back.</i> |
| 184. <i>remain.</i> | 206. <i>send forward.</i> | 228. <i>know.</i> |
| 185. <i>move.</i> | 207. <i>approve.</i> | 229. <i>perceive.</i> |
| 186. <i>get.</i> | 208. <i>go forward.</i> | 230. <i>guard.</i> |
| 187. <i>disregard</i> | 209. <i>lead forward.</i> | 231. <i>hope.</i> |
| 188. <i>injure.</i> | 210. <i>flee forth.</i> | 232. <i>establish.</i> |
| 189. <i>learn.</i> | 211. <i>cast forth.</i> | 233. <i>be eager for.</i> |
| 190. <i>kill.</i> | 212. <i>publish forth.</i> | 234. <i>follow on.</i> |
| 191. <i>conceal.</i> | 213. <i>place before.</i> | 235. <i>come up.</i> |
| 192. <i>run to.</i> | 214. <i>foresee.</i> | 236. <i>try.</i> |
| 193. <i>offer.</i> | 215. <i>search for.</i> | 237. <i>fear.</i> |
| 194. <i>it behooves.</i> | 216. <i>complain.</i> | 238. <i>bring over.</i> |
| 195. <i>overwhelm.</i> | 217. <i>give back.</i> | 239. <i>be strong.</i> |
| 196. <i>pray.</i> | 218. <i>go back.</i> | 240. <i>lay waste.</i> |
| 197. <i>lie open.</i> | 219. <i>reduce.</i> | 241. <i>turn.</i> |
| 198. <i>suffer.</i> | 220. <i>bring back.</i> | 242. <i>wound.</i> |
| 199. <i>lead through.</i> | 221. <i>repair.</i> | |

VIII. — Nouns which occur over 100 times.

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|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. <i>war.</i> | 9. <i>cavalry.</i> | 17. <i>soldier.</i> |
| 2. <i>camp.</i> | 10. <i>army.</i> | 18. <i>ship.</i> |
| 3. <i>cause.</i> | 11. <i>end.</i> | 19. <i>number.</i> |
| 4. <i>citizenship.</i> | 12. <i>river.</i> | 20. <i>stronghold.</i> |
| 5. <i>deliberation.</i> | 13. <i>enemy.</i> | 21. <i>part.</i> |
| 6. <i>abundance.</i> | 14. <i>ambassador.</i> | 22. <i>battle.</i> |
| 7. <i>day.</i> | 15. <i>legion.</i> | 23. <i>thing.</i> |
| 8. <i>horseman.</i> | 16. <i>place.</i> | 24. <i>time.</i> |

IX. — Nouns which occur from 75-100 times.

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|-------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 25. <i>arms.</i> | 27. <i>multitude.</i> | 28. <i>people.</i> |
| 26. <i>human being.</i> | | |

X. — Nouns which occur from 50-75 times.

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|--------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| 29. <i>land.</i> | 34. <i>flight.</i> | 39. <i>danger.</i> |
| 30. <i>spirit.</i> | 35. <i>command.</i> | 40. <i>garrison.</i> |
| 31. <i>year.</i> | 36. <i>fortification.</i> | 41. <i>chief.</i> |
| 32. <i>aid.</i> | 37. <i>hostage.</i> | 42. <i>forest.</i> |
| 33. <i>grain.</i> | 38. <i>pace.</i> | 43. <i>hope.</i> |

XI. — Nouns which occur from 40-50 times.

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|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 44. <i>line.</i> | 50. <i>hand.</i> | 56. <i>province.</i> |
| 45. <i>arrival.</i> | 51. <i>wall.</i> | 57. <i>reckoning.</i> |
| 46. <i>cohort.</i> | 52. <i>nothing.</i> | 58. <i>direction.</i> |
| 47. <i>winter quarters.</i> | 53. <i>night.</i> | 59. <i>health.</i> |
| 48. <i>hindrance.</i> | 54. <i>work.</i> | 60. <i>sign.</i> |
| 49. <i>attack.</i> | 55. <i>foot.</i> | |

XII. — Nouns which occur from 30-40 times.

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|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 61. <i>army.</i> | 68. <i>faith.</i> | 75. <i>messenger.</i> |
| 62. <i>friendship.</i> | 69. <i>fortune.</i> | 76. <i>bridge.</i> |
| 63. <i>foreigner.</i> | 70. <i>injustice.</i> | 77. <i>gate.</i> |
| 64. <i>hill.</i> | 71. <i>justice.</i> | 78. <i>fight.</i> |
| 65. <i>meeting.</i> | 72. <i>toil.</i> | 79. <i>victory.</i> |
| 66. <i>custom.</i> | 73. <i>mountain.</i> | 80. <i>use.</i> |
| 67. <i>house.</i> | 74. <i>nature.</i> | |

XIII. — Nouns which occur from 20-30 times.

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|-----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 81. <i>approach.</i> | 93. <i>sally.</i> | 105. <i>notion.</i> |
| 82. <i>mound.</i> | 94. <i>scout.</i> | 106. <i>speech.</i> |
| 83. <i>height.</i> | 95. <i>ease.</i> | 107. <i>series.</i> |
| 84. <i>prestige.</i> | 96. <i>ditch.</i> | 108. <i>marsh.</i> |
| 85. <i>captive.</i> | 97. <i>brother.</i> | 109. <i>peace.</i> |
| 86. <i>accident.</i> | 98. <i>want.</i> | 110. <i>power.</i> |
| 87. <i>swiftness.</i> | 99. <i>side.</i> | 111. <i>senate.</i> |
| 88. <i>centurion.</i> | 100. <i>letter.</i> | 112. <i>reserve.</i> |
| 89. <i>shout.</i> | 101. <i>magistracy.</i> | 113. <i>tribune.</i> |
| 90. <i>passage.</i> | 102. <i>greatness.</i> | 114. <i>tower.</i> |
| 91. <i>leader.</i> | 103. <i>measure.</i> | 115. <i>way.</i> |
| 92. <i>horse.</i> | 104. <i>death.</i> | 116. <i>wound.</i> |

XIV. — Nouns which occur from 10-20 times.

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|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 117. <i>youth.</i> | 129. <i>circuit.</i> | 141. <i>charioteers.</i> |
| 118. <i>building.</i> | 130. <i>vassal.</i> | 142. <i>report.</i> |
| 119. <i>summer.</i> | 131. <i>condition.</i> | 143. <i>son.</i> |
| 120. <i>heat.</i> | 132. <i>conference.</i> | 144. <i>sword.</i> |
| 121. <i>age.</i> | 133. <i>sight.</i> | 145. <i>winter.</i> |
| 122. <i>friend.</i> | 134. <i>dispute.</i> | 146. <i>hour.</i> |
| 123. <i>water.</i> | 135. <i>running.</i> | 147. <i>fire.</i> |
| 124. <i>well-doing.</i> | 136. <i>defection.</i> | 148. <i>commander.</i> |
| 125. <i>massacre.</i> | 137. <i>difficulty.</i> | 149. <i>disadvantage.</i> |
| 126. <i>disaster.</i> | 138. <i>care.</i> | 150. <i>interval.</i> |
| 127. <i>head.</i> | 139. <i>departure.</i> | 151. <i>yoke.</i> |
| 128. <i>fortress.</i> | 140. <i>pair.</i> | 152. <i>praise.</i> |

153. <i>embassy.</i>	171. <i>cattle.</i>	189. <i>sun.</i>
154. <i>children.</i>	172. <i>footman.</i>	190. <i>appearance.</i>
155. <i>freedom.</i>	173. <i>infantry.</i>	191. <i>position.</i>
156. <i>length.</i>	174. <i>javelin.</i>	192. <i>zeal.</i>
157. <i>sea.</i>	175. <i>penalty.</i>	193. <i>sum.</i>
158. <i>trader.</i>	176. <i>harbor.</i>	194. <i>punishment.</i>
159. <i>custom.</i>	177. <i>booty.</i>	195. <i>suspicion.</i>
160. <i>movement.</i>	178. <i>reward.</i>	196. <i>season.</i>
161. <i>race.</i>	179. <i>first place.</i>	197. <i>back.</i>
162. <i>at night.</i>	180. <i>departure.</i>	198. <i>earth.</i>
163. <i>name.</i>	181. <i>kingdom.</i>	199. <i>three days.</i>
164. <i>ocean.</i>	182. <i>king.</i>	200. <i>ford.</i>
165. <i>service.</i>	183. <i>bank.</i>	201. <i>wind.</i>
166. <i>work.</i>	184. <i>shield.</i>	202. <i>watch.</i>
167. <i>siege.</i>	185. <i>opinion.</i>	203. <i>man.</i>
168. <i>district.</i>	186. <i>slavery.</i>	204. <i>life.</i>
169. <i>father.</i>	187. <i>silence.</i>	205. <i>willingness.</i>
170. <i>money.</i>	188. <i>companion.</i>	206. <i>voice.</i>

CLASSIFICATION OF WORDS.

VERBS OF THE FIRST CONJUGATION.

1. <i>abundo.</i>	19. <i>aestimo.</i>	37. <i>circumvallo.</i>
2. <i>accelero.</i>	20. <i>aggrego.</i>	38. <i>clamito.</i>
3. <i>accommodo.</i>	21. <i>agito.</i>	39. <i>clamo.</i>
4. <i>accuso.</i>	22. <i>alieno.</i>	40. <i>coacervo.</i>
5. <i>adaequo.</i>	23. <i>amplifico.</i>	41. <i>coagmento.</i>
6. <i>adamo.</i>	24. <i>apparo.</i>	42. <i>coarcto.</i>
7. <i>adequito.</i>	25. <i>appello.</i>	43. <i>cogito.</i>
8. <i>adfecto.</i>	26. <i>applico.</i>	44. <i>cohortor.</i>
9. <i>adhortor.</i>	27. <i>apporto.</i>	45. <i>comitor.</i>
10. <i>adiudico.</i>	28. <i>approbo.</i>	46. <i>commemoro.</i>
11. <i>adiuvo.</i>	29. <i>appropinquo.</i>	47. <i>commendo.</i>
12. <i>admaturo.</i>	30. <i>arbitror.</i>	48. <i>commeo.</i>
13. <i>administro.</i>	31. <i>armo.</i>	49. <i>commoror.</i>
14. <i>admiror.</i>	32. <i>castigo.</i>	50. <i>communico.</i>
15. <i>advoco.</i>	33. <i>celo.</i>	51. <i>commuto.</i>
16. <i>advolo.</i>	34. <i>certo.</i>	52. <i>comparo.</i>
17. <i>aedificio.</i>	35. <i>circumdo.</i>	53. <i>comporto.</i>
18. <i>aequo.</i>	36. <i>circumato.</i>	54. <i>comprobo.</i>

55. <u>concerto.</u>	100. <u>denuncio.</u>	145. <u>examina.</u>
56. <u>concilio.</u>	101. <u>depopulo.</u>	146. <u>excepto.</u>
57. <u>concito.</u>	102. <u>deporto.</u>	147. <u>excito.</u>
58. <u>conclamo.</u>	103. <u>depravo.</u>	148. <u>excogito.</u>
59. <u>concrepo.</u>	104. <u>deprecor.</u>	149. <u>excrucio.</u>
60. <u>concurso.</u>	105. <u>depugno.</u>	150. <u>excubo.</u>
61. <u>condemno.</u>	106. <u>derivo.</u>	151. <u>exculco.</u>
62. <u>condono.</u>	107. <u>derogo.</u>	152. <u>excuso.</u>
63. <u>confirmo.</u>	108. <u>deseco.</u>	153. <u>exercito.</u>
64. <u>conflagro.</u>	109. <u>desidero.</u>	154. <u>existimo.</u>
65. <u>conflicto.</u>	110. <u>designo.</u>	155. <u>expio.</u>
66. <u>coniuro.</u>	111. <u>despero.</u>	156. <u>exploro.</u>
67. <u>conlaudo.</u>	112. <u>destino.</u>	157. <u>expugno.</u>
68. <u>conligo.</u>	113. <u>despolio.</u>	158. <u>exspecto.</u>
69. <u>conloco.</u>	114. <u>detestor.</u>	159. <u>exto.</u>
70. <u>conor.</u>	115. <u>detracto.</u>	160. <u>fastigo.</u>
71. <u>consecro.</u>	116. <u>deturbo.</u>	161. <u>firmo.</u>
72. <u>consector.</u>	117. <u>devoco.</u>	162. <u>flagito.</u>
73. <u>conservo.</u>	118. <u>dico.</u>	163. <u>fio.</u>
74. <u>consolor.</u>	119. <u>diifudico.</u>	164. <u>fraudo.</u>
75. <u>conspicor.</u>	120. <u>dimico.</u>	165. <u>frumentor.</u>
76. <u>conspiro.</u>	121. <u>discepto.</u>	166. <u>fugo.</u>
77. <u>consterno.</u>	122. <u>disparo.</u>	167. <u>fumo.</u>
78. <u>constipo.</u>	123. <u>disputo.</u>	168. <u>glorior.</u>
79. <u>consto.</u>	124. <u>dissimulo.</u>	169. <u>gratulor.</u>
80. <u>consulto.</u>	125. <u>dissipo.</u>	170. <u>gravo.</u>
81. <u>contabulo.</u>	126. <u>disto.</u>	171. <u>gusto.</u>
82. <u>contionor.</u>	127. <u>disturbo.</u>	172. <u>habito.</u>
83. <u>convoco.</u>	128. <u>divulgo.</u>	173. <u>haesito.</u>
84. <u>cremo.</u>	129. <u>do.</u>	174. <u>hiemo.</u>
85. <u>creo.</u>	130. <u>dominor.</u>	175. <u>hortor.</u>
86. <u>cunctor.</u>	131. <u>dono.</u>	176. <u>ignoro.</u>
87. <u>curo.</u>	132. <u>dubito.</u>	177. <u>imitor.</u>
88. <u>damno.</u>	133. <u>duplico.</u>	178. <u>immolo.</u>
89. <u>decerto.</u>	134. <u>duro.</u>	179. <u>impero.</u>
90. <u>declaro.</u>	135. <u>effemino.</u>	180. <u>impetro.</u>
91. <u>defatigo.</u>	136. <u>emigro.</u>	181. <u>implico.</u>
92. <u>delecto.</u>	137. <u>enumero.</u>	182. <u>imploro.</u>
93. <u>delibero.</u>	138. <u>enuntio.</u>	183. <u>importo.</u>
94. <u>delibro.</u>	139. <u>erro.</u>	184. <u>impugno.</u>
95. <u>deligo.</u>	140. <u>evoco.</u>	185. <u>incito.</u>
96. <u>demigro.</u>	141. <u>evolo.</u>	186. <u>increpito.</u>
97. <u>demonstro</u>	142. <u>exaequo.</u>	187. <u>increpo.</u>
98. <u>demoror.</u>	143. <u>exagito.</u>	188. <u>incuso.</u>
99. <u>denego.</u>	144. <u>exanimo.</u>	189. <u>indico.</u>

190. indignor.	235. obtestor.	280. recito.
191. insidior.	236. occulto.	281. reclino.
192. insimulo.	237. occupo.	282. recupero.
193. insinuo.	238. occurso.	283. recuso.
194. inspecto.	239. onero.	284. redintegro
195. instigo.	240. oppugno.	285. regno.
196. insto.	241. orno.	286. relego.
197. interpello.	242. oro.	287. remigo.
198. interpretor.	243. ostento.	288. remigro.
199. interrogo.	244. paco.	289. remunero.
200. intro.	245. papulor.	290. renuntio.
201. invito.	246. parento.	291. reporto.
202. iacto.	247. paro.	292. repudio.
203. iudico.	248. pecco.	293. repugno.
204. iuro.	249. perequito.	294. reservo.
205. iuvo.	250. periclitor.	295. revoco.
206. laboro.	251. persevero.	296. rogo.
207. lacrimo.	252. persto.	297. sano.
208. laudo.	253. perturbo.	298. seco.
209. lavo.	254. pervagor.	299. sector.
210. laxo.	255. placo.	300. separo.
211. levo.	256. populor.	301. servo.
212. libero.	257. porto.	302. sevoco.
213. mando.	258. postulo.	303. significo.
214. materior.	259. praecipito.	304. simulo.
215. maturo.	260. praecor.	305. sollicito.
216. minor.	261. praedico.	306. sono.
217. miror.	262. praedor	307. specto.
218. miseror.	263. praeoccupo.	308. speculor.
219. moderor.	264. praeopto.	309. spero.
220. moror.	265. praeparo.	310. spolio.
221. multo.	266. probo.	311. sto.
222. navigo.	267. proclino.	312. sublevo.
223. navo.	268. procuro.	313. subministro
224. neco.	269. proelior.	314. supero.
225. nego.	270. profligo.	315. supporto.
226. negotior.	271. pronuntio.	316. suspicor.
227. nomino.	272. proporo.	317. sustento.
228. nudo.	273. propulso.	318. tempero.
229. nuntio.	274. proturbo.	319. tempto.
230. nuncupo.	275. provolo.	320. territo.
231. obsecro.	276. publico.	321. tolero.
232. observo.	277. pugno.	322. transnato.
233. obsigno.	278. purgo.	323. transporto.
234. obtempero.	279. puto.	324. trepido.

325. tumultuo.	330. verso.	335. violo.
326. vao.	331. versor.	336. vito.
327. vagor.	332. veto.	337. voco.
328. vasto.	333. vexo.	338. vulgo.
329. ventito.	334. vindico.	339. vulnero.

VERBS OF THE SECOND CONJUGATION.

1. abstineo.	36. fleo.	71. posthabeo.
2. adaugeo.	37. gaudeo.	72. praebeo.
3. adhibeo.	38. habeo.	73. praecaveo.
4. adiaceo.	39. horreo.	74. profiteor.
5. admoneo.	40. impendeo.	75. prohibeo.
6. ardeo.	41. indigeo.	76. promineo.
7. audeo.	42. indulgeo.	77. promoveo.
8. augeo.	43. inrideo.	78. proterreo.
9. careo.	44. intueor.	79. provideo.
10. caveo.	45. invideo.	80. pudet.
11. censeo.	46. iaceo.	81. recenseo.
12. coerceo.	47. iubeo.	82. remaneo.
13. commoveo.	48. lateo.	83. removeo.
14. compleo.	49. liceor.	84. repleo.
15. confiteor.	50. maneo.	85. resideo.
16. contineo.	51. medeor.	86. respondeo.
17. debeo.	52. mereor.	87. retineo.
18. deleo.	53. moneo.	88. soleo.
19. demoveo.	54. moveo.	89. studeo.
20. deterreo.	55. noceo.	90. submoveo.
21. detineo.	56. obsideo.	91. subsideo.
22. devoveo.	57. obtineo.	92. supersedeo.
23. dissuadeo.	58. oportet.	93. sustineo.
24. distineo.	59. pareo.	94. taceo.
25. doceo.	60. pateo.	95. teneo.
26. doleo.	61. permaneo.	96. terreo.
27. edoceo.	62. permisceo.	97. timeo.
28. egeo.	63. permoveo.	98. torreo.
29. emineo.	64. persuadeo.	99. tueor.
30. exerceo.	65. perterreo.	100. urgeo.
31. expleo.	66. pertineo.	101. valeo.
32. exterreo.	67. placeo.	102. vereor.
33. extorqueo.	68. paenitet.	103. video.
34. faveo.	69. polliceor.	104. voveo.
35. ferveo.	70. possideo.	

VERBS OF THE THIRD CONJUGATION.

1. abdo.	43. anteverto.	85. concipio.
2. abduco.	44. appello.	86. concludo.
3. abicio.	45. appeto.	87. concurro.
4. abiungo.	46. arceaso.	88. conduco.
5. abripio.	47. ascendo.	89. conficio.
6. abscido.	48. ascisco.	90. confido.
7. abescindo.	49. attexo.	91. configo.
8. absisto.	50. attingo.	92. configo.
9. abstraho.	51. attribuo.	93. confiuo.
10. accedo.	52. avertio.	94. confugio.
11. accido.	53. caedo.	95. confundo.
12. accido.	54. cano.	96. congero.
13. accipio.	55. capio.	97. congregior.
14. accurro.	56. carpo.	98. conicio.
15. acquiro.	57. cedo.	99. coniungo.
16. addico.	58. cerno.	100. conligo.
17. addo.	59. cingo.	101. conloquor.
18. adduco.	60. circumcido.	102. conquiesco.
19. adificio.	61. circumcludo.	103. conquiro.
20. adfigo.	62. circumduco.	104. conscendo.
21. adfingo.	63. circumfundo.	105. conscisco.
22. adfligo.	64. circumicio.	106. conscribo.
23. adhaerresco.	65. circummitto.	107. consequor.
24. adicio.	66. circumplector.	108. consido.
25. adigo.	67. circumspicio.	109. consisto.
26. adimo.	68. circumspicio.	110. conspicio.
27. adipiscor.	69. circumvenio.	111. consterno.
28. adiungo.	70. claudio.	112. constituo.
29. adificio.	71. coëmo.	113. consuesco.
30. adligo.	72. cognosco.	114. consulo.
31. admitto.	73. cogo.	115. consumo.
32. adolesco.	74. colo.	116. consurgo.
33. adaisto.	75. comburo.	117. contigo.
34. adsuefacio.	76. committo.	118. contemno.
35. adsuesco.	77. commonefacio.	119. contendo.
36. adverto.	78. compello.	120. contesto.
37. ago.	79. complector.	121. contingo.
38. alo.	80. compono.	122. contraho.
39. amitto.	81. comprehendo.	123. convalesco.
40. animadverto.	82. concedo.	124. conveho.
41. antecedo.	83. conoïdo.	125. converto.
42. antepono.	84. conoïdo.	126. ecripio.

127. corrumpo.	172. diffuio.	217. exsere.
128. credo.	173. diffundo.	218. exsisto.
129. cresco.	174. diligo.	219. exstinguo.
130. cupio.	175. diminuo.	220. exstruo.
131. curro.	176. dimitto.	221. extendo.
132. decedo.	177. dirigo.	222. extimesco.
133. decerno.	178. dirimo.	223. extollo.
134. decido.	179. diripio.	224. extraho.
135. decipio.	180. discedo.	225. extrudo.
136. decurro.	181. discerno.	226. exuo.
137. dedo.	182. edico.	227. exuro.
138. deduco.	183. edico.	228. facio.
139. defendo.	184. edo.	229. fallo.
140. deficio.	185. educo.	230. fingo.
141. defigo.	186. efficio.	231. fio.
142. defugio.	187. effodio.	232. flecto.
143. deicio.	188. effugio.	233. fodio.
144. deligo.	189. effundo.	234. frango.
145. deliteasco.	190. egredior.	235. fruor.
146. demeto.	191. eicio.	236. fugio.
147. deminuo.	192. elicio.	237. fundo.
148. demitto.	193. eligo.	238. fungor.
149. demo.	194. eloquor.	239. gero.
150. depello.	195. emitto.	240. ignosco.
151. dependo.	196. emo.	241. immitto.
152. deperdo.	197. enitor.	242. impello.
153. depono.	198. erigo.	243. impono.
154. depono.	199. eripio.	244. incedo.
155. deprehendo.	200. erumpo.	245. incido.
156. deprimio.	201. evado.	246. incido.
157. derelinquo.	202. evello.	247. incipio.
158. derivio.	203. evinco.	248. includo.
159. descendo.	204. exardesco.	249. incolo.
160. desino.	205. excedo.	250. incumbo.
161. desisto.	206. excello.	251. indico.
162. despicio.	207. excido.	252. induco.
163. destituo.	208. excipio.	253. induo.
164. destringo.	209. excludo.	254. inficio.
165. detraho.	210. exigo.	255. infigo.
166. deuro.	211. expello.	256. inflecto.
167. deveho.	212. expono.	257. infuso.
168. devinco.	213. exposco.	258. infodio.
169. dico.	214. exprimo.	259. ingredior.
170. diduco.	215. exquiro.	260. inicio.
171. difido.	216. exsequor.	261. iniungo.

262. innascor.	307. nitor.	352. persolve.
263. innitor.	308. nosco.	353. perspicio.
264. inrumpo.	309. nubo.	354. perveho.
265. insequor.	310. obduco.	355. peto.
266. insero.	311. obicio.	356. pono.
267. insisto.	312. obliviscor.	357. porrigo.
268. instituo.	313. obsisto.	358. posco.
269. instruo.	314. obstringo.	359. postpono.
270. insuefacio.	315. obstruo.	360. praecedo.
271. intego.	316. occido.	361. praecipio.
272. intelligo.	317. occido.	362. praeculdo.
273. intendo.	318. occurro.	363. praecurro.
274. intercedo.	319. offendo.	364. praeducio.
275. intercipio.	320. omitto.	365. praeficio.
276. intercludo.	321. oppono.	366. praefigo.
277. interdico.	322. opprimo.	367. praemetuo.
278. interficio.	323. ostendo.	368. praemitto.
279. intericio.	324. pando.	369. praepono.
280. intermitto.	325. parco.	370. praerumpo.
281. interpono.	326. pario.	371. praescribo.
282. interrumpo.	327. pasco.	372. praetermitto.
283. interscindo.	328. patefacio.	373. praeterveho.
284. intexo.	329. patefio.	374. praeuro.
285. introduco.	330. patior.	375. praevertio.
286. intromitto.	331. pello.	376. prehendo.
287. introrumpo.	332. pendo.	377. premo.
288. invado.	333. perago.	378. procedo.
289. inveterasco.	334. percipio.	379. procumbo.
290. iacio.	335. percurro.	380. procuro.
291. iungo.	336. percutio.	381. prodo.
292. labor.	337. perdisco.	382. produco.
293. lacesso.	338. perdo.	383. proficio.
294. laedo.	339. perduco.	384. proficiascor.
295. lego.	340. perficio.	385. profiuo.
296. loquor.	341. perfringo.	386. profugio.
297. mansuefio.	342. perfugio.	387. profundo.
298. maturesco.	343. pergo.	388. progredior.
299. meto.	344. perlego.	389. proicio.
300. minuo.	345. perluo.	390. promitto.
301. mitto.	346. permitto.	391. propello.
302. molo.	347. perpetior.	392. propono.
303. morior.	348. perquiro.	393. pricipio.
304. nanciscor.	349. perrumpo.	394. proruo.
305. nascor.	350. perscribo.	395. prosequor.
306. neglego.	351. persequor.	396. prospicio.

397. prosterno.	430. residuo.	462. succedo.
398. protego.	431. resisto.	463. succendo.
399. proveho.	432. respicio.	464. succumbo.
400. quaero.	433. respuo.	465. succurro.
401. queror.	434. restinguo.	466. sufficio.
402. rado.	435. restituo.	467. suffodio.
403. recedo.	436. retraho.	468. sumo.
404. recido.	437. revello.	469. suppeto.
405. recipio.	438. revento.	470. suscipio.
406. reddo.	439. sapio.	471. suspicio.
407. redigo.	440. satisfacio.	472. sustollo.
408. redimo.	441. scindo.	473. tango.
409. reduco.	442. scribo.	474. tego.
410. reficio.	443. secludo.	475. tendo.
411. refringo.	444. sequor.	476. tollo.
412. refugio.	445. zero.	477. trado.
413. rego.	446. sino.	478. traho.
414. regredior.	447. solvo.	479. traicio.
415. raicio.	448. statuo.	480. transcendo.
416. relanguesco.	449. stringo.	481. transfigo.
417. relinquo.	450. struo.	482. transfodio.
418. reminiscor.	451. subduco.	483. transgredior.
419. remitto.	452. subigo.	484. transicio.
420. remollesco.	453. subicio.	485. transmitto.
421. repello.	454. subluo.	486. transveho.
422. repeto.	455. submitto.	487. tribuo.
423. reposco.	456. subruo.	488. ulciscor.
424. reprehendo.	457. subsequor.	489. vendo.
425. reprimo.	458. subsidio.	490. vergo.
426. requiro.	459. subsisto.	491. verto.
427. rescindo.	460. subtraho.	492. vinco.
428. rescisco.	461. subveho.	493. vivo.
429. rescribo.		

VERBS OF THE FOURTH CONJUGATION.

1. adoring.	9. coorior.	17. exaudio.
2. aperio.	10. defnio.	18. exorior.
3. audio.	11. desilio.	19. expedio.
4. circumvenio.	12. devenio.	20. experior.
5. communico.	13. devincio.	21. finio.
6. comperio.	14. dimetior.	22. impedio.
7. consentio.	15. dissentio.	23. insilio.
8. convenio.	16. evenio.	24. intervenio.

25. invenio.	33. pervenio.	41. sancio.
26. largior.	34. potior.	42. sarcio.
27. metior.	35. praesentio.	43. scio.
28. mollio.	36. praeseptio.	44. sentio.
29. munio.	37. provenio.	45. servio.
30. obvenio.	38. reperio.	46. subvenio.
31. orior.	39. revincio.	47. venio.
32. patior.	40. saevio.	48. vestio.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

(sum, fero, volo, fio, eo, and their compounds.)

1. abeo.	14. eo.	27. pereo.
2. absum.	15. exeo.	28. perfero.
3. adeo.	16. fero.	29. possum.
4. adfero.	17. fio.	30. praetereo.
5. adsum.	18. ineo.	31. prodeo.
6. antefero.	19. infero.	32. profero.
7. circumceo.	20. intereo.	33. prosum.
8. coeo.	21. intersum.	34. redeo.
9. confero.	22. introeo.	35. refero.
10. deferō.	23. malo.	36. subeo.
11. desum.	24. nolo.	37. transfero.
12. differo.	25. offero.	38. volo.
13. effero.	26. patefio.	

FORMATION.

VERBAL DERIVATIVES.

Nouns derived from Verbs, with the terminations *or*, *ium*, *tio*, *tus*, *tura*, forming abstracts; *men* and *mentum* expressing the means or subject of an action; *tor* denoting the agent.

1. aditus.	8. antecursor.	15. auxilium.
2. adiutor.	9. aquatio.	16. beneficium.
3. adventus.	10. armamentum.	17. certamen.
4. aedificium.	11. armatura.	18. circuitus.
5. aestimatio.	12. aspectus.	19. clamor.
6. agmen.	13. auctor.	20. cogitatio.
7. anfractus.	14. auditio.	21. cognatio.

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 22. cohortatio. | 67. discensio | 112. machinatio. |
| 23. comitium. | 68. documentum. | 113. maleficium. |
| 24. comestus. | 69. dominatio. | 114. mentio. |
| 25. commissura. | 70. dubitatio. | 115. mercator. |
| 26. commutatio. | 71. ductus. | 116. mercatura. |
| 27. compendium. | 72. egressus. | 117. molimentum. |
| 28. complexus. | 73. eruptio. | 118. momentum. |
| 29. concessus. | 74. eventus. | 119. motus. |
| 30. concursus. | 75. excursio. | 120. munimentum. |
| 31. conditio. | 76. excusatio. | 121. munitio. |
| 32. confirmatio. | 77. exercitatio | 122. natura. |
| 33. coniectura. | 78. exercitus | 123. navigatio. |
| 34. coniuratio. | 79. existimatio. | 124. navigium. |
| 35. conloquium. | 80. exitus. | 125. negotium. |
| 36. consensio | 81. explorator. | 126. nomen. |
| 37. consensus. | 82. expugnatio. | 127. numen. |
| 38. conspectus. | 83. factio. | 128. obitus. |
| 39. contabulatio. | 84. flumen. | 129. obsessio. |
| 40. contemptio. | 85. fremitus. | 130. occasio. |
| 41. contemptua. | 86. frumentatio. | 131. occasus. |
| 42. contentio. | 87. frumentum. | 132. occultatio. |
| 43. continuatio. | 88. gratulatio | 133. occupatio. |
| 44. conventus. | 89. gubernator. | 134. offensio. |
| 45. cruciatus. | 90. impedimentum. | 135. officium. |
| 46. cultus. | 91. imperator. | 136. oppugnatio. |
| 47. cunctatio. | 92. imperium. | 137. oratio. |
| 48. cursus. | 93. impulsus. | 138. ornamentum. |
| 49. decessus. | 94. incendium. | 139. ostentatio. |
| 50. deditio | 95. incursio. | 140. pabulatio. |
| 51. defatigatio. | 96. incursum. | 141. pabulator. |
| 52. defectio. | 97. initium. | 142. periculum. |
| 53. defensio. | 98. inruptio. | 143. perturbatio. |
| 54. delectus. | 99. instrumentum. | 144. pollicitatio. |
| 55. delectus. | 100. interitus. | 145. populatio. |
| 56. deprecator. | 101. interventus. | 146. possessio. |
| 57. despectus. | 102. introitus. | 147. procurator. |
| 58. desperatio. | 103. inventor. | 148. proditio |
| 59. detrimentum. | 104. iactura. | 149. proditor. |
| 60. devexus. | 105. iunctura. | 150. profectio. |
| 61. dictio. | 106. laetatio. | 151. propugnator |
| 62. dimicatio. | 107. languor. | 152. prospectus. |
| 63. disceptator. | 108. largitio. | 153. proventus. |
| 64. discessus. | 109. legatio. | 154. pudor. |
| 65. discrimen. | 110. lignatio. | 155. quaestio. |
| 66. disputatio. | 111. lignator. | 156. quaestor. |

157. quaestus.	172. statura.	186. tegimentum.
158. questus.	173. status.	187. testamentum.
159. ratio.	174. stramentum.	188. timor.
160. receptus.	175. subductio.	189. tormentum.
161. recessus.	176. subsidium.	190. tractus.
162. reditio.	177. subvectio.	191. transiectus.
163. reditus.	178. successus.	192. transmissus.
164. remedium.	179. sudor.	193. ululatus.
165. satisfactio.	180. suffragium.	194. usus.
166. sectio.	181. suggestus.	195. vacatio.
167. seditio.	182. sumptus.	196. vaticinatio.
168. sepultura.	183. supplementum.	197. venatio.
169. significatio.	184. supplicatio.	198. venator.
170. simulatio.	185. tabulatio.	199. vultus.
171. statio.		

ADJECTIVAL DERIVATIVES.

Nouns derived from Adjectives, with the terminations itas (etas, No. 90; tas, No. 90), ia (itia, No. 9; ities, No. 91), itudo (udo, No. 22), itus, denoting the quality possessed by the adjective.

1. acclivitas.	24. controversia.	47. impunitas.
2. acerbitas.	25. crassitudo.	48. indignitas.
3. adfinitas.	26. crudelitas.	49. indiligentia.
4. adolescentia.	27. cupiditas.	50. indulgentia.
5. adrogantia.	28. declivitas.	51. infamia.
6. aequitas.	29. dementia.	52. infirmitas.
7. alacritas.	30. difficultas.	53. inimicitia.
8. altitudo.	31. dignitas.	54. iniquitas.
9. amentia.	32. diligentia.	55. innocentia.
10. amicitia.	33. diuturnitas.	56. inopia.
11. amplitudo.	34. duritia.	57. inscientia.
12. angustiae.	35. exiguitas.	58. invidia.
13. audacia.	36. facultas.	59. iracundia.
14. avaritia.	37. felicitas.	60. iustitia.
15. benevolentia.	38. fertilitas.	61. laetitia.
16. bonitas.	39. firmitudo.	62. lassitudo.
17. brevitās.	40. fortitudo.	63. latitudo.
18. celeritas.	41. gravitas.	64. lenitas.
19. clementia.	42. humanitas.	65. levitas.
20. conscientia.	43. humilitas.	66. liberalitas.
21. constantia.	44. imbecillitas.	67. libertas.
22. consuetudo.	45. immunitas.	68. licentia.
23. continentia.	46. imprudentia.	69. longitudo.

70. <u>magnitudo.</u>	87. <u>perfidia.</u>	104. <u>societas.</u>
71. <u>maiestas.</u>	88. <u>pernicitas.</u>	105. <u>solertia.</u>
72. <u>mansuetudo.</u>	89. <u>pertinacia.</u>	106. <u>solitudo.</u>
73. <u>memoria.</u>	90. <u>pietas.</u>	107. <u>sollicitudo.</u>
74. <u>misericordia.</u>	91. <u>planities.</u>	108. <u>stabilitas.</u>
75. <u>mobilitas.</u>	92. <u>potentia.</u>	109. <u>stultitia.</u>
76. <u>modestia.</u>	93. <u>praesentia.</u>	110. <u>temeritas.</u>
77. <u>mollities.</u>	94. <u>propinquitas.</u>	111. <u>temperantia.</u>
78. <u>multitudo.</u>	95. <u>prudentia.</u>	112. <u>tenuitas.</u>
79. <u>necessitas.</u>	96. <u>rapiditas.</u>	113. <u>tranquillitas.</u>
80. <u>necessitudo.</u>	97. <u>sanitas.</u>	114. <u>tristitia.</u>
81. <u>nobilitas.</u>	98. <u>scientia.</u>	115. <u>turpitude.</u>
82. <u>notitia.</u>	99. <u>sententia.</u>	116. <u>utilitas.</u>
83. <u>obsequentia.</u>	100. <u>servitus.</u>	117. <u>velocitas.</u>
84. <u>opportunitas.</u>	101. <u>severitas.</u>	118. <u>vicinitas.</u>
85. <u>patientia.</u>	102. <u>siccitas.</u>	119. <u>voluntas.</u>
86. <u>paucitas.</u>	103. <u>similitudo.</u>	120. <u>voluptas.</u>

VOCABULARY.

VOCABULARY.

1. The Arabic numeral after a definition indicates the number of times the Latin word occurs in the text of the first seven books: e. g. **ab** occurs 366 times.

2. In the case of words occurring not over three times, references to all the places of occurrence are given: e. g. **abies** occurs only in v. 12 (Bk. v. chap. 12).

3. The times of occurrence of many derivatives (especially participial and adverbial) are included under their primitives, and are not therefore affixed: e. g. **abditus** is included in the times of occurrence of **abdo**.

A.

A. (1) An abbreviation for praenomen Aulus. (2) a. d., ante diem. i. 6.

ā, **ab**, **abs**, prep., with the ablat. **ā** is used before consonants, **ab** before vowels and consonants, **abs** before *te*. — *from, by, on account of, on, among, on the side of*; **ā dextrō cornū**, on the right wing. **ā**, 172; **ab**, 366; **abs**, v. 30.

abditus, partic., (**abdō**), *concealed, hidden, secret, remote*.

abdō, ere, **didī**, **ditus**, (**ab** + **dō**), *to put away; to hide, conceal*. 11.

abdūcō, ere, **dūxī**, **ductus**, (**ab** + **dūcō**), *to lead away, withdraw, take by force*. i. 11.

abeō, ire, **ivī** or **īī**, **itus**, (**ab** + **eō**), *to go away, depart*. vi. 43, vii. 50.

abiciō, ere, **iēcī**, **iectus**, (**ab** + **iaciō**), *to throw away, cast*. 5.

abiēs, etis, f., *a fir-tree*. v. 12.

abiungo, ere, **iūnxī**, **iūnctus**, (**ab** + **iungō**), *to separate, loose from the yoke, remove*. vii. 56.

abripīō, ere, **ripui**, **reptus**, (**ab** + **rapiō**), *to carry off, tear away, snatch*. v. 33.

abscidō, ere, —, **scisus**, (**abs** + **caedō**), *to cut off, cut*. iii. 14, vii. 73.

abscius. See **abscidō**.

absēns, entis, adj., (**absum**), *absent, remote*. 5.

absimilis, e, adj., *unlike, dissimilar*. iii. 14.

absistō, ere, **stitī**, —, *to keep away from, withdraw*. v. 17.

abstineō, ēre, **ui**, **tentus**, (**abs** + **teneō**), *to abstain from, keep aloof from, decline*. i. 22, vii. 47.

abstrahō, ere, **trāxī**, **tractus**, *to drag away, carry away*. iii. 2, vii. 14, 42.

absum, esse, **āfui**, **āfutūrus**, *to be absent, distant; to take no part in; to stand aloof*. 43.

abundō, āre, **āvī**, —, (**ab** + **unda**), *to overflow, abound, be rich in*. vii. 14, 64.

ac, conj., and. (After *aliter*, *simul*, etc., *than*, *us*.) 190.

accēdō, ere, cēmi, —, (ad + cēdō), to approach, draw near to, arrive at, come to; to be added; **accēdēbat**, it was added. 27.

accelerō, āre, āvi, ātus, (ad + celerō), to hasten, make haste. vii. 87.

acceptus, a, um, adj., (accipiō), accepted, agreeable, welcome. i. 3.

accidō, ere, cidi, —, (ad + cadō), to fall; to happen; to come to pass; **accidit**, it happens. 43.

accidō, ere, cidi, cīsus, (ad + caedō), to cut off, cut down; to fell. vi. 27.

accipiō, ere, cēpi, ceptus, (ad + capiō), to receive, take, hear, acquire, suffer, endure. 59.

acclivis, e, adj., (ad + clivus), ascending, rising, steep. ii. 29, iii. 19, vii. 19.

acclivitās, ātis, f., an ascent, acclivity, a rising. ii. 18.

Accō, ōnis, m., chieftain of the Senonēs, and head of their conspiracy. vi. 4, 44; i. 1.

accommodātus, a, um, adj., (accommodō), suitable, adapted. iii. 13 (twice).

accommodō, āre, āvi, ātus, (ad + commodō), to adjust, adapt, suit, accommodate. ii. 21.

accūrātō, adv., (ad + cūra), carefully, attentively, exactly; comp. **accūrātius**, vi. 22.

accurrō, ere, curri and cucurri, cursus, (ad + currō), to run to, hasten to. i. 22, iii. 5.

accūsō, āre, āvi, ātus, (ad + causa), to accuse, blame, censure. i. 16, i. 19, vii. 20.

acer, cris, ere, adj., sharp, pungent, violent, severe. 18.

acerbē, adv., harshly, sharply, bitterly, keenly; comp. acerbius, sup. acerbissimē, vii. 17.

acerbitās, ātis, f., harshness, sharpness, bitterness, severity. vii. 17.

acerbus, a, um, adj., (acer), sour, sharp, fierce, severe. vii. 14.

ācerimē, adv., sup. of ācriter.

acervus, i, m., a heap, store, pile. ii. 32.

aciēs, ēi, f., a sharp edge; an army in line of battle, a line of battle; in aciē, in line of battle. 42.

ācriter, adv., (ācer), sharply, vehemently, courageously, eagerly; comp. ācrius, sup. ācerimē.

āctuarius, a, um, adj., (agō), easily moved, light. v. 1.

āctus, a, um. See **agō**.

acūtus, a, um, adj., (acuō), sharp, pointed. v. 18, vii. 73.

ad, prep. with the acc., to, towards, in, among, near, about (with numerals), after, according to. 702.

adāctus, a, um. See **adigō**.

adaequō, āre, āvi, ātus, to equal, make equal. 6.

adamō, āre, āvi, ātus, to love greatly, desire greatly, take pleasure in. i. 31.

addō, ere, didi, ditus, (ad + dō), to add, mingle with, join. 9.

addūcō, ere, dūxi, ductus, to bring, convey to, conduct, induce, draw towards. 41.

ademptus, a, um. See **adimō**.

adeō, adv., (ad + is), so, so far, to such a degree. 4.

adeō, ire, ivi or ii, itus, to go to, approach, encounter. 20.

adeptus, a, um. See **adipiscor**.

adequitō, āre, āvi, —, to ride up to or towards. i. 46.

adferō, ferre, attuli, adlātus, irr., (ad + ferō), to bring to, offer, present; to afford, produce. 16.

adficiō, ere, feci, fectus, (ad + faciō), to do to, influence, move; to show, treat, visit. 11.

adfigō, ere, fixi, fixus, (ad + figō), to fix to, fasten to, attach to. iii. 14.

adfingō, ere, finxi, fictus, (ad + fingō), to make to, devise, invent; to add falsely. vii. 1.

adfinitās, ātis, f., (adfinis), relationship by marriage, connection. i. 18, ii. 4.

affirmātiō, ōnis, f., (affirmō), affirmation, declaration, assertion. vii. 30.

adfixus, a, um. See **adfigō**.

adflctō, āre, āvi, ātus, (**adflgō**), to agitate, toss, vex, torment. iii. 12, iv. 29.

adflctus, a, um. See **adflgō**.

adflgō, ere, flxi, flctus, (**ad + flgō**), to strike, beat or dash against; to shatter, destroy. 4.

adfore, **adfutūrus**, **adforem**. See **adsum**.

adhaereō, ēre, —, —, to adhere, cleave to, stick. v. 48.

adhibeō, ēre, ui, itus, (**ad + habeō**), to bring in, receive, call in, admit, use. 7.

adhortor, ārī, ātus, dep., to exhort, encourage. 5.

adhūc, adv., until now, thus far, still, as yet. iii. 22.

adiaceō, ēre, cui, —, to lie adjacent, border upon, be near. vi. 33.

Adiatunnus, i, m., chieftain of the Sontiatēs. iii. 22.

adiciō, ere, iēcī, iectus, (**ad + iaciō**), to cast, add or join to. 6.

adigō, ere, ēgi, āctus, (**ad + agō**), to drive in, impel, force, compel. 8.

adimō, ere, ēmī, emptus, (**ad + emō**), to take away, deprive of, remove. v. 6, vii. 18.

adipiscor, i, adeptus, dep., (**ad + apiscor**), to obtain, acquire, attain. v. 39.

aditus, ūs, m., (**adeō**), approach, entrance, access. 20.

adiudicō, āre, āvi, ātus, to adjudge, assign, award. vi. 37.

adiungō, ere, iūnxī, iunctus, to join, unite to, annex. 10.

adiutor, ōris, m., (**adiuvō**), a helper, an assistant. v. 38, 41.

adiuvō, āre, iūvi, iūtus, to assist, help, succor, aid. 5.

adlātus, a, um. See **adferō**.

adliciō, ere, lēxi, lectus, (**ad + laciō**), to allure, entice, attract. v. 55, vii. 31.

admātūrō, āre, —, —, to mature, quicken, ripen. vii. 54.

administer, tri, m., (**ad + manus**), a servant, attendant, assistant. vi. 16.

administrō, āre, āvi, ātus, to serve, attend, wait upon, manage, guide. 23.

admīror, ārī, ātus, dep., to admire, wonder at, be surprised. 5.

admittō, ere, misi, missus, to admit, allow, receive; equō **admissō**, with horse at full speed. 6.

admodum, adv., (**ad + modus**), with measure, very; with numerals, about, at least. 8.

admoneō, ēre, ui, itus, to admonish, warn, advise, suggest, put in mind. v. 49.

adolēscō, ere, olēvi, ultus, (**ad + olēscō**), to grow up, mature, increase. vi. 18.

adorior, Irī, ortus, dep., (**ad + orior**), to attack, assail; to begin, attempt. 17.

adquirō, ere, quisivi, quisitus, (**ad + quaerō**), to acquire, obtain, procure. vii. 59.

adripiō, ere, ui, reptus, (**ad + rapiō**), to seize, lay hold of, appropriate. v. 33.

adroganter, adv., (**adrogāns**), arrogantly, proudly, haughtily. i. 40.

adrogantia, ae, f., arrogance, insolence, presumption, pride. i. 33, 46; vii. 52.

adsiduus, a, um, adj., (**adsideō**), continual, incessant, diligent. vi. 22, vii. 24, 41.

adstō, ere, stitī, —, to stand by, be present, appear. vi. 18.

adsuēfaciō, ere, fēcī, factus, (**adsuētus + faciō**), to accustom. 4.

adsuēscō, ere, suēvi, suētus, (**ad + suesco**), to accustom one's self, habituate, be accustomed. vi. 28.

adsum, esse, fui, —, irreg., to be present or at hand, be near; to aid. 12.

Aduātuca, ae, f., a stronghold in the territory of the Eburōncs, perhaps near the modern Limburg. vi. 32, 36–40.

Aduātuci, ōrum, m. pl., a tribe of Germanic origin on the left side of the river Maas. They were later called Tongri.

ii. 4, 16, 29, 31; v. 27, 38 *seq.*, 56; vi. 2, 33. **Aduātucōrum oppidum**, ii. 29, 2 (different from Aduātūca), situated (according to Göler) on the hill which bears now the name Falhize, opposite the modern town Huy, — according to Napoléon, at the modern Namur.

adulēscēns, entis, m. and f., a youth, a young man or woman. 18.

adulēscēntia, ae, f., youth. i. 20.

adulēscēntulus, I, m., a young man. iii. 21.

adventus, ūs, m., arrival, a coming, an approach. 46.

adversārius, a, um, adj., facing another, hostile. **adversārius**, I, m., an opponent, enemy. vii. 4.

adversus, a, um, adj., (advertō), opposite, facing, fronting, opposed, hostile; **adversō flūmine**, up stream. 12.

adversus, prep. with the acc., against, adverse, toward, opposite to. iv. 14.

advertō, ere, I, versus, (ad + vertō), to turn to or towards, with animum, to turn one's mind to, observe, notice. i. 24, v. 18.

advocō, āre, āvi, ātus, to call to, summon. vii. 52.

advolō, āre, āvi, ātus, to fly to, hasten to, rush upon, run to. v. 17, 39, vii. 72.

aedificium, I, n., (aedificō), an edifice, a building. 18.

aedificō, āre, āvi, ātus, (aedēs + faciō), to build, construct, erect. iii. 9, v. 1, vi. 22.

aeger, gra, grum, adj., sick, aching, faint, weary. v. 40, vi. 36, 38.

aegrē, adv., (aeger), hardly, with difficulty, scarcely; comp. **aegrius**, sup. **aegerrimē**. 8.

Aemilius, I, m., L., commander of a decuria of Gallic cavalry. i. 23.

aequālīter, adv., (aequālis), equally, uniformly. ii. 18.

aequinocetium, I, n., (aequus + nox), the

equinox, i.e. when the day and night are of equal length. iv. 36.

aequitās, ātis, f., equality, justice, evenness; **animī aequifās**, evenness of temper, peace of mind. i. 40, vi. 22.

aequō, āre, āvi, ātus, to make equal; to level. i. 25, vi. 22.

aequus, a, um, adj., even, level, favorable, just, right. 16.

aerārius, a, um, adj., (aes); of copper, brass, or bronze. iii. 21.

aereus, a, um, adj., (aes), of copper, copper. v. 12.

aes, aeris, n, brass, copper, money, bronze; **aes aliēnum**, debt. iv. 31, v. 12, vi. 13.

aestās, ātis, f. summer. 11.

aestimātiō, ōnis, f., valuation, estimate. vi. 19.

aestimō, āre, āvi, ātus, (aes), to estimate, value, regard, determine, esteem. 4.

aestivus, a, um, adj., (aestās), of summer. vi. 4.

aestuārium, I, n., (aestus), an estuary, inlet. ii. 28, iii. 9.

aestus, ūs, m, heat; the tide. 14.

aetās, ātis, f., age; life. 11.

aeternus, a, um, adj., eternal, perpetual. vii. 77.

Āfricus, I, m., (sc. ventus), the southwest wind. v. 8.

Agedincum, I, n., capital of the Senonēs in Celtic Gaul, the modern Sens in the Champagne. (The modern name of the city corresponds to the old name of the tribe. See Ambliāni, Avaricum, Bellovacī, Cadurci, Cūriosolitēs, Dūrocortorum, Lemovicēs, Lexoviī, Lingonēs, Lutētia, Namnētēs, Noviodūnum (I), Petrocoriī, Redonēs, Rēmi, Rutēni, Samarobriva, Santonēs, Sedūni, Segni, Senonēs, Suesiōnēs, Tarusātēs, Turonēs.) vi. 44, vii. 10, 57, 59, 62.

ager, gri, m, a field, land, territory, country. 64.

agger, *eris*, m., (ad + *gerō*), a mound, rampart. See p. 48. 25.

aggredior, *I*, *gressus*, dep., (ad + *gradior*), to go to, go against; to attack. 4.

aggregō, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus*, (ad + *grex*), to bring together, join, attach, ally. iv. 26, vi. 12.

agitō, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus*, (*agō*), to toss; to drive; to debate, discuss, deliberate. vii. 2.

āgmen, *inis*, n., (*agō*), an army on the march, a column, troop; *primum āgmen*, the van, front; *novissimum āgmen*, the rear. 33.

agō, *ere*, *ēgī*, *āctus*, to drive, conduct, lead, carry off; to do, live, treat, plead; *grātiās agere*, to thank, return thanks. 38.

agricultūra, *ae*, f., (*ager* + *colō*), agriculture. 8.

alacer, *eris*, *cre*, adj., lively, brisk, cheerful, animated, joyous. 4.

alacritās, *ātis*, f., liveliness, alacrity, ardor. i. 41, 46, iv. 24.

ālārī, *ōrum*, m. pl., the auxiliaries who were stationed on the wings.

ālārius, *a*, *um*, adj., (*āla*), of a wing, stationed on the wings. i. 51 (twice).

albus, *a*, *um*, adj., white. v. 12.

alcēs, *is*, f., the elk. vi. 27.

Alēsia, *ae*, f., a fortified town of the Mandubii, the modern St. Reine d'Alise, near Semur, between the two rivers Loze (Oze) and Ozerain. vii. 68, seq.; viii. 14, 34.

Alexandria, *ae*, f., a city in northern Egypt. Under the Ptolemies capital of the land. viii. praef.

aliās, adv., (*alius*), at another time, otherwise; *aliās — aliās*, at one time — at another time, or sometimes — sometimes. 4.

aliēnō, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus*, (*alienus*), to alienate, estrange. vi. 41, vii. 10.

aliēnus, *a*, *um*, adj., (*alius*), of another, another's; unfavorable; foreign. 8.

aliō, adv., (*alius*), in another place, elsewhere. vi. 22.

aliquamdiū, adv., for some time. i. 40, v. 23.

aliquandō, adv., at some time, sometimes; at length. vii. 27, 77.

aliquantō, adv., somewhat; a little. iii. 13.

aliquantus, *a*, *um*, adj., (*alius* + *quantus*), somewhat, a little, some. v. 10.

aliquis, *qua*, *quod* or *quid*, indef. pron., (*alius* + *quis*), some one, any one, some, any, something. 26.

aliquot, indef. num. adj., (*alius* + *quot*), some, several, a few. iii. 1, 2; iv. 9.

aliter, adv., (*alius*), otherwise, differently; *aliter āc*, otherwise than. 7.

alius, *a*, *ud*, gen., *alius*, adj., another, other; *alius — alius*, one — another; *alii — alii*, some — others. 85.

Allobrogēs (sing. *Allobrox*), *um*, m. pl., acc. *Allobrogas*, a strong Celtic tribe between Rhodanus (Rhône), Isara (Isère), and Lacus Lemannus (Lake Geneva) in the modern Dauphinée and Savoy. Subdued in 121 B. C. by Q. Fabius Maximus. i. 6, 10, 11, 14, 28; iii. 1, 6; vii. 64, 65. Capital: Vienna, q. v.

alō, *ere*, *uī*, *itus* or *tus*, to nourish, support, sustain, maintain. 9.

Alpēs, *ium*, f. pl., the Alps. i. 10, iii. 1, 2, 7; iv. 10. 6.

alter, *era*, *erum*, gen., *alterius*, adj., one of two, the other, the second; *alter — alter*, the one — the other. 55.

alternus, *a*, *um*, adj., one after another, mutual, alternate. vii. 23.

altitūdō, *inis*, f., height, depth. 24.

altum, *I*, n., (*sc. mare*), the deep, the sea. iii. 12, iv. 24, 28.

altus, *a*, *um*, adj., (*alō*), high, tall, lofty; deep. 15.

alūta, *ae*, f., soft leather. iii. 13.

ambactus, *I*, m., a vassal. vi. 15.

Ambārri, *ōrum*, m. pl., a Celtic tribe, on the banks of the Arar (Saône). i. 11 (*necessārii et cōsanguinei Haeduōrum*), 14.

Ambiāni, ōrum, m. pl., a Belgic tribe near the sea-coast, inhabiting the modern Département de Somme. Their capital: **Samarobriva** (the modern *Amiens* [cf. note to *Agedincum*]). ii. 4, 15; vii. 75; viii. 7.

Ambibarii, ōrum, m. pl., a Celtic tribe in the modern Normandie, where a town Ambières still exists; belonged to the *civitates Aremoricae*. vii. 75.

Ambiliati, ōrum, m. pl., a small Celtic tribe, on the banks of the Samara (Somme). iii. 9 (perhaps not different from the preceding).

Ambiorix, igit, m., chieftain of the Eburones. v. 24, 26, 27, 32-37, 38; vi. 2, 5, 9, 30, 31, 33, 43; viii. 24, 25.

Ambivareti, ōrum, m. pl., a Celtic tribe, *Haeduorum clientēs*. vii. 75, 90.

Ambivari, ōrum, m. pl., a Belgic tribe, on the left side of the river Maas, near the modern Breda. iv. 9.

ambō, ae, ō, num. adj., both. v. 44.

amentia, ae, f., (ā + mēns), madness, folly. i. 40, v. 7.

amentum, i, n., a strap or thong, by means of which javelins or spears were thrown with greater impulse. v. 48.

amicitia, ae, f., friendship, alliance. 30.

amicus, a, um, adj., (amō), friendly. 13.

amicus, i, m., a friend, ally.

amittō, ere, misi, missus, (ā + mittō), to send away, dismiss; to lose. 20.

amor, ōris, m., love, affection. i. 20.

amplē, adv., (amplus), amply, abundantly, largely. 23.

amplificō, āre, āvi, ātus, (amplus + faciō), to enlarge, increase, extend. ii. 14, vi. 12.

amplitūdō, inis, f., greatness, bulk, grandeur. iv. 3, vi. 28, vii. 54.

amplus (comp. of amplus), more. 20.

amplus, a, um, adj., large, great, ample, extensive. 8.

an, conj., or, whether. It usually intro-

duces the second member of an alternative question. 9.

Anartēs, ium, m. pl., a tribe in Dacia, at the banks of the Tibiscus (modern Theiss) in the modern Siebenbürgen. vi. 25.

Ancalītēs, um, m. pl., a Britannic tribe, in the modern Oxford. v. 21.

anceps, ipitis, adj., (am + caput), double, two-fold; doubtful, dangerous. i. 26, vii. 76.

ancora, ae, f., an anchor. 8.

Andecumborius, i, m., an ambassador of the Remi. ii. 3.

Andēs, ium, or Andī, ōrum, m. pl., a Celtic tribe in the modern Anjou, northward from the modern Loire. Capital: **Iuliomagus** (modern *Angers sur la Mayenne*). *Andēs*, ii. 35; iii. 7; viii. 26.

Andī, vii. 3. Chieftain: **Dumnacus**.

ānfractus, ūs, m., (am + frangō), a turning or winding of a way, circuit, circuitous route. vii. 46.

angulus, i, m., a corner, an angle. v. 13.

angustē, adv., closely, narrowly; sparingly. v. 23.

angustiae, ārum, f. pl., narrowness, narrow defile; straits, perplexity. 7.

angustus, a, um, adj., (angō), narrow, close, contracted; steep. 13.

anima, ae, f., air, breath; life, soul, spirit. vi. 14.

animadvertō, ere, i, versus, (animus + ad + vertō), to turn the mind to; to notice; to punish. 22.

animal, ālis, n., (anima), an animal. vi. 17, 19.

animus, i, m., the mind, the soul, life, consciousness; will, design, intention; courage, heart. 66.

annōtinus, a, um, adj., (annus), of a year, a year old. v. 8.

annus, i, m., a year. 52.

annuus, a, um, adj., yearly, annual. i. 16.

ānsēr, eris, m., a goose. v. 12.

ante, prep. with the acc., *before, beyond, above*. 35.

ante, adv., *before, previously*. 30.

anteā, adv., *before, aforesaid, formerly*. 8.

antecēdō, ere, cessi, —, *to go before, outdo, precede; to excel, surpass*. 9.

antecursor, ōris, m., *a forerunner, advanced guard, pioneer*. v. 47.

anteferō, ferre, tuli, lātus, *to bear before, set before, place before*. v. 44 (twice).

antenna, ae, f., *a sail-yard*. iii. 14, (twice), 15.

antepōnō, ere, posui, positus, *to place before, present, prefer*. iv. 22.

antevertō, ere, i, —, *to precede, anticipate, place before, prefer, forestate*. vii. 7.

antiquitus, adv., *anciently, of old time, formerly*. 6.

antiquus, a, um, adj., (*ante*), *old, ancient, antique*. i. 18, 45; vii. 32.

Antistius, i, m., *C. Antistius Reginus*, one of Caesar's legates. vi. 1; vii. 83, 90.

Antōnius, i, m., *M.*, one of Caesar's legates. vii. 31; viii. 2, 24, 36, 48, 50.

aperiō, ire, ui, tus, (*ab + pariō*), *to open, uncover, reveal, disclose*. 24.

apertō, adv., *openly, publicly*. vi. 21, vii. 59.

apertus, a, um, adj., (*aperiō*), *uncovered, unprotected, open, exposed, naked, lying open*.

Apollō, inis, m., son of Jupiter and Latona, and god of music, poetry, archery, and healing. vi. 17 (twice).

apparō, āre, āvi, ātus, (*ad + parō*), *to prepare, place in order, furnish, equip, procure*. vii. 17, 26, 41.

appellō, āre, āvi, ātus, (*ad + pellō*), *to call, name; to accost, entitle, accuse*. 38.

appellō, ere, puli, pulsus, (*ad + pellō*), *to drive to, steer to, approach, bring to, direct*. vii. 60.

appetō, ere, ivi or ii, itus, (*ad + petō*), *to seek for, strive for, covet, catch at, aim at*. i. 43, vii. 4.

applicō, āre, āvi, ātus, (*ad + plicō*), *to join, attach; to apply, bring in contact with*. vi. 27.

apportō, āre, āvi, ātus, (*ad + portō*), *to carry, conduct, convey*. v. 1.

approbō, āre, āvi, ātus, (*ad + probō*), *to approve, applaud, praise, commend*. vii. 21.

appropinquō, āre, āvi, ātus, *to approach, draw nigh, come on*. 18.

appulsus, a, um. See *appellō*.

Aprilis, e, adj., (*aperiō*), *of April; Aprilis*, is, m., *the month of April*. i. 6, 7.

aptus, a, um, adj., *suitable, proper, fitted, adapted*. iii. 13, v. 16, vii. 22.

apud, prep. with acc., *at, with, near, before, among, in the presence of*. 43.

aqua, ae, f., *water*. 10.

aquātio, ōnis, f., *watering, the act of getting water*. iv. 11.

aquila, ae, f., *an eagle; the Roman ensign*. 4.

Aquilēia, ae, f., town in Gallia Transpadana, bearing its old name to the present day. i. 10.

aquilifer, eri, m., (*aquila + ferō*), *a standard-bearer*. v. 37.

Aquitania, ae, f., one of the three main parts of Gaul between Garumna (Garonne) and the Pyrenees. i. 1; iii. 11, 20, 27; vii. 31; viii. 46. See *Gallia* (b. 1), Ausci, Bigerriōnēs, Cocosātēs, Elusātēs, Garumni, Gatēs, Nitiobergēs, Ptiānil (?), Sibuzātēs, Sontiātēs, Tarbelli, Tarusātēs, Vocātēs.

Aquitāni, ōrum, m. pl., *the inhabitants of Aquitania*. i. 1; iii. 21.

Aquitānus, a, um, adj., *Aquitanian*. 4.

Arar, aris (acc. im), m., (later name *Saonna*, modern name *Saône*), a river flowing through the land of the Sēquani and Haedui. Empties into the Rhodanus (Rhône).

arbiter, tri, m., *an arbitrator, a judge, an umpire*. v. 1.

arbitrium, *I*, *n.*, the decision of an arbitrator, a determination, a decision; pleasure, will. i. 36, vi. 11, vii. 75.

arbitror, *ārī*, *ātus*, *dep.*, (arbitrator), to think, judge, imagine, suppose. 40.

arbor and **arbores**, *oris*, *f.*, a tree. 7.

arceas, *ere*, *īvi*, *itus*, to call, invite, send for. 10.

ārdeō, *ēre*, *ārsi*, *ārsus*, to burn, blaze, be on fire; to be impatient; to be excited. v. 29, 34.

Arduenna silva, *f.*, a ridge of mountains from the Rhēnus (Rhine) to the Scaldis (Schelde), through the land of the Rēmi and Nervii. v. 3; vi. 29, 31, 33. Modern name: les Ardennes.

arduus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, high, steep, lofty, arduous, difficult to reach. ii. 33, vii. 47.

Arecomici, *ōrum*, *m. pl.*, see Volcae.

Aremoricae civitatēs, *f.*, the tribes which border on the sea-coast between Liger (Loire) and Sēquana (Seine) in the modern Bretagne and Normandie. A Celtic word composed of *are* = 'ad' and *mor* = 'mare.' v. 53; vii. 75; viii. 31. The nations which compose the Aremoricae civitatēs are given at ii. 34 without that name being added.

argentum, *I*, *n.*, silver. vi. 28, vii. 47.

argilla, *ae*, *f.*, white clay, argil, potter's clay. v. 43.

āridus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, (ārēō), dry, arid, parched, thirsty; *ex āridō*, on dry land. 4.

ariēs, *etis*, *m.*, a ram, a battering-ram. ii. 32, iv. 17, vii. 23.

Ariovistus, *I*, *m.*, king of the Suēbi. i. 31, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 41-47, 50, 52, 53; v. 29; vi. 12.

Aristius, *I*, *m.*, *M.*, one of Caesar's military tribunes. vii. 42.

arma, *ōrum*, *n. pl.*, arms; war, warfare; rigging, tackling; the implements for all uses. 80.

armāmenta, *ōrum*, *n. pl.*, implements, utensils for all purposes; cordage, cables, rigging of a ship. iii. 14, iv. 29.

armātūra, *ae*, *f.*, armor; soldiers, soldiery. 4.

armātus, *a*, *um*, *partic. pass.*, (armō), armed; **armātus**, *I*, *m.*, a soldier, an armed man.

armō, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus*, to arm, equip; to fortify, strengthen. 17.

Arpinēius, *I*, *m.*, *C.*, a Roman knight. v. 27, 28.

ars, *artis*, *f.*, art, method, quality; skill, contrivance, stratagem. vi. 17.

artē, *adv.*, (artus), closely, tightly, strictly. iv. 17, vii. 23.

articulus, *I*, *m.*, (artus), a joint, knot, juncture. vi. 27.

artificium, *I*, *n.*, (artifex), art, workmanship, skill; craft, artifice. vi. 17, vii. 29.

artus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, (arceō), close, narrow, confined, dense. vii. 18.

Arverni, *ōrum*, *m. pl.*, a powerful Celtic tribe in the modern Auvergne; city: Gergovia. They claimed to have descended from the Trojans (Lucan., i. 427: Arvernique ausi Latio se fingere frātrēs sanguine ab Iliacō populi). i. 31, 45. vii. 3, 4, 5 seq., 34 seq., 64 seq., 75, 89 seq.; viii. 44, 46 (Arvernus sing.). See Vercassivellaunus, Vercingetorix, Celtillus, Gobannitio, Epasnactus, Critognātus.

arx, *arcis*, *f.*, a height, lofty place, citadel, stronghold. i. 38, vii. 84.

ascendō, *ere*, *i*, *scēnsus*, (ad + scandō), to ascend, mount, go up. 8.

ascēnsus, *ūs*, *m.*, an ascent, acclivity. 9.

asciscō, *ere*, *scīvi*, *scītus*, (ad + sciscō), to approve, receive, admit, join. i. 5, iii. 9.

aspectus, *ūs*, *m.*, (aspiciō), a seeing, beholding; appearance, looks, aspect. v. 14, vii. 56, 76.

asper, *era*, *erum*, *adj.*, rough; severe, harsh, wild, cruel. v. 45.

at, *conj.*, but, yet. 31.

Atius, *I*, *m.*, *Q. Varius*, a prefect of horse. viii. 28.

atque, conj., and, as, than. 427.

Atrebatēs, um, m. pl., a Belgian tribe.

Capital: Nemetocenna (the modern Arras in the province of Artois); sing., **Atrebas**, iv. 35; vi. 6; viii. 6, 47. Nom. plur., **Atrebatēs**, ii. 4, 23; iv. 21; vii. 75. Dat. plur., **Atrebatīs**, ii. 16. Acc. plur., **Atrebatas**, viii. 7. Chieftain: Commius.

Atrius, I, m., *Q.*, naval praefect, admiral. v. 9.

attexō, ere, —, **tus**, (ad + **texō**), to weave on, unite, add, join. v. 40.

attingō, ere, **tigī**, **tactus**, (ad + **tangō**), to touch, border on, come in contact with; to arrive at, reach. 10.

attribuō, ere, **uī**, **ūtus**, (ad + **tribuō**), to assign, bestow, give, impute, ascribe. 8.

attull. See **adferō**.

auctor, ōris, m., (**augeō**), an author, originator, a maker, an adviser, a director. 4.

auctoritās, ātis, f., authority, influence, power, reputation. 29.

auctus, a, um, partic. pass., (**augeō**), increased. i. 43.

audācia, ae, f., (**audāx**), boldness, presumption. i. 18, vi. 34, vii. 5.

audācter and **audāciter**, adj., boldly, audaciously, confidently, courageously. 7.

audeō, ēre, **ausus**, intr. semi-dep., to dare, attempt. 28.

audiō, ire, īvi, ītus, to hear, listen, perceive, obey. 30.

auditō, ōnis, f., hearing; report, rumor. iv. 5, vii. 42.

augeō, ēre, **auxī**, **auctus**, to increase, enlarge, improve, advance, command. 14.

Auleri, ōrum, m., a great Celtic tribe; vii. 57. Divided into four parts: (a) *Auleri Brannorices* between Saône and Loire; vii. 75. (b) *Auleri Diablintes* in the modern province la Maine; iii. 9. (c) *Auleri Cenomani* in the Département de Sarthe; vii. 4, 75; viii. 7. (d) *Auleri Eburovices* in the mod-

ern Normandie; capital: **Mediolanum** (modern *Evreux*); ii. 34; iii. 17; vii. 75. Chieftain: **Camulogēnus**.

Aulus, I, m., a praenomen. i. 6.

auriga, ae, m., a charioteer. iv. 33.

auris, is, f., the ear. vi. 26, vii. 4.

Aurunculēus, *L. Cotta*, one of Caesar's legates. ii. 11; iv. 22, 23-37.

Ausci, ōrum, m., a powerful tribe in Aquitania in the modern Département des Gers. Capital: **Chimberrum** or **Augusta** (the modern *Auch*). iii. 27.

ausus, a, um. See **audeō**.

aut, conj., or, or else, or at least. 42.

autem, conj., but; moreover. 29.

autumnus, I, m., (**augeō**), autumn. vii. 25.

auxī. See **augeō**.

auxiliāris, e, adj., auxiliary, aiding. iii. 25.

auxilior, āri, ātus, dep., to assist, help, aid. iv. 29, vii. 25, 50.

auxilium, I, n., (**augeō**), assistance, aid, help; remedy, auxiliary force. 71.

Avāricēnsis, e, adj., (**Avāricum**), of *Avaticum*. vii. 47.

Avāricum, I, n., (modern *Bourges*), a stronghold of the *Biturigi* on the banks of the *Avara* (modern *Eure*). vii. 13, 15, 18, 29 ff., 47, 52. [For the modern name *Bourges* = *Biturigi* see note to **Agedincum**.]

avāritia, ae, f., (**avārus**), avarice, greedy desire, covetousness. i. 40, vii. 42.

avehō, ere, vēxi, vēctus, to carry or convey away. vii. 55.

āversus, a, um, partic. pass., (**āvertō**), turned away, put to flight. i. 26, ii. 26.

āvertō, ere, I, **versus**, (**ā** + **vertō**), to turn away, remove, alienate. 6.

avis, is, f., a bird. iv. 10.

avus, I, m., a grandfather. i. 12, iv. 12.

Axona, ae, f., (modern *Aisne*), a river in Belgic Gaul, which empties into the *Isara* (modern *Oise*). ii. 5, 9.

B.

Bacēnis silva, f., the western part of the modern Thüringer Wald (forming a part of the *Hercynia silva*), divides the land of the Cherusci and Snēbi. vi. 10.

Baculus, I, m. See *Sextius* (2).

Balbus, I, m. See *Cornelius*.

Baleārēs, ium, f. pl., *inhabitants of the Balearic Islands* in the Mediterranean sea, near the Spanish coast. Skilful slingers (*funditōrēs*). ii. 7.

Baleāris, e, adj., *Balearic*. ii. 7.

balteus, I, m., a belt, a sword belt. v. 44.

Balventius, I, m., *T.*, a Roman centurion. v. 35.

barbarus, a, um, adj., *barbarous, wild, uncultivated, savage*. 31.

Basilus, I, m. See *Minucius*.

Batāvōrum insula, f., "the island of the *Batāvi*," formed by the *Vacanus* (the northern hill of the Rhine) and the North Sea, the modern *Butārve* or *Betan* in *Geldern*. iv. 10.

Belgae, ārum, m. pl., the inhabitants of northern Gaul between *Sēquana* (Seine), *Mātrona* (Marne), and *Rhēnus* (Rhine), of chiefly Germanic origin. i. 1; ii. 1 seq., 14 seq., 38; iii. 7, 11; iv. 38; v. 24; viii. 6, 38, 54. See *Ambiāni*, *Ambivariti*, *Atrebatēs*, *Bellovacī*, *Caerocesi*, *Caleti*, *Ceutrōnēs*, *Condrūsī*, *Eburōnēs*, *Geidumnī*, *Grudiī*, *Lēvāci*, *Menapii*, *Morini*, *Nerviī*, *Paemāni*, *Pleumoxii*, *Rēmi*, *Segni*, *Suessiōnēs*, *Viromandui*. It seems as if *Belgae* was also the name of a tribe (v. 12, 1).

Belgium, I, n., the land of the *Belgae*. v. 12, 24, 25; viii. 46, 49, 54.

bellicōsus, a, um, adj., *warlike*. i. 10, 33; iv. 1.

bellicus, a, um, adj., *of war, warlike*. vi. 24.

bello, āre, āvi, ātus, *to wage war, carry on war*. 4.

Bellovacī, ōrum, m. pl., a *Belgic* tribe between *Sēquana* (Seine), *Samara* (Somme), and *Isara* (Oise). The modern city *Beauvais* derives its name from it. Their town *Bratuspantium* (ii. 13) is the ruin *Bratuspante* near the modern *Breteil*. ii. 4, 5, 10, 13, 14; v. 56; vii. 59, 75; viii. 6, 7, 12, 14 seq., 20, 38. Chieftain: *Correus*.

bellum, I, n., *war*. 171.

bene, adv., *well, prosperously, happily*; comp. *melius*, sup. *optimē*. iii. 18, v. 57, vii. 44.

beneficiūm, I, n., (*bene* + *faciō*), a *kindness, benefit, favor, service*. 15.

benevolentia, ae, f., (*bene* + *volō*), *benevolence, good will, kindness*. v. 25, vii. 43.

Bibracte, is, n., capital of the *Haedui*, situated between *Arar* (Aisne) and *Liger* (Loire), the modern *Autun* in *Bourgogne*. (Locative: *Bibracti*, vii. 55, *Bibracte*, vii. 90.) i. 23; vii. 55, 63, 90; viii. 2, 4. Later name: *Augustodūnum*.

Bibrax, actis, f., a town of the *Rēmi*, either the modern *Beaurieux*, or situated on the top of the modern hill *Vieux Laon*. ii. 6.

Bibroci, ōrum, m. pl., a tribe in the southeastern part of Britain (modern *Bray*?). v. 21.

biduum, I, n., (*bis* + *diēs*), *two days*. 8. **biennium**, I, n., (*bis* + *annus*), *two years*. i. 3.

Bigerriōnēs, um, m. pl., a tribe in *Aquitānia*. Modern *Bigorre* near the *Pyrenees* on the banks of the *Adour*. iii. 27.

biŋi, ae, a, distr. num. adj., (*bis*), *two by two, two*. 5.

bipartitō, adv., (*bis* + *partiō*), *in two divisions or lines*. i. 25, v. 32.

bipedālis, e, adj., (*bis* + *pes*), *two feet long, wide, or thick*. iv. 17.

bis, num. adv., *twice*. v. 55, 65; vii. 73.

Biturigēs, um, m., a Celtic tribe. (1)

Biturigēs Vibiscī on the banks of the Garumna (Garonne), in the modern Medoc. Capital: *Burdigala* (*Bordeaux*). (2) *Biturigēs Cubi* in the modern Berry, Bourbonnais, and Touraine. Towns: *Noviodūnum* (*Nouan*), and *Avāricum* (*Bourges*). i. 18; vii. 5, 8, 9, 15; viii. 2 seq., 11.

Bođuōgnātus, I, m., chieftain of the Nervii. ii. 23.

Boia, ae, f., the land of the Boii. vii. 14.

Boii, ōrum, m. pl., a Celtic tribe, which emigrated from Gaul into Germany (Bohemia). A part of them associated themselves with the Helvētii. i. 5, 25, 28, 29; vii. 9, 10, 17, 57. Capital: *Gorgobina*, vii. 9.

bonitās, ātis, f., goodness, advantage, favor, excellence. i. 28.

bonus, a, um, adj., good, friendly, well-disposed; comp. *melior*, sup. *optimus*; **bonum, I, n.,** an advantage, a good; **bona, ōrum, n. pl.,** property, effects, goods. 9.

bōs, bovis, m. and f., an ox or cow. vi. 26, 28.

bracchium, I, n., the arm. i. 25, vii. 56.

Brannovicēs, um, m. pl., see *Aulerci*.

Brannovii, ōrum, m. pl., a Celtic tribe, clients of the Haedui. vii. 75.

Bratuspantium, I, n., a town of the Bellovaci, q. v. ii. 13.

brevis, e, adj., short, transitory, brief. 8.

brevitās, ātis, f., shortness. ii. 20, 30.

brevisiter, adv., shortly, briefly, summarily. vii. 54.

Britanni, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of *Britannia*. iv. 21; v. 11, 14, 21.

Britannia, ae, f., *Britain* (England and Scotland inhabited by Celts and an aboriginal tribe, *Calēdonēs*). iii. 9; iv. 20 seq.; v. 8, 12; vi. 13. See *An-calitēs*, *Bibroci*, *Cassi*, *Cenimagni*,

Segontiaci, *Trinobantēs*. River: *Tamēsis*. Chieftains: *Taximagulus*, *Segovax*, *Mandubrācius*, *Cingetorix*, *Carvilius*, *Cassivelaunus*. See *Lugotorix*. District: *Cantium*.

Britannicus, a, um, adj., (*Britannia*), of *Britain*. v. 4.

brūma, ae, f., (*brevis*), the winter solstice; winter. v. 13.

Brūtus, I, m., *C.*, commander of Caesar's fleet. iii. 11, 14; vii. 9, 87.

C.

C., for *Gaius*. 4.

Cabillōnum, I, n., a town of the Haedui, modern *Chalons-sur-Saône* (*Arar*). vii. 42, 90.

Cabūrus. See *Valerius*.

cacūmen, inis, n., the top, extremity, point. vii. 73.

cadāver, eris, n., (*cadō*), a dead body, a corpse. ii. 27, vii. 77.

cadō, ere, cecidi, casūrus, to fall, perish, die. 5.

Cadurci, ōrum, m. pl., a Celtic tribe in *Aquitānia* (in the modern *Quercy*). The modern *Cahors* is very likely identical with their old town. See *Lucerius*, *Divona*. vii. 4, 64, 75; viii. 30, 32, 34. Town: *Uxellodūnum*.

caedēs, is, f., (*caedō*), a cutting, murder, slaughter. 12.

caedō, ere, cecidi, caesus, to cut down, cut, fell; to beat, destroy, kill. iii. 23 (twice).

caelestis, e, adj., heavenly; plur., the gods. vi. 17.

caerimōnia, ae, f., a religious ceremony, sacred rites. vii. 2.

Caeroesi, ōrum, m. pl., a Belgic tribe, near the modern *Luxemburg* or *Lüttich*. ii. 4.

caeruleus, a, um, adj., blue, azure, dark blue. v. 14.

Caesar, aris, m. (1) *C. Julius*, the author of the *Commentarii*, cf. Introduction.
(2) *L.*, relative of (1) and his legate. vii. 65.

caesus, a, um. See *caedō*.

calamitās, ātis, f., calamity, injury, loss. 13.

calendae, ārum, f. pl., the first day of each month, the *Calends*. i. 6.

Calēnus, I, m. See *Fufius*.

Caleti, ōrum, or Calētēs, um, m. pl., a Belgic tribe in the modern Normandie on both sides of the *Sēquana* (Seine), which belonged to the *civitatēs* *Aremoricae*, *q. v.* *Caleti*, ii. 4; viii. 7. *Calētēs*, vii. 75.

callidus, a, um, adj., (*calleo*), skilful, cunning, shrewd, experienced iii. 18.

cālo, ōnis, m., a soldier's servant. 8.

campester, tris, tre, adj., (*campus*), of a plain; level, flat. 4.

campus, I, m., a plain, field. iii. 26, vii. 79.

Camulogēnus, I, m., chieftain of the *Aulerci*. vii. 57, 59, 62.

Caninius Rebilus, m., one of Caesar's legates. vii. 83, 90, viii. 24, 27, 30, 33.

canō, ere, cecini, —, to sing, play upon an instrument; to sound, foretell. vii. 47.

Cantabri, ōrum, m. pl., a tribe in Hispania *Terraconensis*, in the modern Biscaya. Subdued by Augustus in a war from 25 to 19 B. C. iii. 26.

Cantium, I, n., the modern *Kent* in Britain. v. 13, 14, 22.

capillus, I, m., the hair. v. 14, vii. 48.

capio, ere, cepi, captus, to take; to seize, captivate, take prisoner; to choose, select; cōsiliū capere, to adopt a plan. 64.

capra, ae, f., a she-goat, a roe. vi. 27.

captivus, a, um, adj., (*capio*), captive, taken prisoner, enslaved. 22

captus, ūs, m., capacity, understanding, notion. iii. 3.

captus, a, um. See *capio*.

caput, itis, n., the head; person, man; mouth of a river, fountain, source. 11.

careō, ēre, ui, —, to be without, in want, free from; to be deprived of. vi. 38, vii. 17.

carina, ae, f., the keel of a ship. iii. 13.

Carnūtēs, um, m. pl., a tribe on both sides of the *Liger* (Loire), in the modern *Orléans* and *Chartrain* Capital: *Cenabum* (later *civitas Aurelianārum*, hence the modern name *Orléans*). ii. 35; v. 25, 29, 56, vi. 2 seq., 13, 44; vii. 2, 3, 11, 75; viii. 4, 5, 31, 38, 46. Their chieftains: *Tasgētius*, *Gutruātus*, *Conconnetodumnus*.

carō, carnis, f., flesh. v. 14, vi. 22.

carpō, ere, ai, tus, to pull, pluck; to blame, upbraid, slander, revile. iii. 17.

carrus, I, m., *carrum, I, n.*, a wagon. 9.

cārus, a, um, adj., dear, beloved. v. 33, vii. 19.

Carvilius, I, m., a king of the Britons v. 22.

casa, ae, f., a hut, a cabin of turf or straw. v. 43.

cāseus, I, m., cheese. vi. 22.

Cassi, ōrum, m. pl., a tribe in the south-east of Britain (modern *Caishon*?)

Cassiānus, a, um, adj., (*Cassius*), with *Cassius*. i. 13.

cassis, idis, f., a helmet. vii. 45.

Cassius, I, m., *L. Cassius Longinus*, Roman consul, defeated in 107 B. C. in an expedition against the *Helvetii*. i. 7, 12.

Cassivellaunus, I, m., a chieftain of the Britons. v. 11, 18–22.

castellum, I, n., (*castrum*), a castle, fort, redoubt. 13.

Casticus, I, m., a noble *Sequanan*. i. 3.

castigō, āre, avi, ātus, to punish, reprove, correct, chastise. ii. 8.

castra, ōrum, n. pl., (*castrum*), a camp, an encampment. 273.

cāsus, ūs, m., (*cadō*), a fall; accident, misfortune, chance; danger, extremity. 23.

Catamantaloedēs, is, m., a chieftain of the Sēquani. i. 3.

catēna, ae, f., a chain; fetter. 4.

Caturigēs, um, m. pl., a tribe in Gallia Provincia, in the modern Dauphiné (now Département des Hautes Alpes). i. 10.

Catuvolcus, i, m., chieftain of the Eburonēs. v. 24, 26; vi. 31.

causa, ae, f., a cause, reason; pretext, pretence; situation, condition; causā, for the sake, on account. 147.

cautē, adv., (caveō), cautiously, prudently, warily. v. 49.

cautēs, is, f., a cliff, a rock. iii. 13.

cautus, a, um, partic. pass., (caveō), cautious, wary, careful.

Cavarillus, i, m., chieftain of the Haedui. vii. 67.

Cavarinus, i, m., chieftain of the Senonēs. v. 54; vi. 5.

caveō, ēre, cāvī, cautus, to be on one's guard, take care; to take security. i. 14, vi. 2, vii. 2.

cēdō, ere, cessi, cessus, to yield, withdraw, retreat, retire. 12.

celer, eris, ere, adj., swift, speedy. iv. 23, vii. 47.

celeritās, ātis, f., swiftness, speed, celerity. 28.

celeriter, adv., swiftly, rapidly, quickly. 65.

cēlō, āre, āvi, ātus, to conceal, keep secret, hide. ii. 32, 33; vii. 80.

Celtae, ārum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Gaul between Sēquana (Seine) and Garumna (Garonne). i. 1. See Introduction.

Celtillus, i, m., father of Vercingetorix. vii. 4.

Cenabēnsēs, ium, m. pl., the inhabitants of Cenabum, q. v.; vii. 11.

Cenabum, i, m., capital of the Carnūtēs, q. v., the modern Orléans (according to Napoléon, however, the modern Gien). vii. 3, 11, 17, 28; viii. 5. 6.

Cenimāgni, ōrum, m. pl., a Britannic tribe in the modern Suffolk. v. 21.

Cenomāni, ōrum, m. pl., see Aulerci.

cēnsēō, ēre, ui, sus, to estimate, judge; to decree, ordain, determine. 8.

cēnsus, ūs, m., (cēnsēō), a census; tribute, tax. i. 29.

Centrōnēs, um, m. pl. See Ceutrōnēs (2).

centum, num. adj., indecl., a hundred. 9.

centuriō, ōnis, m., a centurion. 25.

cēpi. See capiō.

cernō, ere, crēvi, certus, to see, perceive; to understand; to decide, determine. 7.

certāmen, inis, n., (certō), a contest, a battle, an engagement. iii. 14, v. 44.

certē, adv., (certus), certainly, assuredly; at least. 5.

certus, a, um, adj., (cernō), certain, established, determined, trusty, definite. 46.

cervus, i, m., a stag; stags resembling stag's horns. vi. 26, vii. 72.

cēspes, itis, m., a turf or sod. iii. 25, v. 42, 51.

cēterus, a, um, adj., the rest, residue, remainder. 8.

Ceutrōnēs, um, m. pl. (1) A Belgic tribe in the western part of Flandern, near the modern Courtray or Brügge. v. 39.

(2) A tribe in Gallia Provincia. Their capital: Darantasia (modern Ceutron in Savoy). i. 10.

Cevenna mōns, a mountain ridge in the southern part of Gaul, in the southwest connected with the Pyrenees, separating the lands of the Arverni and Helvii. Modern name: les Cévennes. vii. 8, 56.

Cherusci, ōrum, m. pl., a German tribe between Weser, Elbe, Harz, and Aller, near the modern Hildesheim and Paderborn. vi. 10.

cibārius, a, um, adj., (cibus), of or for food; cibāria, ōrum, n. pl., food, provisions. i. 5, iii. 18, vi. 10.

cibus, i, m., food, victuals, provender. iv. 1, vi. 38, vii. 78.

- Cicerō, ōnis, m., Q. Tullius**, one of Caesar's legates, the brother of M. Tullius Cicero, the orator. v. 24, 38 seq.; vi. 36; vii. 90.
- Cimberius, I, m.**, chieftain of the Suēbi. i. 37.
- Cimbri, ōrum, m. pl.**, a Germanic tribe, emigrating from their original seats in Jutland and on the shore of the North Sea. They were about to invade Italy, but were conquered by Marius (101 B. C.), near Vercellae. i. 33, 40; ii. 4, 29; vii. 77.
- Cingetorix, igis, m.** (1) A chieftain of the Trēveri. v. 3, 56; vi. 8. (2) A chieftain of the Britons. v. 22.
- cingō, ere, cinxī, cinctus**, to gird, encompass, environ, surround. 6.
- cippus, I, m.**, a sharp stake, a palisade. vii. 73.
- circinus, I, m.**, a pair of compasses. i. 38.
- circiter, adv.**, about, near. 57.
- circueō, Ire.** See **circumeō**.
- circuitus, ūs, m.**, a circuit, revolution; circumference; a way around. 10.
- circum, prep.** with acc., around, about. 10.
- circumcidō, ere, cidī, cīsus**, (circum + caedō), to cut around. v. 42, vii. 36.
- circumcīsus, a, um, partic. pass.**, (circumcidō), cut around; steep, craggy. vii. 36.
- circumclūdō, ere, clūdī, clūsus**, to shut in, hem in, surround, incest. vi. 28.
- circumdō, dare, dedī, datus**, to place around; to encompass, draw around. 6.
- circumdūcō, ere, dūxī, ductus**, to lead or draw around. i. 38, iii. 26.
- circumeō, Ire, Ivi or Ii, itus**, to go around; to surround, encompass. 4.
- circumfundō, ere, fūdī, fūsus**, to pour around; to encompass, surround; (pass., to collect, flock together). 4.
- circumiciō, ere, iēcī, iectus**, to cast around; to compass. ii. 6.
- circummittō, ere, misi, missus**, to send around. v. 51, vii. 63.
- circummūniō, Ire, Ivi, Itus**, to fortify all around. ii. 30.
- circumplector, I, —, dep.**, to embrace; to surround, clasp round. vii. 83.
- circumsistō, ere, steti, —, to stand around; to surround, besiege.** 10.
- circumspiciō, ere, spēxi, spectus**, to look around, weigh, ponder, consider. v. 31, vi. 5, 43.
- circumvallō, āre, āvi, ātus**, to surround with a rampart, circumvallate; to besiege, invest. 4.
- circumvehor, I, vēctus, dep.**, to be carried round; to ride around, sail around. vii. 45.
- circumveniō, Ire, vēnī, ventus**, to come around, surround, invest; to encompass; to circumvent. 27.
- cis, prep.** with acc., on this side of. ii. 3, iv. 4.
- Cisalpinā Gallia, f.**, vi. 1. See **Gallia**.
- cisalpīnus, a, um, adj.**, on this side of the Alps; cisalpine. vi. 1.
- Cisrhēnāni Germāni, m. pl.**, vi. 2.
- cisrhēnānus, a, um, adj.**, (Rhēnus), on this side of the Rhine. vi. 2.
- Cita, ae, m.** See **Fūfius**.
- citātus, a, um, partic. pass.**, (citō), urged; rapid. iv. 10.
- citerior, us, gen ōris, adj.**, hither, nearer. 9.
- citō, adv.**, quickly. iv. 3.
- citō, āre, āvi, ātus**, to rouse, excite; to hasten, summon. iv. 10.
- citrā, prep.** with acc., (cis), on this side of. 6.
- citrō, adv.**, (cis), hither; ūltrō citrōque, to and fro. i. 42.
- civis, is, m. and f.**, a citizen. 5.
- civitās, ātis, f.**, a state, citizenship. 183.
- clam, adv.**, secretly, privily. 6.
- clāmitō, āre, āvi, ātus**, (clāmō), to cry out, shout, exclaim. v. 7, 29.
- clāmōr, ōris, m.**, a loud cry, clamor, noise. 24.

clandestinus, a, um, adj., (*clam*), *secret, private, hidden*. vii. 1, 64.

clārus, a, um, adj., *clear, manifest, evident; illustrious; distinct, loud*. v. 30.

classis, is, f., *a fleet*. 5.

Claudius, i, m., *Appius*, consul in 54 B. C. v. 1.

claudō, ere, clausi, clausus, *to shut, encompass, conclude; āgmen claudere, to bring up the rear*. 6.

clāvus, i, m., *a nail*. iii. 13.

clēmentia, ae, f., *mildness, mercy, clemency*. ii. 14, 31.

cliēns, entis, m. and f., *a client, vassal, retainer*. 10.

clientēla, ae, f., *clientship, protection, patronage*. 5.

clivus, i, m., *an ascent, elevation, a steep*. vii. 46, 47.

Clōdus, i, m., *P. Clodius Pulcher*, Cicero's enemy, assassinated by Milo in 52 B. C. vii. 1.

Cn. (= *Gnaeus*), m., *a praenomen*. 5.

coacervō, āre, āvi, ātus, (*con + acervō*), *to heap up, accumulate, amass, pile up*. ii. 27, vii. 70.

coāctus, a, um. See **cōgō**.

coāctus, ūs, m., *compulsion*. v. 27.

coāgmentō, āre, āvi, ātus, (*cōgō*), *to join together, connect, construct*. vii. 23.

Cocosātēs, um, m., *a tribe in Aquitania in the modern Gascogne*. iii. 27.

coēgi. See **cōgō**.

coēmō, ere, ēmi, emptus, (*con + emō*), *to buy up, purchase various articles*. i. 3, vii. 55.

coēō, ire, ivi or ii, itus, (*con + eō*), *to go or come together, meet, assemble, collect*. vi. 22.

coepi, coepisse, coeptus, *I began, commenced*. 64.

coeptus, a, um, *from coepi*.

coerceō, ēre, uī, itus, (*con + arceō*), *to embrace, confine; to surround, check, curb*. i. 17, v. 7.

cōgitātiō, ōnis, f., *a thinking, reflection,*

thought, design, project. vi. 22, vii. 32.

cōgitō, āre, āvi, ātus, (*con + agitō*), *to think, reflect upon, ponder, meditate*. 10.

cōgnātiō, ōnis, f., (*con + nāscor*), *relationship by blood, kindred, relatives*. vi. 22, vii. 32.

cōgnōscō, ere, cōvi, itus, (*con + nōscō*), *to ascertain, learn, investigate, discover*. 130.

cōgō, ere, coēgi, coāctus, (*con + agō*), *to drive together, collect, assemble; to compel, force, urge*. 67.

cohors, tis, f., *a cohort*. 45.

cohortātiō, ōnis, f., *an exhortation, encouraging*. ii. 25.

cohortor, āri, ātus, dep., (*con + hortor*), *to exhort, encourage*. 25.

coīre. See **coeō**.

collis, is, m., *a hill, hillock, ascent*. 36.

colō, ere, uī, cultus, *to cultivate, attend to; to honor, worship, reverence*. v. 12, vi. 17.

colōnia, ae, f., (*colōnus*), *a colony, settlement*. vi. 24.

color, ōris, m., *color, complexion, hue, tint*. v. 14, vi. 28, vii. 88.

combūrō, ere, būsi, būstus, (*con + ūrō*), *to burn up*. i. 5.

comes, itis, m. and f., (*con + eō*), *a companion, fellow, associate, comrade*. vi. 30.

comitia, ōrum, n. pl., *the comitia*: i. e. an assembly of the Roman people for electing magistrates. See below.

comitium, i, n., (*con + eō*), *a part of the Roman forum where voting was held*. vii. 67.

comitor, āri, ātus, dep., (*comes*), *to accompany, follow, attend, wait upon*. vi. 8.

commeātus, ūs, m., (*commeō*), *a passage; provisions, victuals, supplies; a furlough*. 21.

commemorō, āre, āvi, ātus, (*con + memorō*), *to call to mind, mention, remind; to relate*. 6.

commendō, āre, āvi, ātus, (con + mandō), to commit, intrust, commend. iv. 27.

commēō, āre, āvi, ātus, (con + meō), to go, come and go, resort, frequent. i. 1, vii. 36.

comminus, adv., (con + manus), hand to hand, in close combat. i. 52, v. 44, vii. 50.

commisūra, ae, f., (committō), a joining, joint, juncture. vii. 72.

committō, ere, misī, misus, (con + mittō), to join together; to intrust, commit; to risk, permit; committere proelium, to join or commence battle. 35.

Commīus, i, m., chieftain of the Atrebatēs. iv. 21, 27, 35; v. 22; vi. 6; vii. 75, 76; viii. 6, 7, 10, 21, 23, 47.

commodē, adv., (commodus), fitly, suitably, conveniently. 10.

commodum, i, n., (commodus), advantage, convenience; profit, utility. 8.

commodus, a, um, adj., (con + modus), convenient, suitable, advantageous; agreeable, favorable. 5.

commonefaciō, ere, fēcī, factus, (con + moneō + faciō), to remind, admonish, warn. i. 19.

commoror, āri, ātus, dep., (con + moror), to stop, pause, linger, stay. v. 7, vii. 32.

commoveō, ēre, mōvī, mōtus, (con + moveō), to move, disturb, excite; to affect, influence. 9.

communīcō, āre, āvi, ātus, (commūnis), to communicate, share, impart; to plan, concert. 11.

commūniō, ire, ivi or ii, itus, (con + mūniō), to fortify, fence about, secure. i. 8, v. 49, vi. 7.

communis, e, adj., (con + mūnus), common, ordinary, general, belonging to the public. 31.

commūtātiō, ōnis, f., a change. 8.

commūtō, āre, āvi, ātus, (con + mūtō), to change, exchange, alter. 5.

comparō, āre, āvi, ātus, (compār), to compare. i. 31, vi. 24.

comparō, āre, āvi, ātus, (con + parō), to prepare, provide, get ready; to acquire. 19.

compellō, ere, pulli, pulsus, (con + pellō), to drive together, assemble, collect; to force, compel, constrain. 7.

compendium, i, n., (con + pendō), what is weighed together, gain. vii. 43.

comperiō, ire, perī, pertus, (con + pariō), to learn, discover, ascertain. 8.

complector, i, plexus, dep., (con + plectō), to embrace, encircle, enclose. i. 20, vii. 72, 74.

compleō, ēre, ēvī, —, (con + pleō), to fill, finish, complete. 20.

complūrēs, a or ia, gen. ium, adj., (con + plūs), several, many, a great many. 39.

comportō, āre, āvi, ātus, (con + portō), to bring together, collect, bring. 8.

comprehendō, ere, dī, sus, (con + prehendō), to seize, bring together, arrest; to include, embrace. 11.

comprobō, āre, āvi, ātus, (con + probō), to approve, confirm, sanction, make good. v. 58.

compulsus, a, um. See **compellō**.

cōnātum, i, n., (cōnor), an attempt, effort, endeavor. i. 3.

cōnātus, ūs, m., (cōnor), an attempt, endeavor, undertaking, effort. i. 8.

concedō, ere, cessī, cessus, to retire; to grant, yield; to allow, permit. 14.

concertō, āre, āvi, ātus, to contend, strive. vi. 5.

concessus, ūs, m., (concedō), permission, leave, allowing. vii. 20.

concidō, ere, cidi, cīsus, (con + caedō), to cut to pieces, destroy; to divide, slay. i. 12, ii. 11, iii. 9.

concidō, ere, cidi, —, (con + cadō), to fall, die, perish. 8.

conciliō, āre, āvi, ātus, to gain over, obtain, reconcile. 4.

concilium, *i*, *n.*, (*conciēō*), *an assembly, a council, a meeting.* 35.
conciūsus, *a*, *um.* See *conciōdō*.
conciūtō, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātus*, (*con* + *ciūtō*), *to excite, stir up, rouse, provoke, urge.* 5.
conclāmō, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātus*, *to cry out, proclaim, call out, shout.* 9.
conclūdō, *ere*, *clūsi*, *clūsus*, *to shut up, enclose, confine.* iii. 9.
Conconnetodumnus, *i*, *m*, *chieftain of the Carnutēs.* vii. 3.
concrepō, *āre*, *ui*, *itus*, *to make a noise, rattle, ring, clash.* vii. 21.
concurrō, *ere*, *curre* or *cucurri*, *cursus*, *to run or rush together, meet, charge, engage in fight; to concur, happen together.* 14.
concurso, *āre*, —, —, *to rush together, run up and down.* v. 33, 50.
concursum, *ūs*, *m.*, *a running together, an engagement, collision.* 8.
condemnō, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātus*, (*con* + *damnō*), *to condemn, charge with.* vii. 19.
condiciō, *ōnis*, *f.*, (*condicō*), *condition, quality, state; terms, stipulation.* 17.
condōnō, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātus*, *to give up, forgive; to bestow.* i. 20 (twice).
Condrūsī, *ōrum*, *m. pl.*, *a Belgic tribe on the right side of the Mosa (Maas), near Lüttich.* ii. 4; iv. 6; vi. 32.
condūcō, *ere*, *dūxi*, *ductus*, *to bring together, assemble, conduct; to hire.* 6.
confectus, *a*, *um.* See *conficiō*.
conferciō, *ire*, —, *fertus*, (*con* + *farcīō*), *to stuff, cram, press together, crowd.* 9.
conferō, *ferre*, *tuli*, *lātus*, *to bring together, gather; to compare; to ascribe, impute.* 26.
confertus, *a*, *um*, *partic. pass.*, *conferciō*, *dense, crowded, full, thick, close.* 9.
confestim, *adv.*, *immediately.* 7.
conficiō, *ere*, *fēci*, *fectus*, (*con* + *faciō*), *to accomplish, make, perform, compose, finish, execute; to weaken, exhaust; to collect, furnish.* 43.

confidō, *ere*, *fīsus*, *semi-dep.*, *to confide in, trust, rely on.* 23.
configō, *ere*, *fīxi*, *fixus*, *to fasten together; to stab, pierce.* iii. 13.
confinis, *e*, *adj.*, *contiguous, adjoining, bordering upon.* vi. 3.
confinium, *i*, *n.*, *a boundary, confine, border, limit, frontier.* v. 24.
confiō, *fieri*, —, *irr. pass. of conficiō, to be accomplished, performed.* vii. 58.
confirmatiō, *ōnis*, *f.*, *proof, assurance, confirmation.* iii. 18.
confirmō, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātus*, *to strengthen, establish, confirm, encourage; to secure, affirm.* 32.
confisus, *a*, *um.* See *confidō*.
confiteor, *ērī*, *fessus*, *dep.*, (*con* + *fa-teor*), *to acknowledge, confess, own, admit, grant, concede.* v. 27.
confixus, *a*, *um.* See *configō*.
confiagrō, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātus*, *to be on fire, burn.* v. 43.
conflictō, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātus*, (*configō*), *to strike or dash together; to trouble, distress.* v. 35.
configō, *ere*, *fīxi*, *fictus*, *to strike or dash together, engage, fight.* 4.
confluēns, *entis*, *m.*, *the confluence.* iv. 15.
Confluēns Mosae et Rhēni, *m.*, *see Mosa.*
confuō, *ere*, *fluī*, —, *to flow together; to flock together.* vii. 44.
confugiō, *ere*, *fūgi*, —, *to flee for succor, have recourse to.* vi. 5.
confundō, *ere*, *fūdi*, *fūsus*, *to pour together, blend, join, mix.* vii. 75.
congedior, *i*, *gressus*, *dep.*, (*con* + *gradior*), *to move with; to accost, meet; to contend, fight, engage.* 8.
congressus, *ūs*, *m.*, *a meeting.* iii. 13.
coniciō, *ere*, *conieci*, *coniectus*, (*con* + *iaciō*), *to throw or hurl together, discharge, cast; to divine, conjecture.* 36.
coniectūra, *ae*, *f.*, (*coniciō*), *conjecture, conclusion.* vii. 35.

coniunctim, adv., (**coniungō**), *jointly, together*. vi. 19.

coniungō, ere, iūnxī, iūnctus, *to join together, associate, unite, connect*. 19.

coniūnx, ugis, m. and f., (**coniungō**), *husband; wife*. vii. 14.

coniūratiō, ōnis, f., *a conspiracy, confederacy, combination*. 5.

coniūrō, āre, āvi, ātus, *to conspire, swear together, plot, combine*. 5.

conlātus, a, um. See **conferō**.

conlaudō, āre, āvi, ātus, (**con + laudō**), *to praise, extol, commend*. 4.

conligō, āre, āvi, ātus, (**con + ligō**), *to bind together, connect*. i. 25.

conligō, ere, lēgī, lēctus, (**con + legō**), *to collect, gather together, assemble; to acquire, obtain*. 8.

conlocō, āre, āvi, ātus, (**con + locō**), *to put, place, erect, set up; to arrange*. 34.

conloquium, i, n., *conference, interview, conversation*. 15.

conloquor, i, locūtus, dep., (**con + loquor**), *to converse, speak with, confer*. 11.

cōnor, āri, ātus, dep., *to undertake, strive, attempt, endeavor*. 33.

conquiescō, ere, quiēvi, quiētus, *to repose, rest, be at rest*. vii. 46.

conquirō, ere, quīsvi, quīsitus, (**con + quaerō**), *to search for, seek after, collect, procure*. 6.

conquisitus, a, um. See **conquirō**.

consanguineus, a, um, adj., (**con + sanguis**), *kindred, related by blood*. 4.

consanguineus, i, m., *a relation, a relative*. See above.

conscondō, ere, i, scēsus, (**con + scandō**), *to ascend, mount, embark*. iv. 23, v. 7, 39.

conscientia, ae, f., (**con + sciō**), *joint knowledge; conscience, consciousness, feeling*. v. 56.

consciscō, ere, scīvi, scītus, *to determine, resolve on, decree, execute*. i. 4, iii. 24.

conscius, a, um, adj., (**con + sciō**), *conscious, privy to, witness of, accessory, accomplice*. i. 14.

conscribō, ere, scripī, scriptus, *to write together, enlist, enroll, levy*. 9.

consecrō, āre, āvi, ātus, (**con + sacrō**), *to make sacred, consecrate, hallow*. vi. 13, 17.

consector, āri, ātus, dep., *to follow after eagerly, pursue*. 6.

consecūtus, a, um. See **consequor**.

consēnsiō, ōnis, f., *consent, agreement, unanimity*. vii. 76.

consēnsus, ūs, m., *agreement, consent*. 7.

consentiō, ire, sēnsī, sēnsus, *to agree, accord, be of the same opinion; to conspire, combine*. ii. 3 (twice), v. 29.

consequor, i, secūtus, dep., *to follow, overtake, pursue, acquire, obtain, attain*. 16.

conservō, āre, āvi, ātus, *to preserve, defend, protect, maintain; to observe; to save*. 8.

Cōnsidius, i, m., *P.*, a soldier in Caesar's army. i. 21, 22.

considō, ere, sēdī, sessus, *to sit down, settle, encamp; to stop, delay*. 24.

consilium, i, n., *deliberation, advice, counsel, wisdom, purpose, plan, design, judgment, determination; a council*. 123.

consimilis, e, adj., *very similar, like*. ii. 11, v. 12, vi. 27.

consistō, ere, stitī, stitus, *to stand, halt, stop, stay, remain; to consist*. 46.

consōbrīnus, i, m., *a cousin*. vii. 76.

consōlor, āri, ātus, dep., *to console, solace, comfort, encourage, cheer*. 5.

conspectus, ūs, m., *look, sight, presence, view*. 17.

conspiciō, ere, spēxi, spectus, (**con + speciō**), *to see, observe, behold, discern*. 17.

conspicor, āri, ātus, dep., *to see, describe, observe, discern*. 11.

conspirō, āre, āvi, ātus, *to blow together; to agree, unite, conspire*. iii. 10.

cōnstanter, adv., *firmly, consistently, steadily*. ii. 2, iii. 25.

cōnstantia, ae, f., *firmness, consistency, resolution*. i. 40, vii. 77.

cōnsternō, āre, āvi, ātus, *to alarm, terrify, dismay*. vii. 30.

cōnsternō, ere, strāvi, strātus, *to strew over, lay, spread over*. iv. 17, 23.

cōnstipō, āre, āvi, ātus, *to press or crowd together, thicken, pack, cram*. v. 43.

cōnstituō, ere, ui, ūtus, (con + statuō), *to place, put, set down, station; to appoint, determine, fix; to build, create, construct*. 89.

cōnstō, āre, stitī, —, *to stand, exist, remain, continue; to persist, agree, depend upon; cōnstat, it is evident*. 14.

cōnstrātus, a, um. See **cōnsternō**.

cōnsuēscō, ere, suēvi, suētus, *to be accustomed, accustom one's self, be wont*. 38.

cōnsuētūdō, inis, f., (cōnsuēscō), *custom, habit, use, intimacy*. 31.

cōnsuētus, a, um. See **cōnsuēscō**.

cōnsul, ulis, m., *a consul*. 9.

cōnsulātus, ūs, m., *consulship*. i. 35.

cōnsulō, ere, ui, ultus, *to consult, deliberate, take counsel, provide for; to respect*. 12.

cōnsultō, āre, āvi, ātus, *to consult, deliberate, take counsel*. v. 53, vii. 77.

cōnsultō, adv., (cōnsultum), *designedly, on purpose*. 5.

cōnsultum, i, n., (cōnsulō), *decree, deliberation, decision, statute*. i. 43.

cōnsūmō, ere, sūmpsi, sūmptus, *to consume, eat up, waste, destroy; to spend*. 14.

cōnsurgō, ere, surrēxi, surrēctus, *to rise together, pay respect, rise up*. v. 31, vi. 23.

contabulō, āre, āvi, ātus, (con + tabula), *to cover with board, plank, floor*. v. 40, vii. 22.

contāgiō, ōnis, f., (contingō), *contact; contagion, infection*. vi. 13.

contāmirō, āre, āvi, ātus, (con + tan-

gō), *to pollute, stain, defile, contaminate*. vii. 43.

contegō, ere, tēxi, tēctus, *to cover, conceal*. vii. 85.

contemnō, ere, tempsi, temptus, *to despise, slight, contemn*. v. 51.

contemptiō, ōnis, f., *contempt, scorn, disdain*. 4.

contemptus, ūs, m., *contempt, disdain, scorn*. ii. 30.

contendō, ere, i, tentus, (con + tendō), *to stretch, endeavor, draw, exert one's self; to maintain, contend; to go to, hasten*. For transfer of meaning cf. ἐλαύνω, *march* (Eng., *elastic*). 75.

contentiō, ōnis, f., *straining, endeavor, contest, zeal, dispute*. 7.

contentus, a, um, adj., (contineō), *content, satisfied*. vii. 64.

contestor, āri, ātus, dep., *to call to witness, conjure, invoke*. iv. 25.

contextō, ere, ui, tus, *to weave, join together, connect, construct*. iv. 17, vi. 16, vii. 23.

contigi. See **contingō**.

continēns, entis, partic. pres., (contineō), *bordering upon, adjoining; uninterrupted, continual*.

continēns, entis, f., (sc. terra), *the continent*. 10.

continenter, adv., (contineō), *continually, uninterruptedly*. i. 1, 26; iii. 5.

continentia, ae, f., *moderation, self-control*. vii. 52.

contineō, ēre, tinui, tentus, (con + teneō), *to contain, hold together, restrain; to occupy, keep, hold*. 53.

contingō, ere, tigi, tāctus, (con + tangō), *to touch, border on; to occur, happen*. 8.

continuātiō, ōnis, f., (continuo), *continuance, connection, continuation*. iii. 29.

continuo, adv., (continuus), *at once, immediately*. vii. 42.

continuus, a, um, adj., (contineō), *continuous, successive*. 4.

cōntiō, **ōnis**, *f.*, (**conventiō**, **con** + **veniō**), an assembly, a council, a meeting. v. 52, vii. 52, 53.

cōntiōnor, **ārī**, **ātus**, *dep.*, (**cōntiō**), to hurangue, address the people, make a speech. vi. 47.

contrā, *prep.* with *acc.*, contrary to, against, opposite to. 4.

contrā, *adv.*, on the contrary, on the other hand. 53.

contrahō, *ere*, **trāxi**, **tractus**, to draw together, collect, unite, contract, draw in. 5.

contrārius, *a, um, adj.*, (**contrā**), contrary, opposite; **ex contrāriō**, on the contrary. 4.

contrōversia, *ae, f.*, contention, controversy, dispute, debate. 14.

cōntuli. See **cōnferō**.

contumēlia, *ae, f.*, disgrace, insult, violence, rudeness, outrage. 7.

convalescō, *ere*, **valui**, —, to become strong; to gain strength, convalesce. vi. 36.

convallis, *is, f.*, a valley inclosed on all sides. iii. 20, v. 32.

convehō, *ere*, **vēxi**, **vēctus**, to collect, bring together. vii. 74.

conveniō, *ire*, **vēni**, **ventus**, to assemble, meet; to be agreed upon, suit; to flock; **convenit**, it is agreed upon; it is fit, right. 61.

conventus, *ūs, m.*, a court, assembly, meeting, assizes. 7.

convertō, *ere, i*, **versus**, to turn about, direct, alter, change. 13.

Convictolitāvis, *is, (acc. im)*, *m.*, a noble Haeduan. vii. 32, 33, 37, 42, 55, 67.

convincō, *ere*, **vici**, **victus**, *proce*, overcome, convince. i. 40.

convocō, *āre*, **āvī**, **ātus**, to summon, call together, assemble. 17.

coorior, *iri*, **ortus**, *dep.*, (**con** + **orior**), to rise, rise in mutiny, break out, appear; to intervene, come to pass, occur. 5.

cōpia, *ae, f.*, (**con** + **ops**), abundance, plenty, number, supply, resources; pro-

visions; **cōpia**, *f. pl.*, troops, forces. 148.

cōpiōsus, *a, um, adj.*, copious, rich, well supplied. i. 23.

cōpula, *ae, f.*, a yrapnel. iii. 13.

cor, *cordis*, *n.*, the heart; **cordi esse**, to be dear. vi. 19.

cōram, *adv.*, in person, in presence of, before. i. 32, vi. 8.

corium, *i, n.*, skin or hide of a beast, leather. vii. 22.

Cornēlius Balbus, *m.*, an intimate friend of Caesar. viii. praef.

cornū, *ūs, n.*, a horn, trumpet, cornet; wing of an army. 14.

corōna, *ae, f.*, chaplet, crown, wreath. iii. 16, vii. 72.

corpus, *oris, n.*, a body, person. 13.

Correus, *i, m.*, chieftain of the Bellovacī. viii. 6, 7, 17, seq.

corrumpō, *ere*, **rūpi**, **ruptus**, (**con** + **rumpō**), to damage, injure, destroy, corrupt, waste. vii. 55, 64.

cortex, *icis, m.* and *f.*, bark. ii. 33.

Cōrus, *i, m.*, the north-west wind. v. 7.

cotidiānus, *a, um, adj.*, every day, daily; usual. 8.

cotidiē, *adv.*, every day, daily. 11.

Cotta, *ae, m.* See **Aurunculēius**.

Cctus, *i, m.*, a noble Haeduan. vii. 32, 33, 39, 67.

crassitūdō, *inis, f.*, thickness. iii. 13, vii. 73.

Crassus, *i, m.*, (1) *M. Licinius*, triumvir, with Caesar and Pompēius, died 53 B. C. on expedition against the Parthae. i. 21; iv. 1; viii. 53. (2) *P. Licinius*, the son of (1), one of Caesar's legates. i. 52; ii. 34; iii. 7, 8, 20, ff.; viii. 46. (3) *M. Licinius*, son of (1) and brother of (2), Caesar's quaestor. v. 24, 46; vi. 6.

crātis, *is, f.*, a hurdle, fascine, wickerwork. 8.

crēber, *bra, brum, adj.*, repeated, frequent, crowded. 14.

crebrō, adv., often, frequently. vii. 41.
 crēdō, ere, crēdidī, crēditus, (cf. Skt. *cras*, confidence + Skt. *dha*, put), to trust, believe, suppose, imagine, give credit to, think; to commend. 7.
 cremō, āre, āvī, ātus, to burn. i. 4, vi. 19.
 creō, āre, āvī, ātus, to make, produce, create, elect, appoint. 5.
 Crēs, ētis, adj., Cretan. ii. 7.
 crēscō, ere, crēvī, crētus, to increase, grow, thrive, become greater, come forth; to rise in influence. i. 20, vii. 55.
 Crētes, (sing. Crēs), um, m. pl., inhabitants of the island Creta, skilful bowmen. (Acc. Crētas). ii. 7.
 Critognātus, i, m., a noble Arvernian. vii. 77.
 cruciātus, ūs, m., torture, torment, distress. 9.
 crūdēlītās, ātis, f., cruelty. i. 32, vii. 77.
 crūdēlīter, adv., cruelly. i. 31, vii. 38.
 crūs, crūris, n., the leg. vi. 27.
 cubile, is, n., a couch, a bed. vi. 27.
 culmen, inis, n., the summit, top of a thing. iii. 2.
 culpa, ae, f., an offence, fault. iv. 27, v. 32.
 cultus, ūs, m., (colō), refinement, culture, cultivation, dress, mode of living. 4.
 cum, prep. with the ablat., with, among, along with. 250.
 cum, conj., since, when, because, although. 289.
 cunctātiō, ōnis, f., lingering, delay, hesitation. iii. 18, 24.
 cunctor, āri, ātus, dep., to linger, delay; to doubt, hesitate. iii. 23, iv. 25.
 cūctus, a, um, adj., all together, all, entire, the whole. ii. 29, vii. 10, 11.
 cuneātim, adv., in form of a wedge. vii. 28.
 cuneus, i, m., a wedge. vi. 40.
 cuniculus, i, m., a rabbit; mine, burrow. 5.
 cupidō, adv., eagerly. 4.
 cupiditās, ātis, f., eagerness, desire, avarice, cupidity. 6.

cupidus, a, um, adj., eager, desirous, fond. 5.
 cupiō, ere, ivī, itus, to wish, desire, long for; to favor, wish well to; to covet. 5.
 cūr, adv., why, wherefore. 5.
 cūra, ae, f., attention, diligence, care. i. 32, 40; vii. 65.
 Curiō, ōnis, m., C. Scribonius, a tribune of the plebs. viii. 52.
 Cūriosolitēs, um, m. pl., a tribe in the modern Bretagne near Corseult (near St. Malo). vii. 75. Acc. Cūriosilitas. ii. 34; iii. 7 (civitās Aremorica).
 cūrō, āre, āvī, ātus, attend to, take care, care for; to regard. 12.
 currō, ere, cucurri, cursus, to run, flow. vii. 24.
 currus, ūs, m., a chariot, car, wagon. iv. 33.
 cursus, ūs, m., a running, speed, race, course, voyage. 13.
 custōdia, ae, f., guard, custody, charge, care, the act of keeping. 5.
 custōdiō, ire, ivī, itus, to watch, keep, guard, observe. vi. 4.
 custōs, ōdis, m. and f., a keeper, watch, guard, preserver, spy. 5.

D.

Dāci, ōrum, m. pl., a Thracian tribe in Dacia (modern Hungaria, Siebenbürgen, Bukowina, Galizien, southern part). Roman province since 105 B. C. vi. 25.
 damnō, āre, āvī, ātus, to sentence, condemn, doom. i. 4, v. 55.
 damnum, i, n., damage, loss, injury. vi. 44.
 Dānuvius, i, m., the Danube (Donau). vi. 25.
 dē, prep. with the ablat., from, concerning, after, in regard to, on account of, for, by, in, during, of. 205. See page 57 e.

dōbeō, ēre, ul, itus, (dē + habēō), to owe, be in debt; dēbet, ought; pass., to be due. 13.

dēcēdō, ere, cēsi, cēsus, to go away, depart, retire, withdraw. 5.

decem, num. adj. indecl., ten. 11.

dēcernō, ere, crēvi, crētus, to decide, judge, determine, resolve, decree, deliberate; to fight, contend, engage. 8.

dēcērtō, āre, āvi, ātus, to strive, contend for, fight. 6.

dēcēssus, ūs, m., (dēcēdō), a going away, departure, withdrawal. iii. 13.

Decetia, ae, f., a town of the Haedui on the Liger (Loire), the modern Decize. vii. 33.

dēcidō, ere, idi, —, (dē + cadō), to fall from, fall down. i. 48.

decimus, a, um, num. adj., the tenth. 15.

dēcipiō, ere, cēpi, ceptus, (dē + capiō), to ensnare, catch, deceive, beguile. i. 14.

dēclārō, āre, āvi, ātus, (dē + clarō), to proclaim, declare, manifest, evince. i. 50.

dēclivis, e, adj. (dē + clivus), descending, sloping. 4.

dēclivitās, ātis, f., a declivity, a descent. vii. 85.

dēcērtum, i, n., (dēcernō), a resolution, decree, decision. vi. 13 (twice), vii. 34.

dēcērtus, a, um. See dēcernō.

decumānus, a, um, adj. (decem), of or belonging to the tenth. ii. 24, iii. 25, vi. 37.

decuriō, ōnis, m., the commander of a decuria or ten horsemen; a decurion. i. 23.

dēcūrrō, ere, cucurri or curri, cursus, to run down, to hasten. 4.

dēdecus, oris, n., (dē + decus), dishonor, disgrace, infamy, shameful action. iv. 25.

dedi. See dō.

dēdidī. See dēdō.

dēditicius, a, um, adj. (dēdō), having surrendered. 4.

dēditicius, i, m., one who has surrendered, a prisoner.

dēditō, ōnis, f., (dēdō), capitulation, surrender. 19.

dēditus. See dēdō.

dēdō, ere, didi, ditus, to surrender, give up, deliver, devote, submit, give. 18.

dēdūcō, ere, dūxi, ductus, to bring or pull down, conduct, remove, withdraw; to influence, induce, lead, move; to accompany, conduct, e. g. a bride to her husband. 31.

dēest. See dēsum.

dēfatigātiō, ōnis, f., exhaustion, weariness. iii. 19.

dēfatigō, āre, āvi, ātus, to fatigue, exhaust, weary. 5.

dēfectiō, ōnis, f., (dēficiō), revolt, defection; failure, want. 12.

dēfendō, ere, i, fēnsus, to keep off, ward off, repel; to protect, defend, keep. 28.

dēfēnsiō, ōnis, f., defence. ii. 7, vii. 23.

dēfēnsor, ōris, m., a defender, protector; defence, advocate. 8.

dēferō, ferre, tuli, lātus, to carry or bring away, convey; to report, inform, confer, offer. 26.

dēfessus, a, um, adj. (dēfētiscor), fatigued, wearied. 6.

dēficiō, ere, fēci, fectus, (dē + faciō), to be wanting, fail; to withdraw, recede, forsake, leave; animō dēficere, to be disheartened. 13.

dēfigō, ere, fixi, fixus, to drive down, fasten, plant, fix, thrust. iv. 17, v. 18, 44.

dēfiniō, ire, i, i, itus, to limit, define, determine, prescribe, resolve, explain. vii. 83.

dēfixus, a, um. See dēfigō.

dēfluō, ere, fluxi, fluxus, to flow down, flow apart. iv. 10.

dēfore = dēfutūrum esse, to be about, to be wanting. v. 5, 6.

dēfōrmis, e, adj., (dē + fōrma), deformed, ugly, misshapen, unsightly. iv. 2, vii. 23.

dēfugiō, ere, **fūgi**, —, to shun, flee, avoid. vi. 13.

dēfui. See **dēsum**.

dēiciō, ere, **iēci**, **iectus**, (**dē** + **iaciō**), to dislodge, throw down, overthrow, prostrate, kill, slay; to disappoint. 12.

dēiectus, ūs, m., (**dēiciō**), a declivity, depression, steep place, descent. ii. 8, 22, 29.

deinceps, adv., (**dein** + **capiō**), successively, besides, next in succession, after that, moreover. 6.

deinde, adv., (**dē** + **inde**), afterwards, then, next. 7.

dēlātus, a, um. See **dēferō**.

dēlectō, āre, **āvī**, **ātus**, (**dē** + **laciō**), to please, delight, allure. iv. 2.

dēlēctus, ūs, m., (**dēligō**), a levy, conscription. vi. 1 (twice), vii. 1, 3.

dēlēō, ēre, **ēvī**, **ētus**, to efface, destroy, overthrow; to blot out. 6.

dēliberō, āre, **āvī**, **ātus**, (**dē** + **libra**), to deliberate, consider, advise, determine. i. 7, iv. 9, vii. 15.

dēlibrō, āre, **āvī**, **ātus**, (**dē** + **liber**), to peel, take off the bark. vii. 73.

dēlictum, i, n., (**dēlinquō**), an offence, crime, sin, fault. vii. 4.

dēligō, āre, **āvī**, **ātus**, (**dē** + **ligō**), to tie, fasten, bind. 4.

dēligō, ere, **lēgi**, **lēctus**, (**dē** + **legō**), to select, choose, pick out, detach, cull. 26.

dēlītascō, ere, **litui**, —, (**dē** + **latēscō**), to be concealed, lie hid, lurk. iv. 32.

dēmentia, ae, f., (**dēmēns**), folly, madness. iv. 13.

dēmetō, ere, **messui**, **messus**, to cut down, reap. iv. 32.

dēmigrō, āre, **āvī**, **ātus**, to depart, migrate, remove. iv. 4, 19; v. 43.

dēminuō, ere, i, ūtus, to lessen, diminish, abate, withdraw. 6.

dēmīssus, a, um, partic. pass., (**dēmīttō**), drooping, dejected.

dēmīttō, ere, **mīsi**, **mīssus**, to send down, cast, sink, lower, let fall, thrust. 9.

dēmō, ere, **dēmpai**, **dēemptus**, (**dē** + **emō**), to remove, take off; take away. v. 48.

dēmōnstrō, āre, **āvī**, **ātus**, to show, point out, demonstrate, declare, mention, name, state. 37.

dēmōror, āri, **ātus**, to detain, hinder, delay, stop, abide, remain. iii. 6.

dēmum, adv., finally, at length. 4.

dēnegō, āre, **āvī**, **ātus**, to deny, refuse, not suffer. i. 42.

dēnī, ae, a, dist. num. adj., ten by ten, ten. i. 43, v. 14.

dēnique, adv., finally, at last, at least. 5.

dēnsus, a, um, adj., dense, close, crowded, thick. 7.

dēnūntiō, āre, **āvī**, **ātus**, to declare, announce; to denounce, threaten. i. 36, v. 54, vi. 10.

dēpellō, ere, **puli**, **pulsus**, to drive down, drive away, dislodge, avert, remove. 4.

dēperdō, ere, **didī**, **ditus**, to lose. i. 43, iii. 28, v. 54.

dēpereō, ire, ii, —, to be lost, perish, be undone, go to ruin. v. 23, vii. 31.

dēpōnō, ere, **posui**, **positus**, to lay aside, put down, place, station; to give up, lose. 8.

dēpopulor, āri, **ātus**, dep., to ravage, lay waste, plunder. 6.

dēportō, āre, **āvī**, **ātus**, to convey away, carry, transfer from one place to another. iii. 12.

dēposcō, ere, **poposci**, —, to require demand, request earnestly. vii. 1.

dēpositus, a, um. See **dēpōnō**.

dēprecātor, ōris, m., an intercessor. i. 9, vi. 4.

dēprecō, āri, **ātus**, dep., to avert by prayer, supplicate, beg, implore, deprecate, excuse. 5.

dēprehendō, ere, i, **hēnsus**, to seize, catch, detect, discover, surprise. 5.

dēpūgnō, āre, **āvī**, **ātus**, to contend, fight it out. vii. 28.

dēpulsus, a, um. See **dēpellō**.

dērivō, āre, āvi, ātus, (dē + rivus), to derive, draw off. vii. 72.
dērogō, āre, āvi, ātus, to diminish, detract from, take away. vi. 23.
dēscendō, ere, i, scēsus, (dē + scandō), to come down, descend. 5.
dēsecō, āre, ui, tus, to cut off. vii. 4.
dēserō, ere, ui, tus, to abandon, desert, leave, forsake. 10.
dēsertor, ōris, m., a deserter. vi. 23.
dēsertus, a, um, partic. pass., (dēserō), solitary, deserted, lonely, uninhabited. ii. 29, v. 53.
dēsiderō, āre, āvi, ātus, to long for; to desire, miss, need, regret. 7.
dēsidia, ae, f., (dēsideo), inactivity, idleness. vi. 23.
dēsīgnō, āre, āvi, ātus, to designate, mark out, specify, denote. i. 18.
dēsiliō, ire, ui, ultus, (dē + saliō), to leap down. 8.
dēsistō, ere, stitī, stitus, to discontinue, stand still, give over, cease, desist. 13.
dēspectus, ūs, m., (dēspiciō), prospect, height, elevation. 5.
dēspērātiō, ōnis, f., (dēspērō), desperation, despair. v. 33.
dēspērātus, a, um, partic. pass., (dēspērō), desperate. 12.
dēspērō, āre, āvi, ātus, to despair. 20.
dēspiciō, ere, spēxi, spectus, (dē + specio), to despise, look down on, disregard, disdain. 7.
dēspoliō, āre, āvi, ātus, to deprive of, despoil, plunder, strip. ii. 31.
dēstinō, āre, āvi, ātus, to make fast, fasten, design; to resolve, determine; to send, appoint. iii. 14, vii. 22, 72.
dēstitū. See dēsistō.
dēstitūō, ere, ui, ūtus, (dē + statuō), to leave, forsake, abandon. i. 16.
dēstringō, ere, inxi, ictus, to tear off, pluck, strip, draw, unsheathe. i. 25, vii. 12.
dēsum, esse, fui, —, to be wanting, fail. 12.

dēsuper, adv., above, from above. i. 52.
dēterior, us, adj. comp., worse, inferior. i. 36.
dēterreō, ēre, ui, itus, to prevent, deter, hinder, frighten. 5.
dētestor, āri, ātus, dep., to imprecate, execrate, curse; to detest. vi. 31.
dētineō, ēre, tinui, tentus, (dē + teneō), to detain, stay, stop, hinder. iii. 12, vii. 37.
dētractō, āre, āvi, ātus, to decline, refuse, avoid. vii. 14.
dētractus, a, um. See dētrahō.
dētrahō, ere, trāxi, tractus, to take off, remove, withdraw. 5.
dētrimentōsus, a, um, adj., injurious, detrimental. vii. 33.
dētrimentum, i, n., (dēterō), damage, loss, harm. 9.
dētrūdō, ere, trūsi, trūsus, to remove, thrust off. ii. 21.
dētuli. See dēferō.
dēturbō, āre, āvi, ātus, to drive or cast down, beat, overthrow, drive away, dislodge. v. 43, vii. 86.
deūrō, ere, ūssi, ūstus, to consume, burn up, set on fire. vii. 25.
deus, i, m., a god, divinity, deity. 10.
deūstus, a, um. See deūrō.
dēvehō, ere, vēxi, vēctus, to carry or bring down, convey, remove. i. 43, v. 47, vii. 88.
dēveniō, ire, vēni, ventūrus, to come down or go down, reach, arrive at. ii. 21.
dēvēxus, a, um, adj., (dēvehō), inclining downward, sloping. vii. 88.
dēvincō, erc, vici, victus, to subdue, conquer completely. vii. 34.
dēvocō, āre, āvi, ātus, to call, call away. vi. 7.
dēvōtus, a, um, partic. pass., (dēvoveō), attached, devoted. iii. 22.
dēvoveō, ēre, vōvi, vōtus, to devote, vow, promise; to doom. iii. 22, vi. 7.
dexter, era, erum, and tra, trum, adj., right, on the right; dextra, ae, f., (sc. manus), the right hand. 13.

Diablintres, um, m. pl. See **Auleret**.

diciō, ōnis, f., *dominion, power, authority, rule.* i. 31, 33; ii. 34.

dico, āre, āvi, ātus, *to consecrate, dedicate, offer, devote, vow.* vi. 12, 13.

dico, ere, dixi, dictus, *speak, say, name, appoint, determine, agree to, promise, mention.* 107.

dictiō, ōnis, f., *a pleading.* i. 4.

dictum, i, n, *a word, command, saying.* v. 6.

didūcō, ere, dūxi, ductus, *to draw aside, separate, divide, disperse.* iii. 23, vi. 34.

diēs, ēi, m. and f., *a day, time, length of time; in diēs, daily; diem ex diē, day after day.* 188.

differō, ferre, distuli, dilatus, *to carry hither and thither, disperse, scatter; delay, protract; to differ, be different.* 9.

difficilis, e, adj., (*dis + facilis*), *difficult.* 7.

difficultās, ātis, f., *difficulty.* 14.

difficilter, adv., *with difficulty.* vii. 53.

diffidō, ere, fisus sum, semi-dep., (*dis + fidō*), *to mistrust, distrust, despair, fear, despair of.* v. 41, vi. 36, 38.

diffundō, ere, fūdi, fūsus, (*dis + fundō*), *to pour out, scatter, spread out, extend, diffuse.* vi. 26.

digitus, i, m., *a finger.* iii. 13, vii. 73.

dignitās, ātis, f., *merit, dignity, worth, standing.* 13.

dignus, a, um, adj., *worthy.* vii. 25.

diū. See **deus**.

diūdicō, āre, āvi, ātus, *to decide, judge, distinguish, determine.* v. 44.

diligenter, adv., *attentively, diligently, carefully, accurately.* 9.

diligentia, ae, f., *attention, diligence, carefulness, industry, caution.* 13.

diligō, ere, lēxi, lēctus, (*dis + legō*), *to love.* vi. 19.

dimētiōr, iri, mēnsus, dep., *to measure off.* ii. 19, iv. 17.

dimicātiō, ōnis, f., *a fight, contest, skirmish, struggle, risk.* vii. 86.

dimicō, āre, āvi, ātus, (*dis + micō*), *to contend, fight.* 18.

dimidium, i, n., *the half.* v. 13.

dimidius, a, um, adj., (*dis + medius*), *half.* vi. 31.

dimittō, ere, misi, missus, *to dismiss, send away, discharge, let go; to release, reject, leave, abandon, renounce.* 36.

dirēctō, (*dirēctus*), adv., *straight.* iv. 17.

dirēctus, a, um, partic. pass., (*dirigō*), *direct, straight, level, upright, steep.* 4.

dirigō, ere, rēxi, rēctus, (*dis + regō*), *to arrange, direct, guide, dispose, steer, regulate.* vi. 8.

dirimō, ero, ēmi, ēmptus, (*dis + emō*), *to part, divide, separate, interrupt, break off.* i. 46.

diripiō, ere, ripui, reptus, (*dis + rapiō*), *to snatch different ways, tear asunder; to plunder, lay waste, ravage.* 10.

Dis, Ditis, m., *Pluto, the god of the lower world.* vi. 18.

discedō, ere, cessi, cessus, *to withdraw, depart, go away.* 50.

disceptātor, ōris, m., *an umpire, arbitrator, mediator, judge.* vii. 37.

discernō, ere, crēvi, crētus, *distinguish, discern, judge, determine; to separate.* vii. 75.

discessus, ūs, m., (*discedō*), *separation, departure.* 11.

disciplina, ae, f., (*discō*), *learning, instruction, discipline, system.* 8.

disclūdō, ere, clūsi, clūsus, *to divide, separate, keep apart.* iv. 17, vii. 8.

discō, ere, didici, —, *to learn, study, understand.* 4.

discrimen, inis, n., (*discernō*), *separation, difference, distinction; danger, peril, hazard.* vi. 38.

discutiō, ere, cussi, cussus, (*dis + quatō*), *to scatter, remove, disperse, shatter.* vii. 8.

disiciō, ere, iēcī, iectus, (*dis + iaciō*), *to disperse, rout, scatter.* i. 25, iii. 15, 20

dispār, aris, adj., *unlike, unequal, different.* v. 16, vii. 39.

disparō, āre, āvi, ātus, to divide, separate. vii. 28.

dispergō, ere, sperai, spersus, (dis+spargō), to disperse, scatter, distribute. 11.

dispōnō, ere, posui, positus, to arrange, distribute, dispose, station. 17.

disputātiō, ōnis, f., dispute, discussion, debate. v. 30, 31.

disputō, āre, āvi, ātus, to debate, argue, discuss. vi. 14.

dissēnsiō, ōnis, f., disagreement, discord, variance, strife. 6.

dissentiō, ire, sēnai, sēnsus, to dissent, disagree, differ in opinion or in sentiment. v. 29, vii. 29.

disserō, ere, —, —, to plant, sow, put into the ground. vii. 73

dissimulō, āre, āvi, ātus, to conceal, disguise, dissemble. iv. 6.

dissipō, āre, āvi, ātus, to disperse, scatter, throw asunder. ii. 24, v. 53, vi. 35.

dissuādēō, ēre, suāsi, suāsus, to dissuade. vii. 15.

distineō, ēre, tinui, tentus, (dis+teneō), to keep separate, divide, keep apart, hinder, detain, prevent. 8.

distō, āre, —, to stand apart, be distant. 5.

distrahō, ere, trāxi, tractus, to draw apart, divide, separate. vii. 23.

distribuō, ere, i, ūtus, to divide, distribute. 12.

distuli. See **differō.**

dītissimus. See **dīves.**

diū, adv., long, for a long time; by day. 21.

diurnus, a, um, adj., (diēs), by day, daily, in the daytime. 4.

diūtīnus, a, um, adj., (diū), lasting, long. v. 52.

diūtūrnitas, ātis, f., long duration. i. 40, iii. 4.

diūtūrnus, a, um, adj., (diū), lasting long, of long duration. i. 14.

dīversus, a, um, adj., (dīvertō), separate, turned in different directions, remote, different. 6.

dīves, itis, adj., rich; comp. dīvitior, or dītior, sup. dīvitissimus or dītissimus. i. 2.

Dīvicō, ōnis, m., a noble Helvetian. i. 13, 14.

dīvidō, ere, visi, vīsus, to divide, separate. 16.

dīvinus, a, um, adj., (dīvus), divine. ii. 31, vi. 13, 21.

Dīvitīacus, i, m. (1) Chieftain of the Haedui. i. 3, 16, 18, 20, 31, 41; ii. 5, 10, 14, seq.; vi. 12; vii. 39. (2) Chieftain of the Suessionēs. ii. 4.

dō, dare, dedi, datus, to give, afford, grant, make, cause, occasion, perform, concede. 95.

doceō, ēre, ui, tus, to instruct, teach, inform. 22.

documentum, i, n, (doceō), a lesson, example, warning, essay, trial. vii. 4.

doleō, ēre, ui, itūrus, to regret, grieve, be pained. 4.

dolor, ōris, m., pain, grief, mortification, vexation, resentment. 10.

dolus, i, m., fraud, deceit, stratagem. i. 13, iv. 13.

domesticus, a, um, adj., (domus), private, domestic, of a house or family. ii. 10, v. 9.

domicilium, i, n., (domus), a home, dwelling, abode. 4.

dominor, āri, ātus, dep., (dominus), to rule, govern. ii. 31.

dominus, i, m., (domus), a master, lord, owner, proprietor. vi. 13.

Domitius, i, m., L. Domitius Ahenobarbus, consul in 54 B. C., general of Pompey the Great. v. 1.

domus, ūs, and i, f., a house, home, habitation; domī, at home; domum, homeward, home; domō, from home. 33.

Donnotaurus, i, m. See Valērius.

dōnō, āre, āvi, ātus, to give, confer, present; to pardon, forgive. i. 47, vii. 11.

dōnum, i, n., a present, gift, reward. vii. 31.

dorsum, i, n., the back; **dorsum iugī**, the slope or ridge of a hill. vii. 44.

dōs, dōtis, f., (dō), a dowry. vi. 19 (twice).

Drappēs, is, m., chieftain of the Senonēs. viii. 30–37, 44.

Druidēs, um, m. pl., the Druids, the priests of the Gauls. See p. 29. 7.

Dūbis, is, m., (modern Doubs), a river which empties into the Arar (Saône).

dubitātiō, ōnis, f., uncertainty, doubt. i. 14, v. 48, vii. 40.

dubitō, āre, āvi, ātus, to hesitate, doubt. 13.

dubius, a, um, adj., (duo), uncertain, doubtful, hesitating; **dubium**, i, n., doubt, uncertainty. 4.

ducentī, ae, a, num. adj., (duo + centum), two hundred. 7.

dūcō, ere, dūxi, ductus, to draw, lead, convey, conduct; to think, consider, account; to construct, build. 37.

ductus, ūs, m., lead, command, conduct. vii. 62.

dum, adv., while, until. 27.

Dumnacus, i, m., chieftain of the Andēs. viii. 26–31.

Dumnorix, igis, m., brother of Divitiacus (1). i. 3, 9, 18, seq.; v. 6, 7.

duo, ae, o, num. adj., two. 77.

duodecim, num. adj., twelve. i. 5, vi. 29.

duodecimus, a, um, num. adj., the twelfth. ii. 23, 25; vii. 62.

duodēni, ae, a, dist. num. adj., twelve by twelve, twelve, twelve each. v. 14, vii. 36, 75.

duodēviginti, num. adj., eighteen. 4.

duplex, icis, adj., (duo + plicō), two-fold, double. ii. 29, iii. 24, vii. 36.

uplicō, āre, āvi, ātus, (duplex), to double. iv. 36, vi. 1.

Durātius, i, m., chieftain of the Pictonēs. viii. 26, 27.

dūritia, ae, f., hardness, endurance, hardness, roughness, severity. vi. 21.

dūrō, āre, āvi, ātus, to harden; to endure. vi. 28.

Dūrocortorum, i, n., capital of the Rēmi in Belgic Gaul, the modern Rheims. vi. 44.

dūrus, a, um, adj., hard, severe, harsh. 4. **Dūrus**, i, m. See **Laberius**.

dux, ducis, m. and f., a guide, a leader. 27.

E.

ē or **ex**, prep. with the ablat., from, out of, after, on account of, among; **ē** is used only before consonants, **ex** before vowels and consonants. **ē** 20, **ex** 447.

Eburōnēs, um, m. pl., a Belgic tribe on the right side of the Maas between the modern Lüttich and Aachen. ii. 4; iv. 6; v. 24, 28, 39; vi. 5, 31, 34, 35, 43. See **Aduātuca**. Chieftains: **Catuvoleus, Ambiorix**.

Ebūroviēs, um, m. pl. See **Aulerci**.

ēdisō, ere, didici, —, to commit to memory, learn by heart. vi. 14.

ēditus, a, um, partic. pass., (ēdō), raised, high, lofty, elevated. 4.

ēdō, ere, didi, ditus, (ē + dō), to utter, put forth, publish, make known, exhibit. i. 31.

ēdoceō, ēre, uī, tus, to instruct, inform, relate, teach. 4.

ēdūcō, ere, dūxi, ductus, to draw out, bring out, lead forth. 22.

offarciō, ire, —, **fertus**, (ex + farciō), to cram, stuff, fill. vii. 23.

effēminō, āre, āvi, ātus, (ex + fēmina), to effeminate, enervate. i. 1, iv. 2.

effērō, ferre, extulī, ēlātus, to produce, bring forth, raise, lift up, elate; to proclaim, divulge. 9.

efficiō, ere, fēci, fectus, (ex + faciō),
to accomplish, effect, occasion, bring to
pass, produce, render. 32.

effodiō, ere, fōdi, fossus, (ex + fodiō),
to tear out, dig out. vii. 4.

effugiō, ere, fūgi, —, (ex + fugiō),
to flee away, avoid, shun, escape. iv. 35,
v. 58, vi. 30.

egēns, entis, partic. adj., (egeō), in want,
needy, des'unte. vii. 4.

egeō, ēre, ui, —, to be destitute, needy,
in want. vi. 11, vii. 4.

egestās, ātis, f., poverty, need, want.
vi. 24.

ēgi. See **agō.**

ego, mei, pers. pron., I. 10.

egredior, i, gressus, dep., (ē + gradior),
to depart from, go out, go beyond, leave;
to disembark. 27.

ēgregiē, adv., (ēgregius), excellently, ad-
mirably, eminently. 6.

ēgregius, a, um, adj., (ē + grex), ex-
cellent, eminent, remarkable, admirable,
distinguished, surpassing. 4.

ēgressus, ūs, m., (ēgredior), a landing,
departure, going out, egress. v. 8.

ēiciō, ere, iēcī, iectus, (ē + iaciō), to
cast or drive out, banish, expel; **sē**
ēicere, to rush out. 9.

ēiusmodi, adv., (is + modus), of that
nature, such. 8.

ēlābor, i, lapsus, dep., to slip away, es-
cape, get off. v. 37.

ēlātus, a, um. See **effereō.**

Elaver, Elaveris, n., (modern Allier),
coming from the mons Cévenna (les
Cévennes). and emptying into the
Liger (Loire). vii. 34, 35, 53.

ēlēctus, a, um, partic. pass., (ēligō),
selected, picked, chosen. ii. 4.

elephantus, i, m., an elephant. vi. 28.

Eleuteti, ōrum, m. pl., a tribe in Celtic
Gaul, subject to the Arverni. vii. 75.

ēliciō, ere, ui, —, (ē + laciō), to draw
out, elicit, lure forth, entice. v. 50, vi. 8,
vii. 32.

ēligō, ere, lēgi, lēctus, (ē + legō), to
pick out, select. ii. 4.

Elusātēs, ium, m. pl., a tribe in Aquitania,
in the northwest of the modern Dé-
partement des Gers. Capital: **Elusa**
(near the modern Eauze).

ēmigrō, āre, āvi, —, to remove, emi-
grate, depart. i. 31.

ēmineō, ēre, ui, —, to stand out, project.
vii. 72, 73 (twice).

ēminus, adv., (ē + manus), from a dis-
tance, at a distance. vii. 24.

ēmittō, ere, misi, missus, to send out,
let go, dismiss, throw, cast aside, hurl,
discharge. 7.

emō, ere, ēmi, ēemptus, to buy, pur-
chase. i. 16, ii. 33.

ēnāscor, i, nātus, dep., to spring or grow
up, sprout out, spring from. ii. 17.

enim, conj., for, now, indeed. 19.

ēnūtiō, āre, āvi, ātus, to disclose, di-
vulge, reveal, declare. 8.

eō, ire, ivi or iī, itūrus, to go, proceed,
pass. 27.

eō, adv., (is), thither, there, to that place,
to such an extent, on that account, therefore.
67.

eōdem, adv., (idem), to the same place,
to the same end. 9.

Epasnactus, i, m., an Arvernian. viii. 44.

ēhippiātus, a, um, adj., using saddles.
iv. 2.

ēhippium, i, n., a saddle, horse-cloth.
iv. 2.

epistula, ae, f., a letter, epistle. v. 48
(three times).

epulae, ārum, f. pl., banquets, feasts.
vi. 28.

eques, itis, m., (equus), a horseman, car-
alry; knight, a member of the order of
knights, in rank between the patricians
and plebeians. 119.

equester, tris, tre, adj., (eques), of the
cavalry, equestrian. 14.

equitātus, ūs, m., cavalry. 110.

equus, i, m., a horse. 28.

Eratosthenēs, *is*, *m.*, famous geographer and astronomer, born in Cýrēnē, died in 194 B. C.; president of the library at Alexandria. vi. 24.

ērectus, *a, um*, partic. pass., (**ērigō**), *elevated, erect, high, upright*. iii. 13.

ergā, prep. with acc., *towards*. v. 54.

ergō, conj., *therefore, then*. vii. 77 (twice).

ērigō, *ere, rēxi, rēctus*, (**ē + regō**), *to raise, elevate, erect*. iii. 13, vi. 27.

ēripō, *ere, ripul, reptus*, (**ē + rapiō**), *to snatch away, tear or take away, wrest; to rescue, liberate*. 11.

errō, *āre, āvi, ātus*, *to wander, err, be mistaken*. v. 41, vii. 29.

ērumpō, *ere, rūpi, ruptus*, *to burst forth, break out, sally forth, rush forth*. iii. 5.

ēruptiō, *ōnis, f.*, (**ērumpō**), *a breaking, bursting forth, a sally, a sortie*. 23.

essedārius, *ī, m.*, *one who fought from a war-chariot*. 4.

essedum, *ī, n.*, *a war-chariot of the Gauls and Britons*. 6.

Esaubi, *ōrum*, *m. pl.*, *a Celtic tribe in the modern Normandie*. ii. 34; iii. 7; v. 24.

et, conj., *and, even, also; et — et, both — and*. 890.

etiam, conj., *also, likewise; yet, even, still*. 94.

etsi, conj., *even if, although*. 18.

ēvādō, *ere, vāsi, vāsus*, *to escape, come out, go out, go forth or from*. iii. 19.

ēvellō, *ere, ī, vulsus*, *to pluck or pull out*. i. 25.

ēveniō, *ire, vēni, ventus*, *to come out, happen, result*. iv. 25.

ēventus, *ūs, m.*, (**ēveniō**), *an event, issue, occurrence*. 6.

ēvocāti, *ōrum*, *m. pl.*, *old soldiers who after having served their time were called out as volunteers*. See p. 36 e. vii. 65.

ēvocātus, *a, um*, partic., (**ēvocō**), *called out*.

ēvocō, *āre, āvi, ātus*, *to call forth, challenge, summon, entice, invite*. 15.

ēvolō, *āre, āvi, ātus*, *to fly out, sally out, rush forth*. iii. 28, vii. 27.

ex. See **ē**.

exāctus, *a, um*. See **exigō**.

exagitō, *āre, āvi, ātus*, *to harass, disturb, persecute, vex, annoy*. ii. 29, iv. 1.

exāminō, *āre, āvi, ātus*, (**exāmen**), *to weigh, ponder, examine*. v. 12.

exanimō, *āre, āvi, ātus*, *to exhaust, weaken; to destroy, kill*. 7.

exārdēscō, *ere, ārsi, ārsus*, *to blaze out, kindle; to be excited, inflamed; to break out*. v. 4.

exaudiō, *ire, īvi or īi, ītus*, *to listen to, hear, regard*. 6.

excēdō, *ere, cessi, cessus*, *to depart, withdraw, go out, retire*. 16.

excellō, *ere, —, celsus*, *to excel, surpass, be eminent*. v. 13.

excelsus, *a, um*, adj., (**excellō**), *lofty, high, elevated*. vi. 26.

exceptō, *āre, āvi, ātus*, (**excipiō**), *to pick or take up*. vii. 47.

excidō, *ere, cidi, ciusus*, (**ex + caedō**), *to cut out, banish, remove, destroy, demolish*. vii. 50.

excipiō, *ere, cēpi, ceptus*, (**ex + capiō**), *to take out, incur, receive, sustain, meet; to succeed, follow after; to undergo*. 12.

excitō, *āre, āvi, ātus*, *to arouse, excite, call forth, incite, impel, stimulate, spur on; to construct, raise, erect; to kindle*. 10.

excludō, *ere, clūsi, clūsus*, *to exclude, shut out, cut off; to prevent, hinder*. 4.

excoḡitō, *āre, āvi, ātus*, *to contrive, devise, consider*. v. 31.

excruciō, *āre, āvi, ātus*, *to torment, torture*. vi. 19, vii. 20, 38.

excubitor, *ōris, m.*, *a sentinel, guard, watch*. vii. 69.

excubō, *āre, ui, ītus*, *to lie out on guard, watch*. vii. 11, 24 (twice).

exculcō, āre, —, —, (ex + calcō), to tread down. vii. 73.
excursiō, ōnis, f., an excursion, attack, sally, incursion. ii. 30.
excusātiō, ōnis, f., an excuse, apology, defence. vi. 4.
excūsō, āre, āvi, ātus, to excuse, plead in excuse, defend. iv. 22.
exemplum, i, n., (eximō), example, pattern, model; manner, way, kind; copy, sample, precedent; purport. i. 8, 31; vii. 77.
exeō, ire, ii, itus, to go out or away, depart, march out, leave. 10.
exerceō, ēre, ui, itus, (ex + arceō), to exercise, drive on, keep busy, occupy, employ, practise, train. 5.
exercitātiō, ōnis, f., exercise, practice. 7.
exercitātus, a, um, partic. pass., (exercitō), exercised, practised, versed, trained. i. 36, ii. 20.
exercitus, ūs, m., an army. 131.
exhauriō, ire, hauri, haustus, to drain, draw out, remove. v. 42.
exigō, ere, ēgi, āctus, (ex + agō), to drive out; to complete, finish; to exact, demand; to spend, pass; to ponder, consider. iii. 28, vi. 1.
exiguē, adv., hardly, scarcely, briefly, slightly, shortly. vii. 71.
exiguitās, ātis, f., scantiness in number or measure, poverty, shortness, small number. 5.
exiguus, a, um, adj., (exigō), scanty in number or measure, short, mean, slight. 5.
eximius, a, um, adj., (eximō), distinguished, uncommon, extraordinary, excellent, select. ii. 8.
existimātiō, ōnis, f., judgment, opinion; reputation, good name. i. 20, v. 44.
existimō, āre, āvi, ātus, (ex + aestimō), to reckon, consider, suppose, judge, esteem. 78.
exitus, ūs, m., (exeō), departure; outlet, passage; close, end, conclusion. 8.

expediō, ire, ivi, itus, (ex + pēs), to extricate, free, liberate; to expedite, facilitate; to arrange, prepare, make ready; to procure. 18.
expeditiō, ōnis, f., an expedition. v. 10.
expeditus, a, um, partic. pass., (expediō), unimpeded, free, easy, ready at hand, light-armed. 15.
expellō, ere, puli, pulsus, to drive away, banish, expel. 13.
experior, iri, pertus, dep., to make trial of, try, prove, put to test, know by experience, wait. 10.
expiō, āre, āvi, ātus, to make complete satisfaction, atone for, expiate, make good, make amends for. v. 52.
expleō, ēre, ēvi, ētus, to fill up, complete, finish, satisfy, suit, appear, supply. 6.
explōrātor, ōris, m., an explorer, a spy, scout. 23.
explōrātus, a, um, partic. pass., (explōrō), certain, ascertained, sure. 11.
explōrō, āre, āvi, ātus, to search out, seek, discover, explore; to examine, investigate, ascertain; to reconnoitre, spy out. 14.
expōnō, ere, posui, positus, to expose; to land, disembark; to explain, expound, set forth; to draw up, marshal. 9.
exportō, āre, āvi, ātus, to export, carry out, convey away. iv. 18.
exposcō, ere, poposci, —, to ask earnestly, beg, request, entreat. vii. 19.
exprimō, ere, pressi, pressus, (ex + premō), to press or squeeze out, extort, wrest; to express, declare, represent; to raise up, elevate. i. 32, vii. 22.
expūgnātiō, ōnis, f., the storming of a place; storming, assault. vi. 41, vii. 36.
expūgnō, āre, āvi, ātus, to take by assault, reduce, subdue, storm. 12.
exquirō, ere, quisiui, quisitus, (ex + quærō), to search diligently; to make inquiry, ask, investigate, examine. i. 41, iii. 3.

exsequor, *i*, *cūtus*, dep., *to follow, pursue, execute, perform, accomplish.* i. 4.
exserō, *ere*, *seruī*, *sertus*, *to thrust out; to bare, uncover.* vii. 50.
existō, *ere*, *stīti*, —, *to make come forth, step out, emerge; to spring up, arise, become, be, exist.* 5.
expectō, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus*, *to watch for, await; to long for, desire, anticipate; to hope for; to wait to see.* 34.
exspoliō, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus*, *to spoil, strip, plunder.* vii. 77.
extinguō, *ere*, *nxi*, *netus*, *to extinguish, put out, extirpate, destroy, annihilate.* v. 29.
extō, *āre*, —, —, *to stand out or above; to appear, exist; to project.* v. 18.
extruō, *ere*, *strūxi*, *strūctus*, *to pile or heap up thoroughly; to raise, build, erect, construct.* 5.
exsul, *ulis*, *m.* and *f.*, (*ex* + *solum*), *an exile.* v. 55.
exter or **exterus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, *outward, external, outer, foreign; comp exterior, sup. extrēmus* or *extimus*, *extreme, outermost, last, farthest, most remote, end of.* 27.
exterreō, *ēre*, *uī*, *itus*, *to dismay, terrify.* vii. 43, 77.
extimēscō, *ere*, *timuī*, —, *to dread, fear greatly.* iii. 13
extorqueō, *ēre*, *torsi*, *tortus*, *to extort, wrest.* vii. 54.
extrā, *prep.* with the *acc.*, *without, out of, outside of, beside, except, beyond.* 7.
extrahō, *ere*, *trāxi*, *tractus*, *to draw out or forth, withdraw, release, spend, waste.* v. 22.
extrēmus, *a*, *um.* See **exter**.
extrūdō, *ere*, *trūsi*, *trūsus*, *to thrust out, exclude, keep back.* iii. 12.
extuli. See **effero**.
exuō, *ere*, *uī*, *ūtus*, *to divest, deprive, despoil, strip off, draw out or off.* 4.
exūro, *ere*, *ūsi*, *ūstus*, *to burn up.* i. 5.
exūtus, *a*, *um.* See **exuō**.

F.

faber, *brī*, *m.*, *a workman in iron, artificer, smith.* v. 11.
Fabius, *i*, *m.*, *Q. Fabius Māximus Allobrogicus*, *conquered in 121 B. C. the united forces of the Allobrogēs, Arverni, and Rutēni.* i. 45.
Fabius, *i*, *m.*, *C.*, *one of Caesar's legates.* v. 24; vii. 90; viii. 6-24, 27, 31, 37, 54.
Fabius, *i*, *m.*, *L.*, *centurion of the VIIIth Gallic legion.* vii. 47, 50.
facile, *adv.*, *readily, easily.* 39.
facilis, *e*, *adj.*, (*faciō*), *easy, ready, courteous, affable.* 7.
facinus, *oris*, *n.*, (*faciō*), *a deed, action, exploit, crime; daring deed.* 9.
faciō, *ere*, *fēci*, *factus*, *to make, perform, do, bring to pass; to construct, prepare, render, cause; to give, furnish; castra facere*, *to pitch a camp.* 324.
factiō, *ōnis*, *f.*, (*faciō*), *a party, side, faction.* 5.
factum, *i*, *n.*, *a deed, act, exploit.* 5.
factus, *a*, *um.* See **fiō**.
facultās, *ātis*, *f.*, (*facilis*), *ability, power, abundance, number, stock, resources, means, opportunity.* 27.
fāgus, *i*, *f.*, *a beech-tree.* v. 12.
fallō, *ere*, *fefelli*, *falsus*, *to deceive, cheat, dupe, disappoint, escape notice, elude observation.* ii. 10, iv. 13, vii. 50.
falsus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, (*fallō*), *unfounded, false, deceitful.* vi. 20.
falx, *falcis*, *f.*, *a sickle; a military implement shaped like a sickle used in sieges to pull down walls.* 6.
fāma, *ae*, *f.*, *report, fame, rumor; renown, reputation, character.* 12.
famēs, *is*, *f.*, *famine, hunger.* 6.
familia, *ae*, *f.*, *a household including the slaves; the slaves of a family.* 8.
familiāris, *e*, *adj.*, *of a family, private, familiar; rēs familiāris*, *family estate, private property.* 9.
familiāris, *is*, *m.*, *a friend.* 4.

familiaritās, ātis, f., familiarity, intimacy, friendship, intimate acquaintance. v. 3.

fās, n. indecl., divine law, the will of heaven; right, duty, justice. 4.

fastigātō, adv., sloping. iv. 17.

fastigātus, a, um, adj., (fastigium), sloping to a point, descending, sloping. ii. 8, iv. 17.

fastigium, i, n., summit, top, height, eminence, slope, descent, declivity. vii. 69, 73, 85.

fātum, i, n., (fati), fate, destiny, an oracle. i. 39.

Faustus, i, m. See Sulla.

faveō, ēre, fāvi, fautūrus, to favor, countenance. i. 18, vi. 7.

fax, facis, f., firebrand, torch. vii. 24.

fēlicitās, ātis, f., happiness, felicity, good fortune, success. i. 40, vi. 43.

fēlīciter, adv., happily, successfully, auspiciously. iv. 25.

fēmina, ae, f., a female, a woman. vi. 21, 26; vii. 73.

femur, oris, n., the thigh. v. 35.

fera, ae, f., a wild beast. vi. 25, 28.

ferāx, ācis, adj., (ferō), fruitful, fertile, productive. ii. 4.

ferē, adv., within a little, nearly, about, for the most part, generally. 45.

ferō, ferre, tuli, lātus, to bear, carry, drive away; to yield, obtain, acquire; to suffer, tolerate, endure; to report, show, make known; to go, flee; fertur, it is said. 66.

ferrāmentum, i, n., (ferrum), a tool, implement. v. 42.

ferrāria, ae, f., (ferrum), an iron mine. vii. 22.

ferreus, a, um, adj., of iron, iron. 4.

ferrum, i, n., iron; sword. i. 25, v. 12, 30.

fertilis, e, adj., fertile, fruitful. vi. 24, vii. 13.

fertilitās, ātis, f., fertility, fruitfulness. ii. 4.

ferus, a, um, adj., wild, rude, cruel, barbarous. 5.

fervefactus, partic. (fervefaciō), made hot, melted, hot. v. 43, vii. 22.

ferveō, ēre, —, —, to be boiling or red hot, glow with heat. v. 43.

fibula, ae, f., a clasp, brace. iv. 17.

fictus, a, um, partic. pass., (fingō), formed, fictitious, false. iv. 5.

fidēlis, e, adj., (fidēs), faithful, trusty, sure. iv. 21, vii. 76.

fidēs, ei, f., trust in a person or thing, belief, protection, security; promise, engagement, good faith. 35.

fidūcia, ae, f., (fidō), confidence, reliance, assurance, courage. vii. 19, 38, 76.

figūra, ae, f., (fingō), form, shape; kind, quality, species, nature. 5.

filia, ae, f., a daughter. 4.

filius, i, m., a son. 13.

fingō, ere, finxi, fictus, to work in plastic material, frame, make; to contrive, devise, invent; to feign. i. 39, iv. 5, vi. 37.

finiō, ire, ivi, itus, (finis), to limit, bound, put within boundaries; to finish, terminate, compute. iv. 16, vi. 18, 25.

finis, is, m. and f., an end, limit; boundary, territory. 126.

finitimus, a, um, adj., (finis), bordering upon, adjoining, neighboring; finitimi, ōrum, m. pl., neighbors. 40.

fiō, fieri, factus, irreg. pass. of faciō, to be made, done; to become, come to pass; certior fieri, to be informed; fit, it happens. See faciō.

firmiter, adv., firmly, resolutely. iv. 26.

firmitūdō, inis, f., firmness, strength, solidity. iii. 13, iv. 17.

firmō, āre, āvi, ātus, to make firm and fast, support, fortify; to encourage, animate. vi. 29.

firmus, a, um, adj., strong, steadfast, durable; brave, valiant. 11.

fistūca, ae, f., a rammer, pile-driver. iv. 17.

flāgitō, āre, āvi, ātus, to demand earnestly, entreat, importune. i. 16.
flamma, ae, f., flame, blaze, glow. v. 43 (twice), vi. 16.
flectō, ere, flecti, flexus, to bend, bow, turn; to prevail upon, guide, direct. iv. 33, vi. 25.
fleo, ēre, ēvi, ētus, to weep, cry, lament. 6.
flētus, ūs, m., (fleō), a weeping, lamentation. i. 32, v. 33.
flō, āre, āvi, ātus, to blow. v. 7.
flōrens, entis, partic. pres., (flōreō), flourishing, prosperous, fine, in the prime, influential. i. 30, iv. 3, vii. 32.
flōs, flōris, m., a flower. vii. 73.
fluctus, ūs, m., (fluō), a wave. 4.
flūmen, inis, n., (fluō), a river, stream; flumine secundō, down stream; flumine adversō, up stream. 102.
fluō, ere, flūxi, fluxus, to flow. i. 6, 12.
fodiō, ere, fōdi, fossus, to dig, dig up, dig out. vii. 73.
foedus, eris, n., a league, treaty, compact. vi. 2.
forem = **essem**, fore = **futūrus esse**.
foris, adv., without, abroad, outside, out of doors. vii. 76.
fōrma, ae, f., form, figure, shape; a model, pattern; beauty. 4.
fōrs, fortis, f., (ferō), chance, luck, hazard, fortune; fōrte, abl., by chance. 5.
fortis, e, adj., strong, brave. 9.
fortiter, adv., bravely, firmly. 13.
fortitūdō, inis, f., (fortis), courage, bravery, fortitude. i. 2.
fōrtuitō, adv., (fōrs), by chance, accidentally. vii. 20.
fōrtūna, ae, f., (fōrs), chance, fortune, fate, lot. 39.
fōrtūnātus, a, um, adj., fortunate, prosperous, lucky. vi. 35.
forum, i, n., (uncertain), a market-place, public place, forum. vii. 28.
fossa, ae, f., (fodiō), a trench, ditch, fosse. 27.

fovea, ae, f., a pitfall, pit. vi. 28.
frangō, ere, frēgi, frāctus, to break, dash to pieces, crush, soften, discourage. i. 31, iv. 29.
frāter, tris, m., a brother. 27.
frāternus, a, um, adj., brotherly, fraternal, of a brother. i. 20, 36.
fraus, fraudis, f., deceit, guile, fraud, treachery. vii. 40.
fremitus, ūs, m., (fremō), a murmuring, resounding noise, clamor. ii. 24, iv. 14, v. 32.
frequēns, entis, adj., frequent, repeated, numerous, crowded. iv. 11, 13, vii. 63.
frētus, a, um, adj., relying on, depending on. iii. 21, vi. 5.
frigidus, a, um, adj., cold. iv. 1.
frigus, oris, n., cold, coolness. 4.
frōns, frōntis, f., the forehead, brow, front; ā frōnte, in front. 6.
fructuosus, a, um, adj., fruitful, fertile, productive. i. 30.
fructus, ūs, m., (fruor), fruit, produce, profit, employment, result, effect. 4.
frūmentārius, a, um, adj., of corn, fertile in corn; rēs frūmentāria, corn, a supply of corn, provisions. 26.
frūmentātiō, ōnis, f., a procuring of corn, foraging. vi. 39, vii. 16, 64.
frūmentor, āri, ātus, dep., to fetch corn, forage. 7.
frūmentum, i, n., (fruor), corn, grain. 55.
fruor, i, fructus, dep., to enjoy. iii. 22.
frūstrā, adv., in a deceived manner, without effect, to no purpose, in vain. 4.
Fūfius, i, m. (1) Q. Fūfius Calēnus, one of Caesar's legates viii. 39. (2) C. Fūfius Cita, Roman knight. vii. 3.
fuga, ae, f., flight. 70.
fugiō, ere, fūgi, fugitūrus, to flee; to take to flight, run away, flee from, avoid, shun. 18.
fugitivus, a, um, adj., fugitive; fugitivus, i, m., a deserter. i. 23.

fugō, āre, āvi, ātus, to cause to flee; to put to flight, rout. vii. 68.
fūmō, āre, —, —, to smoke. vii. 24.
fūmus, i, m., smoke. ii. 7, v. 48.
funda, ae, f., a sling. 5.
funditor, ōris, m., a slinger. 4.
fundō, ere, fūdi, fūsus, to pour, shed, cast; to found; to scatter, throw, rout, prostrate. iii. 6, vii. 24.
fungor, i, fūctus, dep., to perform, discharge, execute. vii. 25.
fūnis, is, m., a cable, rope. 4.
fūnus, eris, n., a funeral, funeral rites. vi. 19 (twice).
furor, ōris, m., rage, madness. i. 40, ii. 3, vii. 42.
fūrtum, i, n., (fūr), theft. vi. 16.
fūsilis, e, adj., (fundō), melted, liquid, pliant, moisten. v. 43.
futūrus, a, um, serves as future partic. to sum.

G.

Gabali, ōrum, m. pl., a Celtic tribe in the modern Gervaudan. vii. 7, 64, 75.
Gabinus, i, m., A., consul in 58 B. C.
gaesum, i, n., a long heavy javelin of the Gauls. iii. 4.
Galba, ae, m. (1) *Servius Sulpicius*, one of Caesar's legates in Gaul. iii. 1, 3, 5, 6; viii. 50. (2) A chieftain of the Suesionēs ii. 2, 13.
galea, ae, f., a helmet. ii. 21.
Galli, ōrum, m. pl., inhabitants of Gaul.
Gallia, ae, f., Gaul, divided into (a) *Gallia citerior* or *cisalpinā* or *togata* (viii. 24, 52), (i. 24, 54; ii. 1; v. 1; viii. 23), the plain of the Po, in northern Italy. (b) *Gallia ultērior* or *transalpinā*, being the greatest part of the modern France, Switzerland, the Netherlands, and the part of Germany on the left side of the Rhine. Subdivisions: (1) *Aquitania*, between Pyrenees, Garumna, the Ocean, and the Provincia, inhabited by

Iberian tribes; only the Biturigēs were Celtic. Visited once by Caesar (viii. 46). (2) *Gallia Celtica* (sometimes, i. 1, 30, 31; ii. 3, called simply Gallia) (= *Gallia Lugdunensis*, later), between Garumna and Sēquana, between Oceanus and Alpēs, inhabited by Celts. (3) *Gallia Belgica*, chiefly inhabited by Germans, from the Sēquana to the Rhine. (c) *Gallia provincia* (i. 19, 28, 35, 44), the modern Provence, including the land of the Allobrogēs; called also simply *provincia* (i. 1, 2, 6, 7, 33; ii. 29; vii. 55), or *ultērior provincia*, i. 10, (later) *Gallia Narbonensis*. See Volcae, Vocontii, Ceutronēs, Caturigēs. See pp. 16-25. 160.

Gallicus, a, um, adj., Gallic. 16.
gallina, ae, f., a hen. v. 12.
Gallus, i, m. See Trebians.
Gallus, a, um, adj., Gallic; **Gallus, i, m.**, a Gaul. 101.
Garumna, ae, f., modern Garonne This river forms the boundary line between Aquitania and Celtic Gaul. i. 1.
Garumni, ōrum, m. pl., a tribe in Aquitania. iii. 27.
Gatēs, ium, m. pl., a tribe in Aquitania in the modern Gaure. iii. 27.
gaudeō, ēre, gāvisus sum, semi-dep., to be glad, rejoice. iv. 13.
gāvisus, a, um. See *gaudeō*.
Geidumni, ōrum, m. pl., a Belgic tribe. v. 39.
Genabēnsis, is, m., an inhabitant of Genabum. vii. 11.
Genāva, ae, f., a town of the Allobrogēs on the shore of the lacus Lemannus, the modern Geneva. i. 6, 7.
gener, erī, m., son-in-law. v. 56.
generātim, adv., (genus), by kinds, classes, species, nations; generally, in general. i. 51, vii. 19.
gēns, gentis, f., a tribe, nation, race, kind, class, clan. 8.

genus, eris, n., *birth, descent, origin, race, stock; offspring, sort, species, kind, style, child.* 33.

Gergovia, ae, f., a town (perhaps capital) of the Arvernī, situated on a hill, not far from the river Elaver (Allier), with steep slopes towards the north and east, while it is gentle towards the south. Between this height and the modern brook Anzon there is a small hill, on which the smaller camp of Caesar was pitched. vii. 36, 49. The larger camp was situated east-south-east from Gergovia, near the modern village Orcet.

Germānia, ae, f., *Germany*, means with Caesar, the land between Rhine, Danube, Weichsel, and Ocean. Description of inhabitants, iv. 1; vi. 21, ff. See Suebi, Cherusci, Ubii, Sugambri, Marcomanni, Uaipeſtēs, Tencteri, Haridēs, Nemētēs, Tribocēs, Vangionēs, Latovici, Tulingi, Sedusi, Cimbri, Teutoni. See pp 26–28. 7.

Germānicus, a, um, adj., *German, Germanic.* iv. 16

Germānus, a, um, adj., *German, of Germany.* 88.

gerō, ere, gessi, gestus, to carry with one; bear, rule, govern, carry on, accomplish; to wage, manage, conduct. 69.

gladius, i, m., *a sword.* 10.

glāns, glandia, f., *an acorn; an acorn-shaped ball, bullet.* v. 43, vii. 81.

glēba, ae, f., *a clod, lump, piece.* vii. 25.

glōria, ae, f., *glory, fame, renown.* 5.

glōrior, āri, ātus, dep., to glory, boast, pride one's self. i. 14.

Gobannitiō, ōnis, m., Vercingetorix's uncle. vii. 4.

Gorgobina, ae, f., a town of the Boii, who with Caesar's permission had settled in the land of the Haedni (according to Napoléon the modern St.

Parize-le-Châtel, according to Güler the modern Guerche). Also identified with the modern Charlieu or Gergeau, near Orléans. vii. 7.

Graecus, a, um, adj., *Greek.* i. 29, v. 48, vi. 14.

Graecus, i, m., *a Greek.* vi. 24.

Grāiocell, ōrum, m. pl., a Gallic tribe somewhere around the Mons Cenis. i. 10. Town: Ōcelum.

grandis, e, adj., *great, large.* 4.

grātia, ae, f., *favor, regard, love, friendship, courtesy, popularity, gratitude, acknowledgment; grātiā, for the sake of, on account of; grātiās agere, to thank; grātiā referre, to requite, return a favor.* 25.

grātulātiō, ōnis, f., *a manifestation of joy; rejoicing, congratulation, joy.* i. 53, v. 53, vii. 79.

grātulor, āri, ātus, dep., (grātus), to manifest one's joy, congratulate, rejoice; to give thanks. i. 30.

grātus, a, um, adj., *pleasing, agreeable, thankful, grateful.* i. 44, vi. 16.

gravis, e, adj., *heavy, weighty, grave, important, dignified; grievous, severe, oppressive.* 17.

gravitās, ātis, f., *weight, heaviness, dignity, severity, power, influence.* iv. 3, v. 16.

graviter, adv., *heavily, strongly, grievously, severely, unwillingly, with displeasure, ill.* 18.

gravō, āre, āvi, ātus, (gravis), to burden, weigh down, oppress; pass., to be burdened, feel vexed, be reluctant, hesitate. i. 35.

Grudii, ōrum, m. pl., a Belgic tribe in the east of Flanders. v. 39.

gubernātor, ōris, m., *a pilot.* iii. 9, v. 10.

gustō, āre, āvi, ātus, to taste, partake of. v. 12.

Gutruātus, i, m., chieftain of the Car-nūtēs. vii. 3, viii. 38.

H.

habēō, ēre, ui, itus, to have, possess, *ho'd, cherish, use, regard; grātiām habēre*, to feel grateful. 176.

Haedui, ōrum, m. pl., a mighty Celtic tribe, between Liger (Loire) and Arar (Saône). They were allies of the Roman people. Their capital was Bibracte. Towns: **Cabillōnum, Decetia, Matiscō, Noviodūnum**. i. 10, 11, 16, 31, 32, 33, 43, 48; ii. 5, 14; v. 54; vi. 4, 12; vii. 5, 17, 32, 33, 37, 40, 43, 54, 55, 63, 75, 89, 90; viii. 46. See also **Ambarri**. Chieftains: **Divitiacus, Cavarillus**. Persons: **Viridomarus, Valetiacus, Cotus, Liscus, Litavicus, Dumnorix, Convictolitavis**.

Haedui, a, um, adj., *Haeduan; Haedui*, i, m., a *Haeduan*. 123.

haesitō, āre, āvi, ātus, (*haereō*), to remain fixed, stick fast, be rooted. vii. 19.

hāmus, i, m., a hook. vii. 73.

harpagō, ōnis, m., a grappling hook, grapple, drag. vii. 81.

Harūdēs, um, m. pl., a Germanic tribe, relic of the Cimbrian invasion, between the Rhine, Main, and Danube. i. 31, 37, 51.

haud, adv., *not*. v. 54.

Helvēticus, a, um, adj., *Helvetian*. vii. 9.

Helvētīi, ōrum, m. pl., a Celtic tribe between Iūra, lacus Lemannus, Rhodanus, and Rhēnus, divided into four clans (*pāgi*), of which Caesar mentions two, (1) *pāgus Verbigēnus*, i. 27; (2) *pāgus Tigurinus*, i. 12. See **Verucloctius, Nammēius, Orgetorix, Diviciō**.

Helvētius, a, um, adj., *Helvetian*. 67.

Helvi, ōrum, m. pl., a Celtic tribe in the modern Vivarez or Languedoc (Cévennes). vii. 8, 64.

Hercynia silva, the *Hercynian forest*, a collective name for the German mountain ridges from the sources of

the Danube to the frontiers of Dacia, comprising the modern Schwarzwald, Odenwald, Böhmerwald, Mahrische Berge, Karpathen. vi. 24, 25.

Hercynius, a, um, adj., *Hercynian*. **hērēditās, ātis, f.**, (*hērēs*), *heirship, inheritance*. vi. 13.

hiberna. See **hibernus**.

hibernāculum, i, n., *winter tent, winter quarters*. ii. 35.

Hibernia, ae, f., *Ireland*. v. 13.

hibernus, a, um, adj., (*hiems*), *of winter, winter; hiberna, ōrum, n. pl.*, (*sc. castra*), *winter quarters*. 46.

hic, haec, hoc, dem. adj. pron., *this, this one, this man, the latter, such, that; hoc, on this account; hoc* with comparatives, *the more, the*. 655.

hic, adv., *here, in this place*. 4.

hiemō, āre, āvi, āturus, (*hiems*), *to pass the winter, winter*. 17.

hiems, emis, f., *winter*. 17.

hinc, adv., *hence, from this place*. vi. 25, 40.

Hispānia, ae, f., *Spain*, divided by the **Hibērus** (Ebro), into *Hispānia citerior* (eastern part), and *ulterior* (western part). i. 1; iii. 23; v. 1, 13; vii. 55. 6.

Hispānus, a, um, adj., *Spanish*. v. 26.

homō, inis, m. and f., *a man, woman, human being*. 88.

honestus, a, um, adj., (*honor*), *respectable, honorable, esteemed, distinguished, noble*. i. 53, v. 45, vii. 3.

honor, ōris, m., *honor, respect, esteem, official duty, post of honor, honoris causā*, out of respect. 8.

honōrificus, a, um, adj., (*honor + faciō*), *honorable*. i. 43.

hōra, ae, f., *an hour*. 16.

horreō, ēre, ui, —, *to dread, tremble at*. i. 32.

horribilis, e, adj., *to be dreaded, dreadful, horrible, terrible*. vii. 36.

horridus, a, um, adj., *horrid, dire rough, rugged*. v. 14.

hortor, āri, ātus, dep., to exhort, encourage, cheer, urge, move. 18.

hospes, itis, m. and f., a stranger, guest, visitor, host. i. 53, v. 6, vi. 23.

hospitum, i, n., hospitality, friendship. 5.

hostis, is, m. and f., an enemy. 285.

hūc, adv., (hic), hither, to this place; thus far, to this. 22.

hūiusmodi, adv., (hic + modus), of such a nature, of this kind, such. iii. 3, vii. 22.

hūmānitās, ātis, f., humanity; culture, refinement. i. 1, 47.

hūmānus, a, um, adj., (homō), human, humane; civilized, polished. iv. 3, v. 14.

humerus, i, m., the shoulder. vii. 50, 56.

humilis, e, adj., (humus), low, humble, poor, abject, base, vile. 6.

humilitās, ātis, f., lowness, weakness, insignificance, meanness. v. 1, 27.

I (vowel).

ibi, adv., there, in that place; then. 51.

Iecius, i, m., a Roman. ii. 3, 6, 7.

ictus, ūs, m., (icō), a blow, stroke. i. 25, vii. 25.

idcirco, adv., therefore, for this reason. v. 3.

idem, eadem, idem, dem. adj. pron., (is + dem), the same, at once, also. 113.

identidem, adv., (idem + idem), repeatedly, at intervals, now and then. ii. 19.

idōneus, a, um, adj., suitable, fit, proper, worthy, capable. 20.

Idūs, uum, f. pl., the Ides: the 13th day of the month, but the 15th of March, May, July, and October. i. 7.

ignis, is, m., fire. 13.

ignōbilis, e, adj., (in + nōbilis), unknown, obscure, humble, mean, of low birth. v. 28.

ignōminia, ae, f., (in + nōmen), dishonor, disgrace, ignominy. vii. 17 (twice), 80.

ignōrō, āre, āvi, ātus, not to know, be ignorant of. 5.

ignōscō, ere, nōvi, nōtus, (in + nōscō), to forgive, pardon, excuse. 4.

ignōtus, a, um, adj., (in + nōtus), unknown. iv. 24.

ille, illa, illud, dem. adj. pron., that, he, she, that man, that woman, that thing. 120.

illic, adv., there, in that place. i. 18, vii. 20.

illō, adv., thither, to that place, to that thing or purpose. vi. 13, vii. 45.

Illyricum, i, n., a land in the south-east of Italy, bordering on the Adriatic Sea, belonging to Caesar's province. ii. 35; iii. 7; v. 1.

imbēcillitās, ātis, f., (imbēcillus), feebleness, weakness, imbecility. 77.

imber, bris, m., a shower, rain. 4.

imitor, āri, ātus, dep., imitate, copy after, resemble, counterfeit. vi. 40, vii. 22.

immānis, e, adj., enormous, immense; wild, savage, cruel. iv. 1, vi. 16.

immineō, ēre, —, —, (in + mineō), to hang over, project; to be near. vi. 38.

immittō, ere, misi, missus, (in + mittō), to send or let in; to hurl, cast, throw, let loose upon; to introduce. 5.

immolō, āre, āvi, ātus, (in + mola), to sacrifice, immolate, offer. vi. 16 (twice), 17.

immortālis, e, adj., immortal. 7.

immūnis, e, adj., (in + mūnus), exempt from public service or taxation; free from. vii. 76.

immūnitās, ātis, f., immunity, exemption from public service, freedom. vi. 14.

imparātus, a, um, adj., unprepared, not ready. vi. 30.

impedimentum, i, n., (impediō), impediment, hindrance, burden, obstacle; plur., baggage of an army. 48.

impediō, ire, ivi, itus, (in + pēs), to entangle, hamper, embarrass, perplex; to bind, tie; to obstruct, hinder, impede.

39.

impeditus, a, um, partic. pass., (impe-diō), obstructed, difficult, troublesome.

impellō, ere, puli, pulsus, (in + pellō), to push, drive against, drive forward, set in motion, impel; to urge to, induce, incite. 9.

impendeō, ēre, —, —, (in + pendeō), to hang over, overhang, impend, threaten. i. 6, iii. 2.

impendō, ere, I, rēnsus, (in + pendō), to expend, employ. iv. 2.

impēnsus, a, um, partic. pass., (impen-dō), expensive, dear; large, great. iv. 2.

imperātor, ōria, m., (imperō), a commander-in-chief, general; a chief, leader. 16.

imperātum, I, n., order, command. 9.

imperfectus, a, um, adj., imperfect, unfinished. vi. 12.

imperitus, a, um, adj., (in + peritus), inexperienced, unskilled, ignorant, unacquainted with. 9.

imperium, i, n., direction, command, government, power, order. 57.

imperō, āre, āvi, ātus, (in + parō), to command, order, enjoin, require, demand, order to be provided. 67.

impetrō, āre, āvi, ātus, (in + patrō), to accomplish, effect, procure, obtain. 18.

impetus, ūs, m., (impetō), attack, assault, charge, onset; impetuosity, force. 49.

impius, a, um, adj., (in + pius), irreverent, ungodly. vi. 13.

implicō, āre, āvi, ātus, or ui, itus, (in + plicō), to unfold; to involve, entangle, entwine, interlace. vii. 73.

implorō, āre, āvi, ātus, (in + plorō), to implore, entreat. 4.

impōnō, ere, posui, positus, (in + pōnō), to place upon, set over; to impose, impose upon; to embark. 5.

importō, āre, āvi, ātus, (in + portō), to import. 5.

imprimis, adv., among the first, especially. (Cf. in and primus.)

improbus, a, um, adj., (in + probus), shameless, wicked, unprincipled. i. 17.

imprōvisō, adv., (imprōvisus), suddenly, unexpectedly.

imprōvisus, a, um, adj., unexpected, unforeseen, sudden. 7.

imprūdēns, tia, adj., not foreseeing, imprudent, unaware, ignorant, unsuspecting. iii. 29, v. 15.

imprudentia, ae, f., imprudence, inadvertence, want of foresight. iv. 27, v. 3.

impūbēs, eris, adj., (in + pūbēs), under age, youthful: unmarried; chaste, continent. vi. 21.

impūgnō, āre, āvi, ātus, to assail, attack, oppose, charge, invade. i. 44, iii. 26.

impulsus, a, um. See **impellō**.

impulsus, ūs, m., (impellō), instigation, impulse. v. 25.

impūne, adv., (in + poena), with impunity, without punishment. i. 14.

impūnitās, ātis, f., impunity. i. 14.

īnus, a, um. See **īnus**.

in, prep. with acc. or ablat., in, into, to, at, during; among, with; on, about, concerning: against, towards; in with ablat. 543; in with acc., 542.

inānis, e, adj., empty, void; useless, vain, idle. v. 23, vii. 19.

incautō, adv., uncavily, inconsiderately, incautiously. vii. 27.

incautus, a, um, adj., (in + caveō), unwary, heedless, inconsiderate, off one's guard. vi. 30.

incendium, I, n., (incendō), a conflagration, fire. 6.

incendō, ere, dī, sus, (in + candeō), to kindle, set on fire, burn; to inflame, excite. 21.

incertus, a, um, adj., doubtful, uncertain, not sure, not to be relied upon. 6.

incidō, ere, cidi, —, (in + cadō), to fall into or upon, fall among, meet; to fall out, occur, happen. 5.

incidō, ere, cidi, cīsus, (in + caedō), to cut into. ii. 17.

incipiō, ere, cēpi, ceptus, (in + capiō), to commence, take; to attempt, undertake. 8.

incitō, āre, āvi, ātus, to incite, urge on, encourage, rouse. 15.

incōgnitus, a, um, adj., unknown. iv. 20, 29.

incolō, ere, colui, —, to abide or dwell in a place, inhabit. 15.

incolumis, e, adj., safe, uninjured, unimpaired, sound, whole. 19.

incommodē, adv., unfortunately. v. 33.

incommodum, I, n., disadvantage, loss, defeat, harm.

incommodus, a, um, adj., inconvenient, unfortunate, troublesome, hurtful. 14.

incrēdibilis, e, adj., incredible, wonderful, astonishing, strange. 6.

increpitō, āre, āvi, atus, (increpō), to reprove, rebuke, taunt, blame. ii. 15, 30.

incumbō, ere, cubui, cubitus, to recline or lean upon, to apply one's self to, attend to. vii. 76.

incursiō, ōnis, f., an incursion, invasion; an attack, assault, charge. 4.

incursus, ūs, m., attack, onset, charge, assault. vii. 36.

incūsō, āre, āvi, ātus, (in + causa), to blame, complain of, accuse. i. 40, ii. 15.

inde, adv., thence, from that place; after that, next, then. 15.

indiciū, I, n., (index), discovery; information, proof, token, mark. 4.

indīcō, ere, dixi, dictus, to declare, disclose, reveal, show, tell. 8.

indictus, a, um, adj., (in + dicō), unsaid, unpleaded. vii. 38.

indigne, adv., undeservedly, unworthily, basely. vii. 38.

indignitās, ātis, f., indignity, insult, unworthiness. ii. 4, vii. 56.

indignor, āri, ātus, dep., to scorn, disdain; to be enraged at, angry with, displeased. vii. 19.

indignus, a, um, adj., unworthy, dishonorable, shameful, unbecoming, base, indecent. v. 35, vii. 17, 38.

indiligēns, tis, adj., careless, negligent. ii. 33, vii. 71.

indiliger, adv., carelessly, negligently. ii. 33.

indiligentia, ae, f., negligence, carelessness. vii. 17.

indūciae, ārum, f. pl., (induō), armistice, truce. See **indūtiae**.

indūcō, ere, dūxi, ductus, to conduct, introduce; to induce, influence; to cover, draw on. 4.

indulgentia, ae, f., favor, indulgence. vii. 63.

indulgē, ēre, dulai, dultus, to favor, indulge, gratify. i. 40, vii. 40.

induō, ere, ui, ūtus, to put on, clothe, furnish with; **se induere**, to fall into or upon; to be entangled in. vii. 73, 82.

industriō, adv., (industrius), diligently, industriously. vii. 60.

indūtiae, ārum, f. pl., armistice, truce. iv. 12, 13.

Indutiomārus, i, m., chieftain of the Treveri. v. 3, 4, 26, 53, 55, 57, 58.

inēō, ire, ī, itus, to go into, enter; to begin, commence, enter upon, form. 21.

inermis, e, or inermus, a, um, adj., (in + arma), unarmed, defenceless, without arms. 4.

iners, tis, adj., (in + ars), sluggish, indolent, inactive, lazy, spiritless. iv. 2.

infāmia, ae, f., (in + fāma), dishonor, disgrace, infamy. vi. 23, vii. 56.

infāns, antis, adj., (in + fārī), that cannot speak. See noun.

infāns, antis, m. and f., an infant, child. vii. 28, 47.

infectus, a, um, adj., (in + faciō), unaccomplished, unfinished. vii. 17.

inferō, ferre, intulī, inlātus, to bring or carry into, bring on, inflict; to introduce, interpose; **signa inferre**, to attack; to advance the standards. 19.

Inferus, a, um, adj., below, underneath, low; comp. **inferior**, lower, inferior; sup. **infimus** or **imus**, the lowest, last, deepest, lowest part of. 19.

Infestus, a, um, adj., unsafe, insecure; hostile, dangerous; embittered. vi. 8, 51.

Inficiō, ere, fēcī, fectus, (in + faciō), to color, stain, dye. v. 14.

Infidēlis, e, adj., unfaithful, treacherous, faithless. vii. 59.

Infigō, ere, fixī, fixus, to fusten in, fix in. vii. 73.

Infimus, a, um. See **inferus**.

Infinitus, a, um, adj., without bounds, limitless, vast, infinite. v. 12, vi. 10, 43.

Infirmitās, ātis, f., infirmity, weakness, feebleness, inconstancy, fickleness. iv. 5, 13, vii. 26.

Infirmus, a, um, adj., weak, inconstant, fickle, light-minded. 5.

Infectō, ere, fēcī, flexus, to bend, curve; to change, alter. i. 25, ii. 17.

Influō, ere, fluxī, fluxus, to empty into, flow into. 8.

Infodiō, ere, fōdī, fossus, to dig in; to bury. vii. 73.

Infra, prep. with acc., and adv., under, below, underneath; smaller than. 4.

ingēns, entis, adj., enormous, huge, vast. i. 39, iv. 10, v. 3.

ingrātus, a, um, adj., thankless, disagreeable, unthankful, ungrateful, unacceptable. vii. 30.

ingredior, ī, gressus, (in + gradior), to get into; to enter, advance; to engage in, commence. ii. 4, v. 9.

iniciō, ere, iēcī, iectus, (in + iaciō), to cast into, inspire, bring into; to occasion, cause. 5.

inimicitia, ae, f., (inimicus), enmity, hostility. vi. 12.

inimicus, a, um, adj., (in + amicus), unfriendly, hostile, inimical. 7.

iniquitās, ātis, f., unevenness, unfavorable position, difficulty, injustice, unfairness. 8.

iniquus, a, um, adj., (in + aequus), uneven, unequal; disadvantageous, unfavorable, unjust. 16.

initium, ī, n., (ineō), commencement, beginning; element. 23.

inlungō, ere, lūnxi, iunctus, to attach, fusten on; to inflict, occasion, impose, bring upon. vii. 77.

iniūria, ae, f., (in + iūs), injustice, injury, damage, wrong. 32.

iniūssū, ablat., without command. i. 19, v. 28.

inlātus, a, um. See **inferō**.

inligō, āre, āvi, ātus, (in + ligō), to bind on, fusten, connect. iv. 17, v. 45.

inlūstris, e, adj., light, clear, bright, luminous; plain, evident; illustrious. vi. 19, vii. 3, 32.

innāscor, ī, nātus, dep., to be born in; to grow, have its origin, spring in. i. 41, vii. 42.

innātus, a, um, partic. pass., (innāscor), innate, inborn, natural. i. 41, vii. 42.

innitor, ī, nixus, dep., to lean or rest upon, to support one's self by. ii. 27.

innocēns, entis, adj., innocent, harmless. vi. 9, 16.

innocentia, ae, f., innocence; uprightness, integrity, blamelessness. i. 40.

inopia, ae, f., (inops), scarcity, poverty, want. 24.

inopināns, antis, adj., (in + opinor), not expecting, unawares, ignorant. 8.

inquam, def., I say. 13.

inrideō, ēre, rīsi, risus, (in + rīdeō), to laugh at, ridicule. ii. 30.

inridiculē, adv., unwittingly. i. 42.

inrumpō, ere, rūpi, ruptus, to break into, rush into, invade; to storm, force one's way into. 5.

inruptiō, ōnis, f., an invasion, attack, interruption. vii. 70.

insciēns, entis, adj., (in + sciō), unaware, ignorant, not knowing. i. 19, v. 7.

inscientia, ae, f., (insciēns), inexperience, ignorance. 4.

inscius, a, um, adj., (in + sciō), not knowing, ignorant, unaware. iv. 4, vii. 77.

insequor, i, cūtus, dep., to follow, pursue, harass. 18.

inserō, ere, ui, tus, to put in, insert, ingraft. iii. 14.

insidiae, ārum, f. pl., (insideō), an ambush, ambuscade; artifice, stratagem, treachery. 8.

insidior, āri, ātus, dep., to wait for, watch for, lie in wait, form an ambuscade. vi. 34.

insigne, is, n., (insignis), a distinctive mark, badge, decoration. 4.

insignis, e, adj., (in + signum), remarkable, distinguished, extraordinary. i. 12, ii. 20, vii. 50.

insiliō, ire, ui, —, (in + saliō) to leap or spring into; to leap upon, spring upon. i. 52.

insimulō, āre, āvi, ātus, to charge, accuse, blame. vii. 20 (twice), 38.

insinuō, āre, āvi, ātus, to work one's way into; to arrive at, reach, come among. iv. 33.

insistō, ere, stiti, —, to set foot upon, stand; to begin, adopt, press hard upon. 5.

insolenter, adv., (insolēns), in an unusual manner, haughtily, insolently, excessively. i. 14.

inspectō, āre, —, —, to look at, view, behold. vii. 25.

instabilis, e, adj., (in + stō), variable, uncertain, unsteady. iv. 23.

instar, n. indecl., likeness, image. ii. 17.

instigō, āre, āvi, ātus, to incite, stimulate. v. 56.

instituō, ere, i, ūtus, (in + statuō), to put, set, place into, rear, construct, build, erect; to prepare, make ready, furnish, provide, arrange, institute, establish, appoint; to determine, resolve; to educate; to fix upon. 49.

institutum, i, n., (instituō), a plan, purpose, design; habit, custom; institution. 9.

instō, āre, stiti, statūrus, to stand on or upon; to follow closely up, pursue; to be near at hand, present; to draw near, approach; to press on; to threaten. 7.

instrūmentum, i, n., (instruō), an implement, tool, utensil, instrument. v. 31, vi. 30.

instruō, ere, strūxi, strūctus, to put into; to build into; to arrange, draw up; to furnish, equip, prepare; to erect. 19.

insuēfactus, a, um, adj., (in + suēscō + faciō), accustomed, habituated, trained. iv. 24.

insuētus, a, um, adj., (in + suēscō) unaccustomed, unused, unwonted. v. 6, vii. 30.

insula, ae, f., an island. 18.

insuper, adv., above, upon, besides, moreover. iv. 17, vii. 23.

integer, gra, grum, adj., fresh, new, vigorous; entire, whole, untouched, unimpaired. 11.

integō, ere, tēxi, tēctus, to cover. vii. 22, 73, 79.

intellego, ere, lēxi, lēctus, (inter + legō), to perceive, discern, understand, perceive. 45.

intendo, ere, di, tus, to direct towards, stretch out, endeavor, strive. 4.

intentus, a, um, partic. pass., (intendō), attentive, intent upon, on the alert, fixed upon, intent. iii. 22, 26, vii. 80.

inter, prep. with the acc., among, between, amid, with, during. 81.

intercōdō, ere, cessi, cessus, to come between, intervene, intercede, plead for. 10.

intercipiō, ere, cēpi, ceptus, (inter + capiō), to seize, capture, intercept, obstruct. 4.

interclūdō, ere, clūsi, clūsus, to shut or cut off, prevent, hinder, debar. 13.

interdicō, ere, xi, dictus, to interdict, forbid, prohibit, exclude. 7.

interdiū, adv., in the daytime; by day. i. 8, vii. 69, 72.

interdum, adv., sometimes. i. 14, 39.

interea, adv., in the meantime, meanwhile. 9.

intereō, ire, ii, itūrus, to be lost, undone; to perish. 8.

interesse. See intersum.

interficiō, ere, fēci, fectus, (inter + faciō), to slay, kill, destroy. 83.

interficiō, ere, iēci, iectus, (inter + iaciō), to throw or put between; pass, to intervene. 9.

interim, adv., meanwhile, in the meantime. 31.

interior, us, comp. adj., inner, interior; sup. intimus. 6.

interiōres, those in the interior.

interitus, ūs, m., (intereō), destruction, ruin, annihilation, death. v. 47.

intermittō, ere, misi, missus, to place between, interpose, interrupt, neglect, break off; to cease. 33.

interneciō, ōnis, f., (inter + necō), a slaughter, massacre; destruction. i. 13, ii. 28.

interpellō, āre, āvi, ātus, to disturb, interrupt, hinder, prevent. i. 44.

interpōnō, ere, posui, positus, to interpose, place between, allege, adduce, propose, apply. 8.

interpres, etis, m. and f., mediator, interpreter. i. 19, v. 36.

interpretor, āri, ātus, dep. to expound, explain, interpret. vi. 13.

interrogō, āre, āvi, ātus, to inquire, ask; to accuse. vii. 20.

interrumpō, ere, rūpi, ruptus, to interrupt, break down. vii. 19, 34.

interscindō, ere, idi, issus, to tear down, destroy, cut down. ii. 9, vii. 24.

intersum, esse, fui, futūrus, to be between; to be present; to take part in; interest, imp., it concerns; it is important. 9.

intervallum, i, n., (inter + vāllus), distance, interval. 10.

interveniō, ire, vēni, ventus, to come between; to intervene, arrive, happen, occur. vi. 37, vii. 20.

interventus, ūs, m., interposition, intervention. iii. 15.

intexō, ere, ui, tus, to weave into; to cover, interlace. ii. 33.

intoleranter, adv., (in + tolerō), excessively, immoderately. vii. 51.

intrā, prep. with acc., in, within, during. 19.

intritus, a, um, adj., (in + terō), not exhausted; not worn out. iii. 26.

intrō, adv., within.

intrō, āre, āvi, ātus, to go into, enter, penetrate. ii. 17, vii. 8, 73.

intrōdūcō, ere, dūxi, ductus, to introduce, lead into. ii. 5, 10; iii. 20.

introeō, ire, ivi, —, to enter, go into. v. 43.

introitus, ūs, m., access, entrance. v. 9.

intrōmittō, ere, misi, missus, to let in or send; to introduce. 4.

intrōrsus, adv., (intrōversus), inwardly, within, into the interior, inland. 5.

intrōrumpō, ere, rūpi, ruptus, to break or burst into; to enter by force; to break. v. 51.

intueor, ēri, tuitus, dep., to regard, behold, look at. i. 32.

intus, adv., on the inside, within. v. 45, vi. 37.

inūsitatūs, a, um, adj., uncommon, unusual, unwonted, extraordinary, strange. ii. 31, iv. 25 (twice).

inūtilis, e, adj., unprofitable, useless. 5.

inveniō, ire, vēni, ventus, to come upon, find, meet with; to find out, discover, contrive. 6.

inventor, ōris, m., *author, inventor, originator*. vi. 17.

inveterāscō, ere, rāvi, —, *to grow old; to become established; to settle*. ii. 1, v. 41.

invicem, adv., (in + vicis), *one after another, by turns, mutually, alternately*. iv. 1, vii. 85.

invictus, a, um, adj., *unconquered, unconquished, invincible*. i. 36.

invidēō, ēre, vidī, vīsus, *to grudge; to envy*. ii. 31.

invidia, ae, f., *envy, jealousy, grudge, ill-will, hatred, malice*. vii. 77.

inviolātus, a, um, adj., (in + violō), *inviolable, inviolable*. iii. 9.

invitō, āre, āvi, ātus, *to allure, entice, invite*. 4.

invītus, a, um, adj., *unwilling, reluctant, against one's will*. 7.

ipse, a, um, intens. pers. pron., *himself, itself, herself; adj. pron., very, precisely, exactly*. 190.

irācundia, ae, f., *rage, anger, passion*. vi. 5, vii. 42.

irācundus, a, um, adj., *passionate, angry, irascible*. i. 31.

is, ea, id, dem. adj. pron., *this, that, such; eō*, ablat., *on that account, for this reason; eā*, ablat., *in that way; pers. pron., he, she, it*. 962.

iste, a, ud, dem. adj. pron., *this of yours; that, this, such; pers. pron., he, she, it*. vii. 77.

ita, adv., *in this way, thus, so, in such a manner*. 42.

Italia, ae, f., *Italy*.

itaque, conj., *therefore, so, thus, to such a degree*. 29.

item, adv., *likewise, also, in like manner*. 28.

iter, **itineris**, n., (eō), *a march, journey, way*. 112.

iterum, adv., *again*. 4.

Itius portus, m., *a Gallic port in the land of the Morini opposite the Brit-*

tanic coast, perhaps the port of the modern Boulogne (Gesoriacum). If Caesar started from here also in his first expedition, we have to take Ambletense near Boulogne as portus ulterior. iv. 23, 1; or superior. iv. 27, 1. itūrus, a, um. See eō.

I (consonant).

iaceō, ēre, ui, —, *to lie, lie down, lie dead; to extend*. ii. 27, vii. 25.

iaciō, ere, iēcī, iactus, *to cast, throw, hurl, fling; to throw up, construct*. 7.

iacō, āre, āvi, ātus, (iaciō), *to throw, fling, toss, cast, hurl; to speak or make mention of; to discuss, examine, talk about*. i. 18, 25, vii. 47.

iacūra, ae, f., (iaciō), *a throwing away; loss, damage, hurt, sacrifice*. vi. 12, vii. 26, 77.

iaculum, i, n., *a dart, javelin*. v. 43, 45.

iam, adv., *already, now, soon*. 67.

iuba, ae, f., *a mane*. i. 48.

iubeō, ēre, iussī, iussus, *to order, command, bid*. 112.

iūdicium, i, n., *a judging, trial, judgment, decision, sentence, opinion*. 10.

iūdicō, āre, āvi, ātus, (iūs + dicō), *to judge, determine, decide, declare; to deem, consider, think*. 19.

iugum, i, n., *a yoke; the yoke; a symbol of submission. For description see note to I. 7, p. 330; height, ridge, summit*. 13.

iūmentum, i, n., *a beast of burden, draught-animal, ox, horse, etc.* 7.

iūctūra, ae, f., (iungō), *a junction, joint, union*. iv. 17.

iungō, ere, iūnxī, iunctus, *to join, unite, bind, fasten*. 5.

iūnior. See *iuvenis*. vii. 1.

Iūnius, i, m., Q., *a Spaniard*. v. 27 f.

Iūpiter, **Iovis**, m., *son of Saturna, and king of the gods*. vi. 17.

Iūra, ae, f., the modern *Jura*, mountain ridge from Rhone to Rhine, forming the boundary line between the *Séquani* and the *Helvēti*.

iūrō, āre, āvi, ātus, to swear. i. 31, vi. 12.

iūs, iūris, n., law, right, justice, power, authority. 10.

iūsiurandum, iūrisiurandi, n., (iūs + iūrō), an oath. 21.

iūssū, ablat., by command; by order. viii. 3.

iūstitia, ae, f., equity, justice, uprightness. 4.

iūstus, a, um, adj., (iūs), right, fair, just, customary, appropriate. 7.

iuvenis, e, adj., young; **iuvenis**, is, m., a youth; comp., iūnior. vii. 1.

iuventūs, ūtis, f., youth; young persons. iii. 16, vi. 14, 23.

iuvō, āre, iūvi, iūtus, to aid, help, assist. 5.

iuxtā, adv., near by, close to, by, next to, near to, near. ii. 26.

K

Kalendae, ārum, f. pl., the first day of the Roman month. i. 6.

L

L., for *Lucius*.

Laberius, i, m., *Q. Laberius Dūrus*, a military tribune. v. 15.

Labienus, i, m., *T. Attius*, most prominent of Caesar's legates (he joined in the Civil War the party of Pompey, and fell in the battle of Munda). i. 10, 21, 51; v. 57; vi. 7; vii. 34; viii. 6, 23 ff., 45, 52.

lābor, i, lapsus, dep., to fall down, slip down; to err, commit a fault; to miss by falling. v. 3, 55.

labor, ōris, m., toil, labor, exertion, work; fatigue, hardship, trouble, distress. 31.

labōrō, āre, āvi, ātus, to toil, labor; to suffer, be distressed; to be in danger or difficulty. 12.

labrum, i, n., a lip, the edge or rim. v. 14, vi. 28, vii. 72.

lāc, lactis, n., milk. iv. 1, v. 14, vi. 22.

lacēssō, ere, iui, itus, (laciō), to attack, assault, provoke, irritate, challenge. 10.

lacrima, ae, f., a tear. i. 20, 39.

lacrimō, āre, āvi, ātus, to weep. vii. 38.

lacus, ūs, m., a lake. i. 2, 8, iii. 1.

laedō, ere, laesi, laesus, to strike, injure, violate, harm. vi. 9.

laetitiō, ōnis, f., gladness, joy. v. 52.

laetitia, ae, f., gladness, joy, exultation, delight. v. 48, vii. 79.

laetus, a, um, adj., glad, joyful. iii. 18.

languidē, adv., feebly, faintly, languidly. vii. 27.

languidus, a, um, adj., feeble, faint, sluggish, languid. iii. 5.

languor, ōris, m., faintness, languor, weariness, listlessness. v. 31.

lapis, idis, m., a stone. 8.

laqueus, i, m., a snare, noose. vii. 22.

largior, iri, itus, dep., to give bountifully, bestow, distribute, supply, impart. i. 18, vi. 24.

largiter, adv., liberally, largely. i. 18.

largitiō, ōnis, f., liberal giving. i. 9.

lassitūdō, inis, f., (lassus), fatigue, weariness, lassitude. ii. 23, iv. 15.

lātē, adv., extensively, widely. 8.

latebra, ae, f., a lurking place, hiding place, retreat, covert. vi. 43.

lateō, ēre, ui, —, to skulk, lurk, lie hidden, concealed. ii. 19, iii. 14.

lātitudō, inis, f., width, breadth, extent. 9.

Latovici, ōrum, m. pl., a Germanic tribe in the south of the modern Baden. i. 5, 28, 29.

latrō, ōnis, m., a robber, bandit. iii. 17, vii. 38.

latrocinium, *i*, *n.*, robbery. vi. 16, 23, 35.
lātus, *a*, *um*, adj., wide, broad, spacious, extensive. 10.
lātus, *a*, *um*. See **ferō**.
latus, *eris*, *n.*, the flank, side. 25.
laudō, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus*, (*laus*), to commend, praise. v. 8.
laus, *laudis*, *f.*, fame, praise, renown, merit. 13.
lavō, *āre* and *ere*, *lāvī*, *lautus* and *lōtus*, to bathe, wash. iv. 1.
laxō, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus*, to widen, open, loosen, extend. ii. 25.
lēgātīō, *ōnis*, *f.*, a deputation, legation, embassy. 15.
lēgātus, *i*, *m.*, (*lēgō*), an ambassador, lieutenant, deputy, delegate. 123.
legiō, *ōnis*, *f.*, (*legō*), a legion. 188.
legiōnārius, *a*, *um*, adj., of a legion, legionary. 7.
Lemannus, *i*, *m.*, (*lacus L.*), the lake of Geneva, lake Lemman. i. 2, 8, iii. 1.
Lemonum, *i*, *n.*, a town of the Pictonēs, in Celtic Gaul, the modern Poitiers. viii. 26.
Lemovicēs, *um*, *m. pl.*, a Celtic tribe in the modern Département de la haute Vienne. Their capital, **Augustoritum**, = the modern *Limoges*. vii. 4, 75, 88; viii. 46. Chieftain: **Sedulius**.
lēnis, *e*, adj., mild, easy, soft, smooth; gently rising, sloping. 7.
lēnitās, *ātis*, *f.*, smoothness, mildness, gentleness. i. 12.
lēniter, adv., mildly, gently. 5.
Lentulus, *i*, *m.*, *L. Cornēlius*, consul in 49 B. C. Caesar's adversary, who after the battle of Pharsālus fled to Egypt, where he was assassinated. viii. 50.
Lēpontī, *ōrum*, *m. pl.*, a Celtic tribe in the Alpēs, between St. Gotthart and Lago Maggiore. iv. 10.
lepus, *oris*, *m.*, a hare. v. 12.
Leuci, *ōrum*, *m. pl.*, a Celtic tribe in the south of Laurrainē. i. 40.

Lēvāci, *ōrum*, *m. pl.*, a Belgic tribe near the modern Ghent. v. 39.
levis, *e*, adj., light, trifling, trivial, slight, fickle. 11.
levitās, *ātis*, *f.*, fickleness, inconstancy, lightness. ii. 1, vii. 43.
levō, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus*, (*levis*), to alleviate, relieve, aid, lighten. v. 27.
lēx, *lēgis*, *f.*, a law. 14.
Lexovī, *ōrum*, *m. pl.*, a tribe in the modern Normandie, near the mouth of the Sēquana (Seine). They belonged to the *civitatēs Aremoricae*. Their capital, **Noviomagus**, = the modern *Lisieux*. iii. 9, 11, 17, 29, vii. 75.
libenter, adv., (*libēns*), cheerfully, willingly. i. 44, iii. 18, vi. 4.
liber, *era*, *erum*, adj., unrestrained, free. 11.
liberālītās, *ātis*, *f.*, (*liberālis*), liberality, generosity. i. 18, 43.
liberālīter, adv., liberally, graciously, kindly. ii. 5, iv. 18, 21.
liberē, adv., (*liber*), frankly, boldly, freely. 4.
liberī, *ōrum*, *m. pl.*, children. 15.
liberō, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus*, to release, liberate, free. 5.
libertās, *ātis*, *f.*, (*liber*), liberty, freedom. 19.
librilis, *e*, adj., (*libra*), weighing a pound. vii. 81.
licentia, *ae*, *f.*, (*licet*), license, freedom, liberty; boldness, lawlessness, presumption. vii. 52.
liceor, *ēri*, *licitus*, dep., to bid at auction. i. 18 (twice).
licet, *ēre*, *licit* or *licitum est*, impers., it is allowed, it is permitted; one may or can. 17.
Liger, *eris*, *m.*, the modern river Loire, forming the boundary line between the Haedui and Biturigēs. vii. 55.
Acc., **Ligerem**, vii. 11, 56; **Ligerim**, vii. 5. **Abl.**, **Ligere**, iii. 9; **Ligeri**, vii. 59; viii. 27.

lignātiō, ōnis, f., *procuring wood*. v. 39.
lignātor, ōris, m., *a woodman, wood-cutter*. v. 26.

lilium, i, n., *a lily; a military work in the form of a lily*. vii. 73.

linea, ae, f., *a string, a line*. vii. 23.

Lingonēs, um, m. pl., *a Celtic tribe near the sources of Maas and Marne; the Arar divides their land from that of the Sēquani. Capital: Andematunnum = modern Langres*. i. 40; iv. 40; vi. 44; vii. 9, 66; viii. 11. Acc. **Lingonas**. i. 26.

lingua, ae, f., *the tongue; speech, language*. i. 1 (twice), 47.

lingula, ae, f., *a tongue of land*. iii. 12.

linter, tris, f., *a skiff, boat*. i. 12, 53, vii. 60.

linum, i, n., *linen, flax*. iii. 13.

lis, litis, f., *dispute, strife, damages, lawsuit*. v. 1.

Liscus, i, m., *a noble Haeduan*. i. 16, 17.

Litaviccus, i, m., *a Haeduan*. vii. 37 ff., 54, 55, 67.

littera, ae, f., *a letter of the alphabet; pl., an epistle, letter, document*. 22.

litus, oris, n., *the bank, shore, coast, strand*. 6.

locus, i, m. (pl. loca and loci), *a spot, place, position, condition, rank, station*. 277.

longē, adv., *at a distance, far*. 65.

longinquus, a, um, adj., *remote, long, removed, of long duration, long continued*. 5.

longitūdō, inis, f., *length*. 11.

longurius, i, m., *a long pole*. iii. 14, iv. 17, vii. 84.

Longus, i, m. See **Considius**.

longus, a, um, adj., *long, distant*. 83.

loquor, i, locūtus, dep., *to declare, say, speak*. 8.

lōrica, ae, f., *a coat of mail, corselet; breastwork, parapet*. v. 40, vii. 72, 86.

Lūcānius, i, m., *a centurion*. v. 35.

Lucterius, i, m., *a Cadurcan*. vii. 5, 7, 8; viii. 30, 32, 34, 35, 39, 44.

Lugetorix, igis, m., *a Briton*. v. 22.

lūna, ae, f., *the moon*. i. 50, iv. 29, vi. 21.

Lutētia, ae, f., *a town of the Parisii, on an island of the Sēquana (Seine), the modern Paris*. vi. 3; vii. 57, 58.

lux, lūcis, f., *daylight, light*. 18.

lūxuria, ae, f., (**lūxus**), *luxury; extravagance, excess*. ii. 15.

M.

M., for **Marcus**.

māceria, ae, f., *an inclosure, a wall*. vii. 69, 70.

māchinātiō, ōnis, f., *a machine*. ii. 30, 31, iv. 17.

maestus, a, um, adj., *mournful, sad, sorrowful, dejected*. vii. 80.

Maetobria, ae, f., *a town in Celtic Gaul. Situation unknown*. i. 31.

magis, comp. adv., *rather, more; superlative*. 15.

magistrātus, ūs, m., *a magistracy, officer, magistrate*. 21.

māgnificus, a, um, adj., (**māgnus + faciō**), *magnificent, splendid*. vi. 19.

māgnitūdō, inis, f., *size, magnitude, extent*. 28.

māgnopere, adv., (**māgnus + opus**), *very much, greatly, exceedingly, strongly*. 7.

māgnus, a, um, adj., *great, large, extensive, spacious; powerful, important; comparative*. 353.

māiestās, ātis, (māius), *greatness, dignity, grandeur, splendor, majesty*. vii. 17.

māior, comp. of māgnus.

māiōrēs, um, m. pl., (**māior**), *ancestors, forefathers*. 16.

malacia, ae, f., *a calm at sea, dead calm*. iii. 15.

male, adv., *ill, badly, unfortunate, adversely, unsuccessfully; comparative*. 40.

maleficium, *I*, *n.*, (*male* + *faciō*), an offence, evil deed, damage, mischief, harm. 4.

Mallius, *I*, *m.*, proconsul of Gaul in 78 B. C. iii. 20.

mālō, *māllo*, *mālul*, (*magis* + *volō*), to choose rather; to prefer, be more willing. iii. 8, 20.

mālus, *I*, *m.*, a pole, mast. iii. 14, vii. 22.

malus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, evil, bad, injurious, mischievous, destructive; comp. *pēior*, sup. *pessimus*. i. 40.

mandātum, *I*, *n.*, order, commission, command, charge. 7.

mandō, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus*, (*manus* + *dō*), to commit to one's charge, commission, bid. 19.

Mandūbī, *ōrum*, *m. pl.*, a Celtic tribe between the Haedui and Lingonēs, in the modern Département Côte d'Or. Capital: *Alēsia*. vii. 68, 71, 78.

Mandubrācius, *I*, *m.*, chieftain of the Trinobantes in Britain. v. 20, 22.

mīne, *adv.*, in the morning. iv. 13, v. 10, vii. 18.

maneō, *ēre*, *mānsī*, *mānsus*, to stay, continue, remain. 9.

manipulāris, *e*, *adj.*, of or belonging to a company, manipular; in plu. as noun, soldiers of same company. vii. 47, 50.

manipulus, *I*, *m.*, (*manus* + *plēnus*), a bundle, handful; a company of soldiers. ii. 25, vi. 34, 40.

mānsuēfiō, *fierī*, *factus*, *irr. pass.*; (*manus* + *suētus* + *fiō*), to be tamed. vi. 28.

mānsuētūdō, *inis*, *f.*, gentleness, clemency, mildness. ii. 14, 31.

manus, *ūs*, *f.*, a hand, an armed force, company, crowd; art, power. 47.

Mārcellus, *I*, *m.* (1) *M. Claudius*, consul in 51 B. C. viii. 53. (2) *C. Claudius*, consul in 50 B. C. viii. 48. (3) *C. Claudius*, consul in 49 B. C. viii. 50. All three Caesar's adversaries.

Marcomanni, *ōrum*, *m. pl.*, a Germanic tribe on the upper Main. i. 51.

mare, *is*, *n.*, the sea. 16.

Mare nostrum, *n.*, the Mediterranean. v. 1.

maritimus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, maritime, of or on the sea. 11.

Marius, *I*, *m.*, *G.*, famous for his victories over the Cimbrī and Teutonēs. i. 40.

Mārs, *Mārtis*, *m*, the god of war; battle, war, strife. vi. 17 (twice), vii. 19.

mās, *maris*, *m.*, a male. vi. 26.

matara, *ae*, *f.*, a pike, javelin. i. 26.

māter, *tris*, *f.*, a mother. 6.

māterfamilias. See *māter* and *familia*.

māteria, *ae*, *f.*, and *māteries*, *ēi*, *f.*, (*māter*), matter, material, wood, timber; *māteria*, 8; *māteriēs*, vii. 24.

māterior, *ārī*, —, to fell or procure timber. vii. 73.

Matisō, *ōnis*, *f.*, a town of the Haedui, on the Arar; modern *Mâcon*. vii. 90.

mātrimōnium, *I*, *n.*, marriage. i. 3, 9.

Mātrona, *ae*, *f.*, modern *Marne*, has its source in the land of the Lingonēs, and empties into the *Séquana*. i. 1.

mātūrō, *adv.*, early, seasonably; speedily, soon, quickly. 5.

mātūrēso, *ere*, *mātūruī*, —, to become ripe, ripen. vi. 29.

mātūrō, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus*, to make ripe; to hasten, make haste. 4.

mātūrus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, ripe, mature; timely, seasonable, right, suitable, proper, fit. 7.

māximē, *adv.*, in the highest degree, very, most, especially. vii. 68.

Māximus, *I*, *m.* See *Fabius*.

māximus, *a*, *um*, *sup.* of *māgnus*.

mādeor, *ērī*, *dep*, to heal, cure, remedy; to correct, relieve, take care. v. 24.

mediocris, *e*, *adj.*, (*medius*) ordinary, middling, moderate. 7.

mediocriter, *adv.*, ordinarily, in an ordinary degree, moderately. i. 39.

Mediomatricēs, ium, m. pl., iv. 10; or **Mediomatrici**, ōrum, vii. 75. Celtic tribe on the upper Mosel. Capital: **Divodurum**, later *Metis*, modern Metz.

mediterrāneus, a, um, adj., (medius + terra), inland, remote from the sea. v. 12.

medius, a, um, adj., in the middle, in the midst, middle, intermediate. 29.

Meldi, ōrum, m. pl., a Celtic tribe between the modern Meaux and Melun on both sides of the Mârona. v. 5.

melior, us, comp. of bonus.

melius, comp. of bene.

Melodūnum, I, n., a town of the Sēquanī, on an island of the Sēquana (Seine), modern Melun. vii. 58, 60, 61.

membrum, I, n., a limb, member. iv. 24, vi. 16.

memini, isse, defect., to recollect, remember. iii. 6, vii. 37.

memoria, ae, f, recollection, memory. 21.

Menapii, ōrum, m. pl., a Belgic tribe between Maas and Schelde. The modern Cassel is the old **Castellum Menapiōrum**. ii. 4; iii. 9, 28; iv. 4, 22, 38; vi. 2, 5, 6, 9, 33.

mendācium, I, n., a falsehood. vii. 38.

mēns, mentis, f., the soul, mind; feelings, disposition, intellect, judgment, reason; heart, soul, courage. 8.

mēnsis, is, m., a month. 4.

mēnsūra, ae, f., (mētior), measurement, measure. v. 13, vi. 25.

mentiō, ōnis, f., mention. vi. 38.

mercātor, ōris, m., (mercor), a trader, merchant. 11.

mercātūra, ae, f., (mercor), traffic, commerce, trade. vi. 17.

mercēs, ēdis, f., (mereō), hire, pay, wages, salary, reward. i. 31.

Mercurius, I, m., Mercury, son of Jupiter and Maia, and messenger of the gods. vi. 17.

mereō, ēre, ul, itus, and mereor, ēri,

itus, dep., to be worthy of a thing, obtain; to deserve, merit, serve. 15.

meridiānus, a, um, adj., of midday, noon. v. 8.

meridiēs, ēi, m., (medius + diēs), noon, midday, the south. 7.

meritō, adv., justly, deservedly, according to desert. 4.

meritum, I, n., desert, merit, favor, kindness, service. 5.

Messāla, ae, m., M. Valērius, consul in 61 B. C. i. 2, 35.

mētior, iri, mēnsus, dep., to measure out, measure, deal out. i. 16, 23, vii. 71.

Metius, I, m., a guest-friend of Ariovistus. i. 47, 53.

metō, ere, measul, messus, to mow, reap, gather in, harvest. iv. 32.

metus, ūs, m., dread, fear. 8.

meus, a, um, poss. adj. pron., my, of mine, mine. 4.

milēs, itis, m. and f., a soldier. 169.

milia. See mille.

militāris, e, adj., warlike, military, soldierly. 18.

militia, ae, f., war, warfare, military service. vi. 14, vii. 14.

mille, num. adj. and subs., a thousand; plu. milia, ium. 115.

minimē, adv., (sup. of parum), least of all, least, by no means, not in the least, not at all. 7.

minimus, a, um, adj., (sup. of parvus), the smallest, least. 4.

minor, us, adj., (comp. of parvus), less, smaller, inferior. 19.

Minucius, I, m., L. Minucius Basilus, general of Caesar's cavalry. vi. 29, vii. 90.

minuō, ere, ul, ūtus, to diminish, impair; to remove, settle, put an end to; to weaken, grow small. 10.

minus, adv., (comp. of parvum), less, not. 33.

miror, āri, ātus, dep., to admire, wonder. i. 32, v. 54, vii. 44.

mīrus, a, um, adj., *wonderful*. i. 34, 41.
miser, era, erum, adj., *unfortunate, pitiable, wretched, lamentable*. i. 32, ii. 28, vi. 35.
miseriordia, ae, f., *compassion, pity, mercy*. 4.
miseror, āri, ātus, dep., *to lament, deplore, compassionate, commiserate*. i. 39, vii. 1.
missus, ūs, m., *a dispatching, sending*. v. 27, vi. 7.
mīte, adv., *gently, mildly*. vii. 43.
mīttō, ere, mīsi, missus, *to let go, send, dispatch, dismiss, break up, cast, hurl, throw, launch*. 160.
mōbilis, e, adj., (moveō), *movable: fickle, changeable*. iv. 5.
mōbilitās, ātis, f., *changeableness; speed, rapidity*. ii. 1, iv. 33.
mōbiliter, adv., *quickly, rapidly, easily*. iii. 10.
moderor, āri, ātus, dep. (modus), *to restrict, moderate, manage, direct, regulate, govern*. iv. 33, vii. 75.
modestia, ae, f., *modesty, unassuming conduct, moderation, discretion*. vii. 52.
modo, adv., (modus), *only, merely, but, just, even, lately; nōn modo, not only; modo — modo, sometimes — sometimes, now — now*. 23.
modus, i, m., *extent, measure, way, manner, mode*. 26.
moenia, ium, n. pl., (mūniō), *defensive walls, ramparts, bulwarks, fortifications, defences, a walled town*. 4.
mōlēs, is, f., *a huge mass; a mole, dam, dike*. iii. 12.
molestē, adv., *with trouble, in a troublesome way, annoyingly; molestē ferō, I take it ill, I am displeased*. ii. 1.
mōlimentum, i, n., *effort, exertion, endeavor*. i. 34.
molitus, a, um. See molō.
mollīō, ire, ivi, itus, *to make soft, soften: to make gentle; to lighten, ease*. vii. 46.

mollis, e, adj., *mild, gentle, soft, weak, feeble, sloping*. iii. 19, v. 9.
mollitia, ae, f., *weakness, effeminacy*. vii. 77.
mollitiēs, ēi, f., *irresolution, effeminacy, timidity, weakness*. vii. 20.
molō, ere, ui, itus, *to grind*. i. 5.
mōmentum, i, n., *weight, influence, moment, importance*. vii. 39, 85.
Mona, ae, f., *the island Anglesey between England and Ireland*. v. 13.
moneō, ēre, ui, itus, *to warn, admonish, advise, instruct, teach, tell, inform*. 8.
mōns, mōntis, m., *a mountain*. 33.
mōra, ae, f., *hindrance, delay, obstacle*. 4.
morbus, i, m., *sickness, disease*. vi. 16, 17.
Morini, ōrum, m. pl., *a Belgic tribe, near the shore between Schelde and Lys, in the modern Département Pas de Calais*.
morior, i, mortuus, dep., *to die*. i. 4, iii. 22, vi. 13.
Moritasgus, i, m., *chieftain of the Senones*. v. 54.
moror, āri, ātus, *to stay, tarry, delay, linger, hinder, detain*. 20.
mors, mortis, f., *death*. 20.
mōs, mōris, m., *custom, manner, usage, character, practice*. 18.
Mosa, ae, f., *the modern river Maas, coming from the Vosges; it empties into the Vacalus (modern Waal), a kill of the Rhine, hence iv. 15, cōfluēs Mcsae et Rhēni*. iv. 9, 10, 12, 15; v. 24; vi. 33.
mōtus, ūs, m., *movement, motion, rising, rebellion, disturbance, commotion*. 14.
moveō, ēre, mōvi, mōtus, *to move, set in motion: to influence, affect: to excite, occasion, remove, break up*. 17.
mulier, eris, f., *a woman, wife*. 8.
mūliō, ōnis, m., *a muleteer*. vii. 45.
multitūdō, inis, f., *a great number, multitude, crowd, populace, the common people*. 83.

multō, āre, āvi, ātus, to *fine, punish, deprive of, impose a fine.* vii. 54.
multō, adv., by far, much. 12.
multum, adv., greatly, much, far, especially. 17.
multus, a, um, adj., many, much; comp. *plūs*, sup. *plūrimus*. 70.
mūlus, i, m., a mule. vii. 45.
Munātiūs, i, m., one of Caesar's legates. v. 24, 25.
mundus, i, m., the universe; the heavens, world. vi. 14.
mūnimentum, i, n., a fortification, defence, rampart, bulwark. ii. 17.
mūniō, ire, i, vi or ii, Itus, to fortify, protect, secure. 37.
mūnitiō, ōnis, f., a rampart, defence, fortification. 73.
mūnitus, a, um, partic. pass., (mūniō), secured, fortified. 20.
mūnus, eris, n., a gift, present; function, office, charge. i. 43, vi. 18, vii. 25.
mūrālis, e, adj., mural. iii. 14, v. 40, vii. 82.
mūrus, i, m., a wall. 48.
mūsculus, i, m., (mūs), a little mouse; a warlike machine, vii. 84.
mutilus, a, um, adj., mutilated, maimed, vi. 27.
mūtō, āre, āvi, ātus, to alter, change; to avoid; to improve. vii. 45.

N.

nactus, a, um. See *nanciscor*.
nam or namque, conj., for. *nam*, 46; *namque*, 5.
Nammēius, i, m., a noble Helvetian. i. 7.
Namnētēs, um, m. pl., a Celtic tribe north of the Liger (Loire). Capital: *Condivincum* = modern *Nantes*. iii. 9.
nanciscor, i, nactus, dep., to meet with, acquire, find, obtain. 17.
Nantuātēs, um, m. pl., a Celtic tribe in the Alps. iii. 1, 6, iv. 10.

Narbō, ōnis, m., a town of the Volcae *Arecomici* in Gallia *Provincia*, the modern *Narbonne*. iii. 20. vii. 7, viii. 46.
nāsoor, i, nātus, dep., to arise, proceed; to be born, be produced. 20.
Nasus, ae, m., a noble Treveran. i. 37.
nātālis, e, adj., natal, of birth. vi. 18.
nātiō, ōnis, (nāsoor), f., a people, nation, race. 16.
nātivus, a, um, adj., natural. vi. 10.
nātū, m., ablat., by birth, in age; *māiorēs nātū*, the older persons (ancestors). ii. 13, 28, iv. 13.
nātūra, ae, f., (nāsoor), nature: character, disposition. 30.
nātus, a, um. See *nāsoor*.
nauta, ae, m., a sailor. iii. 9, v. 10.
nauticus, a, um, adj., (nauta), naval, nautical. iii. 8.
nāvālis, e, adj., naval. iii. 19, v. 22.
nāvicula, ae, f., (nāvis), a skiff, little boat. i. 53.
nāvigātiō, ōnis, f., (nāvigō), a sailing, navigation, voyage. 6.
nāvigium, i, n., a vessel. iii. 14, iv. 26, v. 8.
nāvigō, āre, āvi, ātus, (nāvis + agō), to steer or navigate a ship, navigate, sail over. 7.
nāvis, is, f., a ship, bark, vessel; *navis longa*, a ship of war. 115.
nāvō, āre, āvi, ātus, to perform rigorously or diligently. ii. 25.
nē, conj., (originally an unrestricted negative. cf. Skt. *NĀ*, Gr. *μη* in *μηλέης* Eng. *NOT*, and this use became petrified in *ne — quidem, nemo, nego*, etc.) that not, lest; *ne — quidem*, not even. 153.
ne, enclit. conj., whether; *ne — ne, whether — or* (in direct questions often omitted in translating). 10.
nec, conj., neither, nor, and not, but not; *nec — nec*, or *neque — neque*, neither — nor. *nec*, 31; *neque*, 263.

necessariō, adv., *necessarily, of necessity.*

15.

necessarius, a, um, adj., *necessary, pressing.* 20.

necessarius, I, m., *a relative, friend, kins man.* i. 11.

necesse, adj., indecl., *necessary.* 9.

necessitas, ātis, f., *necessity.* 6.

necessitūdō, inis, f., *necessity, need, want; relationship, intimacy, friendship.* i. 43.

necne, conj., (*nec + ne*), *or not.* i. 50.

necō, āre, āvi, ātus, *to kill, destroy, slay.* 6.

necubi, adv., *lest anywhere, that nowhere.* vii. 35.

nefarius, a, um, adj., *wicked, impious, base, abominable.* vii. 38, 77.

nefas, n., indecl., *criminal, impious: a disgrace, impiety, abomination, villany.* vii. 40.

neglegō, ere, lēxi, lēctus, (*nec + legō*), *to disregard, slight, neglect.* 12.

negō, āre, āvi, ātus, *to refuse, deny, say no.* 5.

negōtiō, āri, ātus, dep., *to trade, carry on a business, traffic.* vii. 3, 42, 55.

negōtium, ī, n., (*nec + ōtium*), *occupation, business; matter, affair, difficulty, fact.* 14.

Nemētēs, um, m. pl., *a Germanic tribe on the left side of the Rhine, near the modern city Speier.* i. 51; vi. 25.

Nemetocenna, ae, f., *capital of the Atrebatēs, the modern Arras.* viii. 46, 52.

nēmō, inis, m. and f., (*nē + homō*), *no one, nobody, no man.* 14.

nēquāquam, adv., *in no wise, by no means.* iv. 23, vii. 77.

neque, conj., (*nē + que*). See *nec*.

nēquiquam, adv., *in vain, to no purpose.* ii. 27.

nēquis is more properly written *ne quis*. See *quis*.

Nervicus, a, um, adj., *Nervian.* ii. 27.

Nervii, ōrum, m. pl., *a Belgic tribe, be-*

tween the (modern) Sambre and Schelde, in Namur and Hennegau. Capital: Bagacum (Bavay). ii. 4, 15 ff.; v. 24, 38 ff. Chieftain: *Boduognātus*.

nervus, I, m., *a nerve, sinew; strength, vigor, force.* i. 20, vi. 21.

neu or **nēve**, conj., *and not, nor, neither.* neu, 11; *nēve*, 4.

neuter, tra, trum, adj., (*nē + uter*), *neither of two, neither.* ii. 9, vii. 63.

nex, necis, f., *death, murder, slaughter.* i. 16, vi. 19, 23.

nihil, n., indecl., *nothing, naught; nihilō setius, nevertheless; nihilō minus, nevertheless.* 54.

nimis, adv., *very, too much, exceedingly.* vii. 36.

nimius, a, um, adj., *too much, too great, excessive, immoderate.* vii. 29.

nisi, conj., *if not, except, unless.* 24.

Nitiobrogēs, um, m. pl., *a tribe in Aquitania, about the Garonne (Lat.: Garumna).* Capital: *Aginum*, modern *Agen*. vii. 7, 31, 46, 75. King: *Teutomatus*.

nitor, ī, nīsus or nīxus, dep., *to endeavor, strive, exert one's self, attempt.* 4.

nix, nivis, f., *snow.* vii. 8 (twice), 55.

nōbilis, e, adj., (*nōscō*), *noted, renowned, famous, illustrious, noble.* 10.

nōbilitās, ātis, f., *reputation, renown, fame, worth, nobleness.* 7.

nocēns, entis, partic. pres., *hurtful, pernicious, guilty, criminal.* vi. 9.

noceō, ēre, uī, itus, *to hurt, injure, harm.* 12.

noctū, adv., *by night.* 16.

nocturnus, a, um, adj., *of night, nocturnal.* 10.

nōdus, I, m., *a joint; knot, tie, bond.* vi. 27.

nōlō, nōlle, nōlui, —, irr., (*nōn + volō*), *to be unwilling; to dislike, not to wish well to.* 11.

nōmen, inis, n., (nōscō), a name; reason, account, excuse, pretence. 18.

nōminātim, adv., (nōminō), by name, expressly. 4

nōminō, āre, āvi, ātus, to call by name; to appoint, nominate. ii. 18, vii. 39, 73.

nōn (nē + ūnum, see under nē), adv., not, no. 313.

nōnāgintā, num. adj., ninety. i. 29.

nōndum, adv., not yet. 9.

nōnnihil, adv., something, somewhat. iii. 17.

nōnnūdus, a, um, adj., some. 24.

nōnnūquam, adv., sometimes. 4.

nōnus, a, um, num. adj., the ninth. ii. 23, iv. 23, v. 53

Nōrēia, ae, f., a town of the Norici, where in 113 B.C. the Roman consul, C. Carbo, was defeated by the Cimbri, the modern Neumarkt in Steiermark. i. 5

Nōricus, a, um, adj., Norican. i. 5, 53.

Nōricus ager, m., the land of the Norici. (Norici, Latin. The Celtic name is Taurisci.) At the time of Caesar a kingdom comprising the modern Kärnten, Steiermark, and Austria. King: Voccio, q. c.

nōscō, ere, nōvi, nōtus, to learn, become acquainted with, know. 12.

noster, tra, trum, poss. adj. pron., ours, of ours, our. 233.

nōtitia, ae, f., knowledge, acquaintance. vi. 21, 24.

nōtus, a, um, partic. pass., (nōscō), known, well known, noted. 7.

novem, num. adj., indecl., nine. 4.

Noviodūnum, I, n. (1) A town of the Suessionēs, on the Axona (Aisne), the modern Soissons. ii. 12. (2) A town of the Haedui, on the left side of the Liger (Loire), the modern Nevers. vii. 55. (3) A town of the Biturigēs Cubi, west of the Liger (Loire), between Cenabum and Avaricum. It has been identified

with the modern (a) Sancerre (Napoléon), (b) Nouan le Fuzelier (Göler).

novitās, ātis, f., newness, novelty, strangeness. iv. 34, vii. 58.

novus, a, um, adj., new, strange, recent, unusual; sup. novissimus, the latest, last, newest; āgmen novissimum, the rear; novissimī, the rear, rear men. 34.

nox, noctis, f., night. 46.

noxia, ae, f., (noceō), crime, offence, fault. vi. 16.

nūbō, ere, nūpsi, nūrtus, to veil; to marry, be married. i. 18.

nūdō, āre, āvi, ātus, to uncover, bare, strip, expose; to deprive. 7.

nūdus, a, um, adj., naked, bare, unprotected, uncovered. i. 25, vi. 21, vii. 47.

nūllus, a, um, adj., (nē + ullus), none, no, not any. 56.

num, interrog. adv., whether. i. 14.

nūmen, inis, n., (nuō), the will of the gods; command, deity, divinity. vi. 16.

numerus, I, m., quantity, number, position, rank, estimation, account. 105.

Numidae, ārum, m. pl., a tribe of North Africa. They served as auxiliaries in Caesar's army. ii. 7, 24.

nummus, I, m., a piece of money, coin. v. 12 (twice).

nunc, adv., at present, now. 8.

numquam, adv., never. 4.

nūntiō, āre, āvi, ātus, to announce, bring news, report, inform, warn. 28.

nūntius, I, m., tidings, news, message, order; reporter, messenger, courier. 34.

nūper, adv., recently, lately, not long ago. 4.

nusquam, (nē + usquam), adv., nowhere, in no case. vii. 17.

nūtus, ūs, m., (nuō), a nod, beck, will; command, pleasure; gravity, weight. i. 31, iv. 23, v. 43.

O.

ob, prep. with acc., *on account of, for, for the sake of*. 15.

obaerātus, a, um, adj., (**ob** + **aes**), *involved in debt*. i. 4.

obaerātus, I, m., *a debtor*. i. 4.

obducō, ere, **dūxi**, ductus, *to lead against or to, draw forward, draw out; to construct*. ii. 8.

obeō, Ire, **ivi**, itus, *to traverse, go through, come to, go against; to execute, perform, do*. v. 33.

obicectus, a, um, partic. pass., (**obiciō**), *lying before or opposite, open to, exposed, intervening*. vi. 10, 37, vii. 59.

obiciō, ere, **iēci**, iectus, (**ob** + **iaciō**), *to throw before, throw up, expose, oppose; to present, offer*. 6.

obitus, ūs, m., (**obeō**), *death*. ii. 29.

oblātus, a, um. See **offerō**.

obliquē, adv., *obliquely*. iv. 17.

obliquus, a, um, adj., *oblique, slanting, sidewise*. vii. 73.

obliviscor, I, **oblitus**, dep., *to forget*. i. 14, vii. 34.

obsecrō, āre, **āvī**, ātus, (**ob** + **sacrō**), *to implore, entreat, beseech*. i. 20, vii. 8, 38.

obsequentia, ae, f., (**obsequēns**), *obsequiousness, compliance*. vii. 29.

observō, āre, **āvī**, ātus, *to observe, watch, regard, notice; to obey*. 4.

obses, idis, m. and f., (**ob** + **sedeō**), *a pledge, security, hostage*. 71.

obsessiō, ōnis, f., (**obsideō**), *a siege*. vi. 36, vii. 36.

obsideō, ēre, **sēdi**, sessus, (**ob** + **sedeō**), *to besiege, blockade*. 6.

obsidiō, ōnis, f., (**obsideō**), *a blockade, siege: imminent peril*. 7.

obsignō, āre, **āvī**, ātus, *to seal, sign, execute, make*. i. 39.

obstō, ere, **stiti**, stitus, *to resist, oppose, withstand, stop, hinder*. vii. 29.

obstinātē, adv., *firmly, resolutely*. v. 6.

obstringō, ere, **inxi**, ictus, *to tie, bind, fetter; to oblige, put under obligation*. i. 9, 31.

obstruō, ere, **struxi**, strūctus, *to barricade, stop up, block up*. v. 50, 51, vii. 41.

obtemperō, āre, **āvī**, ātus, *to submit to, comply with, obey*. iv. 12.

obtestor, āri, ātus, dep., *to call solemnly to witness, protest; to supplicate, adjure, beseech*. 4.

obtineō, ēre, **tinui**, tentus, (**ob** + **teneō**), *to possess, hold, retain, obtain, accomplish, effect, preserve*. 25.

obtuli. See **offerō**.

obveniō, Ire, **vēni**, ventus, *to meet; to occur, happen, befall*. ii. 23, vii. 28, 81.

obviam, adv., (**obvius**), *in the way, against, towards*. vii. 12, 28.

occāsiō, ōnis, f., (**occidō**), *opportunity, occasion*. 6.

occāsus, ūs, m., (**occidō**), *a setting, going down; the west; destruction, downfall, end*. 7.

occidēns, entis, partic. pres., (**occidō**), *going down, setting*. v. 13.

occidō, ere, **cidi**, occāsus, (**ob** + **cadō**), *to perish, fall; to set, go down*. vi. 37.

occidō, ere, **cidi**, cīsus, (**ob** + **caedō**), *to kill, cut down, slay; to beat severely*. 18.

occultātiō, ōnis, f., *concealment*. vi. 21.

occultē, adv., *secretly, privately*. vii. 83.

occultō, āre, **āvī**, ātus, (**occulō**), *to secrete, cover, conceal, hide*. 13.

occultus, a, um, adj., (**occulō**), *concealed, hidden, secret*. 9.

occupātiō, ōnis, f., (**occupō**), *a seizing, occupying; employment, occupation*. iv. 16, 22.

occupō, āre, **āvī**, ātus, (**ob** + **capiō**), *to occupy, seize upon, attack, invade; to engross, employ*. 28.

occurrō, ere, **curri**, cursus, (**ob** + **currō**), *to go, come or run to meet, fall in with; to resist, oppose; to occur, present itself*. 14.

oceanus, *I, m.*, the ocean: (1) *The Atlantic.*

iii. 7, *mure Oceanus.* (2) *North Sea.*

i. 1; iii. 9; iv. 10; vi. 33. 16.

Ocelum, *I, n.*, a town of the Graioceli in the cisalpine Gaul, modern *Oulx* in Piedmont. i. 10.

octāvus, *a, um, num. adj.*, the eighth. ii. 23, v. 35.

octingenti, *ae, a, num. adj.*, (octō + centum), eight hundred. iv. 12, v. 8, 13.

octō, *num. adj.*, eight. 7.

octōdecim, *num. adj.*, eighteen. 4.

Octodūrus, *I, m.*, a town of the Veragri, modern *Martigny*, on the river Dranse, in Wallis. iii. 1.

octōgintā, *num. adj.*, eighty. 7.

octōni, *ae, a, distr. num. adj.*, eight by eight, eight each, eight. vii. 73, 75.

oculus, *I, m.*, the eye. 6.

ōdi, **ōdisse**, **ōdūrus**, *defect.*, I hate, detest. i. 18, iii. 10.

odium, *I, n.*, enmity, odium, hatred, ill-will, dislike, detestation. vi. 5, 9.

offendō, *ere, I, fēnsus*, to run or hit against; to offend, take offence; to blame, displease. i. 19, vi. 36.

offēnsiō, **ōnis**, *f*, harm, offence; aversion, dislike. i. 19.

offerō, **ferre**, **obtulī**, **oblātus**, to bring before, offer, give, present; to expose; to promise. 10.

officium, *I, n.*, (officiō), a favor, service, kindness; honor, respect, deference; employment, office, charge, duty. 16.

omittō, *ere, mīsi, missus*, (ob + mittō), to omit, let go, lay aside: to postpone; to slight, cease, disregard. ii. 17, vii. 34, 88.

omnīnō, *adv.*, entirely, wholly, altogether, utterly, only. 21.

omnis, *e, adj.*, every, all, the whole, of every kind. 519.

onerārius, *a, um, adj.*, (onus), fitted for burdens, transport; **nāvis onerāria**, a transport ship. 4.

onerō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus**, to load, lade, fill. v. 1.

onus, **eris**, *n.*, a load, burden; freight, cargo; trouble. 5.

opera, *ae, f.*, labor, work, pains; help, assistance; **operam dare**, to take pains. 11.

opīniō, **ōnis**, *f.*, belief, opinion, supposition; rumor, fame. 25.

oportet, **ēre**, *uit*, —, *impers.*, it is proper, it behooves, it ought, it must be, it is necessary. 18.

oppidānt, **ōrum**, *m. pl.*, citizens, townspeople.

oppidānus, *a, um, adj.*, of a town. 5.

oppidum, *I, n.*, a town. 130.

oppōnō, *ere, posui, positus*, (ob + pōnō), to place against or opposite, station, place. vi. 36, vii. 56, 65.

opportūnē, *adv.*, seasonably, fitly, opportunely, suitably, properly, conveniently. iv. 13, 22.

opportunitās, **ātis**, *f.*, fitness, convenience, advantage, favorableness, opportunity, the right chance. 7.

opportūnus, *a, um, adj.*, (ob + portus), suitable, convenient, fit, proper. 10.

oppositus, *a, um, adj.* See **oppōnō**.

opprimō, *ere, pressi, pressus*, (ob + premō), to suppress, press down; to overthrow, overpower, prostrate, fall upon suddenly, surprise. 11.

oppugnātiō, **ōnis**, *f.*, assault, attack, siege, an assaulting. 19.

oppugnō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus**, (ob + pugnō), to attack, assail, beset, fight against. 23.

ōps, **opis**, *f.*, strength, power, assistance, aid, succor; interest, influence. 9.

optātus, *a, um, partic. pass.*, (optō), longed for, wished for, dear, desired, wished. vi. 42.

optimē, *adv.*, (sup. of bene), most excellently, best. i. 45, vii. 71.

optimus, *a, um*, (sup. of bonus), most excellent, best, very good. 4.

opus, eris, n., a work, labor, art, deed, business; **tantō opere,** so greatly; **quantō opere,** how much, how greatly. 46.

opus, n., indecl., necessity, need. 8.

ōra, ae, f., the margin, shore, edge, region. 4.

ōrātiō, ōnis, f., (ōrō), language, speech, oration, harangue. 22.

ōrātor, ōris, m., (ōrō), an orator, speaker. iv. 27.

orbis, is, m., a circle; a region of country; a rank or file of soldiers; **orbis terrarum,** the world, earth. 4.

Orcynia silva, f., Greek name for Hercynia silva. vi. 24.

ōrdō, inis, m., order, series, row; method, arrangement. 27.

Orgetorix, igis, m., a noble Helvetian. i. 2 ff, 9, 26.

orior, iri, ortus, dep., to arise, begin, rise; to spring. 21.

ōrnāmentum, i, n., ornament, embellishment, honor. i. 44, vii. 15.

ōrnātus, a, um, partic. pass., (ōrnō), furnished, equipped. iii. 14.

ōrnō, āre, āvi, ātus, to equip, furnish, ornament, adorn, honor. iii. 14, vii. 33.

ōrō, āre, āvi, ātus, to entreat, implore, beseech, ask. 11.

ortus, ūs, (orior), a rising. vii. 41.

ōs, ōris, n., the mouth, countenance, face. v. 35, vi. 39.

Osismi, ōrum, m. pl., a tribe belonging to the civitatēs Aremoricæ, in the northwest of Gaul (modern Département Finistère). ii. 34, iii. 9, vii. 75.

ostendō, ere, i, tentus, (ob + tendō), to display, show, manifest, exhibit. 4.

ostentātiō, ōnis, f., display, show, pretence. vii. 45, 53.

ostentō, āre, āvi, ātus, (ostendō), to display, show, manifest, exhibit. 4.

ōtium, i, n., ease, quiet, leisure, rest, idleness. vii. 66.

ōvum, i, n., an egg. iv. 40.

P.

P., for Publius.

pābulātiō, ōnis, f., a foraging. 7.

pābulātor, ōris, m., a forager. v. 17.

pābulator, āri, ātus, dep., to forage. v. 17, vii. 14, 18.

pābulum, i, n., forage, fodder. 6.

pācātus, a, um, partic. pass., (pācō), peaceful, pacified, quiet, calm, serene. 10.

pācō, āre, āvi, ātus, to tranquillize, subdue, conquer. 11.

pactum, i, n., (paciscor), a compact, agreement, rule, condition. vii. 83.

Padus, i, m., the river Po in upper Italy. v. 24.

Paemāni, ōrum, m. pl., a Belgic tribe east of the river Maas, near the modern Lüttich. ii. 4.

paene, adv., nearly, almost. 17.

paenitet, ēre, uit, impers, to repent, be sorry, regret; mē paenitet, I repent, am sorry. iv. 5.

pāgus, i, m., a district, canton. 11.

palam, adv., publicly, openly. v. 25, vi. 7, 18.

palma, ae, f., the palm of the hand; the palm-tree; victory. vi. 36.

palūs, ūdis, f., a marsh, swamp, fen, bog. 24.

paluster, tris, tre, adj. (palūs), marshy, boggy, swampy. vii. 20.

pandō, ere, i, passus, to open, throw open, spread out. 4.

pār, paris, adj., equal, like, even, similar, strong. 18.

parātus, a, um, partic. pass., (parō), prepared, ready, furnished, provided, fitted. 13.

parcē, adv., sparingly, moderately, frugally. v. 71.

parcō, ere, peperci or parsi, parsus, to abstain, forbear, spare. 7.

parēns, entis, m. and f., (pariō), a parent, mother or father. v. 14, vi. 14, vii. 66.

parentō, āre, —, ātus, (parēns), to perform funeral rites of parents or near relatives; to avenge, appease. vii. 17.

pāreō, ēre, uī, —, to comply with, submit to, obey. 6.

pariō, ere, peperī, partus, to bring forth, produce; to gain, acquire. v. 43, vi. 40.

Parisī, ōrum, m. pl., a tribe in Celtic Gaul. Capital: Lutētia, modern Paris. vi. 3, vii. 4, 34, 57, 75.

pariter, adv., (pār), equally.

parō, āre, āvi, ātus, to provide, order, dispose, procure, furnish, obtain, acquire. 33.

pars, tis, f., share, portion, part; party, side; region, place; **ex parte,** in part. 244.

Parthicus, a, um, adj. from Parthi, a Scythian tribe in Asia in the modern Khorassan.

partim, adv., partly, in part. 6.

partīō, ire, ivī, itus, partior, iri, itus, —dep, —, to divide, distribute. 5.

partus, a, um. See pariō.

parum, adv., too little, not enough, not much; comp. minus, sup. minimē. iii. 18, vii. 66.

parvulus, a, um, adj., (dim. parvus), little, small, slight, puny, trifling. 5.

parvus, a, um, adj., small, little, slight; comp. minor, sup. minimus. 5.

passim, adv., (pandō), everywhere, here and there. iv. 14.

passus, ūs, m., (pandō), a pace, a measure of five Roman feet; mille passuum, a Roman mile. See note to I. 2, p. 323. 62.

passus, a, um. See pandō.

passus, a, um. See patior.

patefaciō, ere, fēcī, factus, (pateō + faciō), to throw open; to discover, disclose, open. ii. 32, vii. 8.

patefieri, fieri, factus, irreg. pass. of patefaciō. iii. 1.

patēns, entis, partic. pass., (pateō), unobstructed, accessible, open. i. 10, vii. 28.

pateō, ēre, uī, —, to be open, accessible, extend; to be clear, evident or known. 13.

pater, tris, m., a father. 14.

paterfamilias. See pater and familia.

patienter, adv., (patior), tamely, patiently. vii. 77.

patientia, ae, f., a suffering, enduring, patience. vi. 24, 26.

patior, i, passus, dep., to endure, suffer, bear, to permit, allow. 19.

patrius, a, um, adj., (pater), paternal, fatherly, native. ii. 15.

patrōnus, i, m., (pater), protector, patron, defender, advocate, champion. vii. 40.

patruus, i, m., (pater), father's brother, uncle. vii. 4.

pauci, ae, a, adj., a few, few. 38.

paucitās, ātis, f., small number, fewness. 9.

paulatim, adv., by degrees, gradually. 11.

paulisper, adv., a short time, for a little while. 7.

paulō. See paulum.

paululum, adv., somewhat, a little. ii. 8.

paulum, adv., somewhat, a little; paulō, ablat. of paulus, a little. 50.

Paulus, i, m., L. Aemilius, consul in 50 B. C. viii. 48.

pāx, pācis, f., peace. 27.

peccō, āre, āvi, ātus, to offend, err, injure, transgress, mistake. i. 47.

pectus, oris, m., the breast. vii. 47.

pecūnia, ae, f., money, wealth. 12.

pecus, oris, n., a herd, cattle. 13.

pedālis, e, adj., (pēs), of a foot, a foot long or broad. iii. 13.

pedes, itis, m., (pēs), a foot-soldier, infantry. 10.

pedester, tris, tre, adj., (pēs), infantry; on land; on foot, pedestrian. 8.

peditātus, ūs, m., infantry. 10.

Pedius, i, m., Q. Caesar's nephew (sister's son) and legate. ii. 2, 11.

pēior, us, adj., (comp. of malus), worse; a worse thing. i. 31.

pellis, *is, f.*, a hide, skin; *tent*. 7.
pellō, *ere, pepuli, pulsus*, to expel, drive away, dispossess, discomfort, rout. 20.
pendō, *ere, pependi, pēnsus*, to weigh, consider, think upon; to pay; to undergo. 6.
penitus, *adv.*, inwardly, within. vi. 10.
per, *prop.* with the acc., through, through the midst of, throughout, during; over, along; on account of, for the sake of, for. 103.
peragō, *ere, ēgi, āctus*, to accomplish, finish, end, carry through, complete. 4.
perangustus, *a, um, adj.*, very narrow. vii. 15.
percipiō, *ere, cēpi, ceptus*, (*per + capiō*), to acquire, obtain; to learn, perceive, hear of. 4.
percontātiō, *ōnis, f.*, inquiry. i. 39, v. 13.
percunctātiō. See **percontātiō**.
percurrō, *ere, cucurri or curri, cursus*, to traverse; to run through and over. iv. 33.
percutiō, *ere, cusi, cussus*, (*per + quatiō*), to smite, kill, slay. v. 44.
perdiscō, *ere, didici*, —, to learn by heart, learn thoroughly. vi. 14.
perditus, *a, um, partic. pass.*, (*perdō*), profligate, abandoned. iii. 17, vii. 4.
perdō, *ere, didi, ditus*, (*per + dō*), to destroy, lose, ruin. iii. 17, vii. 4.
perducō, *ere, dūxi, ductus*, to convey through, bring, lead; to persuade; to promote, advance; to protract, prolong. 13.
perendinus, *a, um, adj.*, after to-morrow. v. 30.
pererō, *ire, ī or īvi, itūrus*, to die, be lost, perish. 4.
perequitō, *āre, āvi*, —, to ride around, ride through. iv. 33, vii. 66.
perexiguus, *a, um, adj.*, very little, small. v. 15.
perfacilis, *e, adj.*, very easy. i. 2, 3, vii. 64.

perferō, *ferre, tuli, lātus*, to bear or carry through; to convey, bring; to suffer, support, undergo; to bring news, report. 20.
perficiō, *ere, fēcī, fectus*, (*per + faciō*), to accomplish, perform, finish, complete, cause. 14.
perfidia, *ae, f.*, treachery, perfidy. 6.
perfringō, *ere, frēgi, fractus*, (*per + frangō*), to burst through, break through, rout, shatter; to infringe, violate. i. 25, vii. 85.
perfuga, *ae, m.*, a deserter. 6.
perfugiō, *ere, fūgi*, —, to flee for succor, take refuge; to desert. i. 27, v. 45.
perfugium, *i, n.*, a shelter, refuge. iv. 38.
pergō, *ere, perrēxi, perrēctus*, (*per + regō*), to continue, go on, proceed. iii. 18.
periclitor, *ārī, ātus, dep.*, (*periculum*), to prove, try, essay; to be in danger, risk, hazard. ii. 8, vi. 34, vii. 56.
periculōsus, *a, um, adj.*, perilous, hazardous. i. 33, vii. 8.
periculum, *i, n.*, experiment, trial; peril, hazard, danger, risk. 55.
peritus, *a, um, adj.*, acquainted with, experienced, skilled. i. 21, iii. 21, vii. 83.
perlātus, *a, um*. See **perferō**.
perlegō, *ere, lēgi, lēctus*, to read through. v. 48.
perluō, *ere, ī, ūtus*, to wash, bathe. vi. 21.
permāgnus, *a, um, adj.*, very great. vii. 31.
permaneō, *ēre, mānsi, mānsūrus*, to continue, remain; to hold out, persist, endure. 10.
permisceō, *ēre, cui, ixtus*, to mingle, mix together, blend, confuse. vii. 62.
permittō, *ere, misi, missus*, to send through; to entrust, commit, allow, grant, suffer, permit. 10.
permixtus, *a, um*. See **permisceō**.
permoveō, *ēre, mōvi, mōtus*, to move through, stir up well; to influence, induce, to arouse, excite. 16.

permulceo, ēre, ai, sus, to appear, allay, soothe. iv. 6.

perniciēs, ēi, f., (perneo), ruin, destruction, disaster. i. 20, 36.

perpauci, ae, a, adj., very few. 7.

perpendiculum, i, n., (per + pendō), a plumb-line, plummet. iv. 17.

perpetior, i, pessus, dep., (per + patior), to suffer patiently, bear, endure. vii. 10.

perpetuō, adv., perpetually, continuously. i. 31, vii. 41.

perpetuus, a, um, adj., (per + petō), uninterrupted, continuous, perpetual. 18.

perquirō, ere, —, quisiſtus, (per + quærō), to search for, ask, inquire; to investigate. vi. 9.

perrumpō, ere, rūpi, ruptus, to break through, burst through, enter forcibly. 8.

perscribō, ere, scripsi, scriptus, to describe, record, write out. v. 47, 49.

persequor, i, cūsus, dep., to pursue, press upon, follow, avenge, revenge; to accomplish, perform. 7.

perseverō, āre, āvi, ātus, to continue, persevere, persist. i. 13, v. 36.

persolvō, ere, solvi, solūsus, to discharge, release; to pay completely, pay; poenās persolvere, to suffer punishment. i. 12.

perspicō, ere, spēxi, spectus, (per + specō), to see through, look through, observe, perceive, examine, view. 24.

perstō, āre, stiti, stātūsus, to persist, stand fast, continue, persevere. vii. 26.

persuadeō, ēre, suāsi, suāsus, to convince, persuade. 20.

perterreō, ēre, —, itus, to terrify, frighten greatly. 33.

pertinācia, ae, f., obstinacy, perversity, stubbornness, pertinacity. i. 42, v. 31.

pertineō, ēre, ui, —, (per + teneō), to extend, stretch out; to belong, pertain; to tend. 22.

pertuli. See **perferō**.

perturbātiō, ōnis, f., confusion, disturbance, trouble. iv. 29.

perturbō, āre, āvi, ātus, to disturb greatly, confuse, trouble, embroil, embarrass. 19.

pervago, āri, ātus, dep., to rove about, wander about. vii. 9.

pervenio, ire, vēni, ventus, to come to, arrive at, reach, come, arrive. 58.

pēs, pedis, m., a foot, step; pedem referre, to draw back, retire. 44.

petō, ere, ivi or ii, Itus, request, seek; to attack, assail; to covet; to repair to, travel to. 66.

Petrocori, ōrum, m. pl., a tribe in Celtic Gaul on the right side of the Garumna (Garonne). Capital: Vesunna, modern Périgueux. vii. 75.

Petrōnius, i, m., a centurion. vii. 50.

Petrosidius, i, m., an aquilifer. v. 37.

phalanx, ngis, f., a phalanx. 4.

Pictonēs, um, m. pl., a Celtic tribe on the left side of the Liger (Loire) neighbors of the Santonēs, in the modern Poitou. iii. 11; vii. 4, 75; viii. 26. Town: Lemonum. Chieftain: Duratius.

pietās, ātis, f., dutiful conduct, piety, devotion, performance of duty. v. 27.

pilum, i, n., dart, javelin. 11.

pilus, i, m., a company of the triarii; a company of soldiers armed with the pilum. iii. 5, v. 35, vi. 38.

pinna, ae, f., a feather; parapet, pinnacle. v. 40, vii. 72.

Pirūsti, ōrum, m. pl., an Illyrian tribe v. 1.

piscis, is, m., a fish. iv. 10.

Pisō, ōnis, m. (1) *L. Calpurnius Piso* *Caesonius*, Caesar's father-in-law, consul in 58 B. C. i. 6, 12. (2) *L. Calpurnius Piso*, legate of Cassius in 107 B. C. i. 12. (3) *M. Pupius Piso Calpurnianus*, consul 61 B. C. i. 2, 35. (4) An Aquitanian. iv. 12.

pix, picis, f., pitch. vii. 22, 24, 25.

placeō, ēre, ui, itus, to be agreeable, please, satisfy, soothe, calm. 7.

placidē, adv., *quietly, calmly, mildly, gently*. vi. 8.

plācō, āre, āvi, ātus, *to calm, reconcile, appease*. vi. 16.

plānē, adv., *clearly, plainly, distinctly, quite, entirely*. iii. 26, vi. 43.

plānitēs, ēi, f., *a plain; a flat surface, level ground*. 9.

plānus, a, um, adj., *level, plain, even, smooth*. iii. 13, iv. 23.

plēbes, ei, f., and **plēbs**, plēbis, f., *plebeians, the common people, populace*. 9.

plēnē, adv., *entirely, fully*. iii. 3.

plēnus, a, um, adj., *full, entire, complete*. iii. 2, iv. 29, vii. 76.

plērumque, adv., *generally, commonly*. 15.

plērusque, aque, umque, adj., *the most, most; pl., very many, most*. 7.

Pleumoxii, ōrum, m. pl., *a Belgic tribe in the west of Flandern*. v. 39.

plumbum, i, n., *lead; plumbum album, tin*. v. 12.

plūrimum, adv., (sup. of multum), *most of all, especially, exceedingly*. 11.

plūrimus, a, um, adj., (sup. of multus), *most, very much; pl., very many, most*. 8.

plūs, adv., (comp. of multum), *more*. 8.

plūs, plūris, adj., (comp. of multus), *more; plūrēs*, more, many, several. 16.

pluteus, i, m., *a parapet, breastwork*. vii. 25, 41, 72.

pōculum, i, n., *goblet, cup*. vi. 28.

poena, ae, f., *atonement, satisfaction, punishment, penalty*. 10.

pollex, icis, m., *the thumb*. iii. 13.

polliceor, ēri, itus, dep., *to promise; to offer one's self for*. 26.

pollicitātiō, ōnis, f., *a promise*. 5.

Pompēius, i, m., *Cn. (1) Pompey (the Great). vi. 1 (see Introd.). (2) An interpreter of Titūrius*. v. 36.

pondus, eris, n., *a burden, weight, load, heaviness*. 4.

pōnō, ere, posui, positus, *to place, set; to build, erect; to lay aside, regard; to station, post*. 43.

pōns, pōntis, m., *a bridge*. 32.

poposcī. See **poscō**.

populātiō, ōnis, f., (**populus**), *a laying waste, ravaging, depopulating, plundering*. i. 15.

populus, āri, ātus, dep., (**populus**), *to lay waste, ravage, pillage, spoil, plunder*. 5.

populus, i, m., *a nation, people, multitude*. 82.

porrēctus, a, um. See **porrigō**.

porrigō, ere, rēxi, rēctus, (prō + regō), *to stretch, spread out, extend; hold out, offer*. ii. 19.

porrō, adv., *further on, forward, besides*. v. 27.

porta, ae, f., *a gate*. 34.

portō, āre, āvi, ātus, *to convey, carry, conduct, bear*. 5.

portōrium, i, n., (**portō**), *a duty, tax, impost*. i. 18, iii. 1.

portus, ūs, m., *a harbor, port; asylum, shelter*. 16.

poscō, ere, poposcī, —, *to ask for, demand, call for*. 5.

positus, a, um. See **pōnō**.

possessiō, ōnis, f., *a property, possession, estate*. 4.

possideō, ēre, sēdi, sessus, *to hold, occupy, own, possess*. 4.

possum, posse, potui, irr., (**potis** + **sum**), *to be able; to have power, avail, have influence; plūrimum posse*, to be very powerful. 306.

post, adv. and prep. with the acc., *behind, since, after, below, beneath*. 41.

postea, adv., *afterwards*. 12.

postea quam, adv., *after*. 9.

posterus, a, um, adj., *coming after, following, next, ensuing; posterī, ōrum, m. pl., *descendants, posterity; comp. posterior. sup. postrēmus and postumus*. 29.*

postpōnō, ere, posui, positus, to value less; to postpone, neglect, disregard. v. 7, vi. 3.

postquam, conj., after, after that, as soon as. 8.

postrēmō, adv., finally, at last. 4.

postrēmus, a, um, adj., (sup. of posterus), the last, latest, hindmost.

postridiē, adv., the day after, on the following day. 7.

postulātum, i, n., (postulō), a request, demand. 4.

postulō, āre, āvi, ātus, to require, demand, ask, beg. 21.

potēns, entis, adj., (possum), able, powerful, strong; rich. 9.

potentātus, ūs, m., dominion, power, rule. i. 31.

potentia, ae, f., power. 7.

potestās, ātis, f., power, ability; virtue, efficacy; rule, empire, dominion. 27.

potior, iri, itus, dep., (potis), to become master of; to gain, acquire, take, obtain. 15.

potius, comp. adv., sooner, rather; sup.

potissimē and **potissimum**. 6.

prae, prep. with the ablat., for, through, by reason of, on account of. ii. 30, vii. 44.

praeacūtus, a, um, adj., pointed, sharpened, made sharp. 6.

praebeō, ēre, ui, itus, (prae + habeo), to offer, afford, furnish; to present; to exhibit, show. 5.

praecaveō, ēre, cāvī, cautus, to take precaution, be on one's guard against. i. 38.

praecedō, ere, cessi, cessus, to go before, precede; to surpass, excel, be superior to. i. 1.

praeceps, cipitis, adj., (prae + caput), rapid, headlong, hasty; sudden, steep, precipitous. ii. 24, iv. 33, v. 17.

praeceptum, i, n., direction, instruction; precept, counsel. 5.

praecipio, ere, cēpi, ceptus, (prae +

capio), to anticipate; to order, instruct, direct. 8.

praecipitō, āre, āvi, ātus, (praeceps), to precipitate, plunge, throw headlong. iv. 15, vii. 50.

praecipuē, adv., particularly, especially. i. 40, vii. 40.

praecipuus, a, um, adj., especial, particular, peculiar, remarkable. v. 54.

praecūdō, ere, clūsi, clūsus, to hinder, shut up, close. v. 9.

praeco, ōnis, m., a herald. v. 51.

praecurrō, ere, cucurri or curri, —, to precede, run before; to surpass, excel, outstrip. vi. 39, vii. 9, 37.

praeda, ae, f., booty, plunder, spoil, prey. 19.

praedicō, āre, āvi, ātus, to publish, declare, report, assert. 4.

praedor, āri, ātus, dep., to pillage, ravage, spoil, rob. 7.

praedūo, ere, dūxi, ductus, to construct; to draw before. vii. 46, 69.

praefectus, i, m., (praefficiō), a commander of cavalry; overseer. 8.

praeferō, ferre, tuli, lātus, irr., to prefer; to bear before. i. 17, ii. 27, v. 54.

praefficiō, ere, fēcī, fectus, (prae + faciō), to set over, preside over, delegate, depute, constitute. 26.

praefigō, ere, fixi, fixus, to set up in front, fasten before. v. 18.

praeful. See **praesum**.

praemetuō, ere, —, —, to fear beforehand. vii. 49.

praemittō, ere, misi, missus, to send in advance; to dispatch. 15.

praemium, i, n., advantage, profit; recompense, reward. 18.

praecoccupō, āre, āvi, ātus, to preoccupy, seize beforehand. vi. 41, vii. 26.

praecoptō, āre, āvi, ātus, (prae + optō), to choose rather, wish in preference. i. 25.

praeparō, āre, āvi, ātus, to provide, prepare. 4.

praepōnō, ere, **posui**, **positus**, to appoint over, set over; to place first. i. 54, vi. 40.

praerumpō, ere, —, **ruptus**, to tear away, break off. iii. 14, vi. 7, vii. 86.

praeruptus, a, um, partic. pass., (**praerumpō**), steep, abrupt. vi. 7, vii. 86.

praescribō, ere, **psi**, **ptus**, to write before; to order, appoint, dictate. 4.

praescriptum, i, n., direction, order, command. i. 36.

praesēns, entis, adj., present, in person, at hand. 8.

praesentia, ae, f., the present, presence. 5.

praesentiō, ire, **sēnsi**, **sēnsus**, to see beforehand, foresee, presage, foretell, foreknow. v. 54, vii. 30.

praesēpiō, ire, **psi**, **ptus**, to block up, barricade. vii. 77.

praesertim, adv., particularly, especially. 11.

praesidium, i, n., (**prae** + **sedeō**), protection, defence; guard, reserve, escort; post, station. 64.

praestō, āre, **stīti**, **stītus**, to excel, surpass, be superior to; to afford, furnish; to exhibit, show. 16.

praestō, adv., ready, present, at hand. v. 26.

praesum, esse, **fui**, —, **irr.**, to be over, rule over, have command over. 26.

praeter, prep. with the acc., beyond, except, besides; against, contrary to. 15.

praetereā, adv., moreover, besides. 11.

praetereō, ire, **īi**, **itus**, to pass or go by, pass over, neglect, omit, leave out. 4.

praeteritus, a, um, partic. pass., (**praetereō**), past.

praetermittō, ere, **mīsi**, **missus**, to pass over, omit, neglect, let pass by. iv. 13, vi. 34, vii. 55.

praeterquam, adv., besides, beyond, except. i. 5, vii. 77.

praetor, ōris, m., a praetor, leader, chief, commander, magistrate. i. 21.

praetōrius, a, um, adj., befitting a praetor, praetorian, belonging to a general. i. 40, 42.

praeustus, partic. (**prae** + **ūrō**), burned at the end. v. 40, vii. 22, 73.

praevertō, ere, i, —, to prevent; to prefer; to get the start of, anticipate. vii. 33.

prāvus, a, um, adj., crooked, distorted: bad, wrong, depraved, wicked. vii. 39.

precēs. See **prex**.

prehendō or **prendō**, ere, i, **prehēnsus**, to lay hold of, seize, grasp. i. 20.

premo, ere, **pressi**, **pressus**, to press upon, press, strain, harass, pursue, urge. 24.

prendō. See **prehendō**.

pretium, i, n., value, worth, price. i. 18, iv. 2.

prex, **precis**, f., an entreaty, prayer; imprecation. 8.

pridiē, adv., on the day before. 5.

primipilus, m., (**primus** + **pīlus**), the chief centurion. 4.

primō, adv., at first. 12.

primum, adv., first, in the beginning; quam primum, as soon as possible; cum primum, as soon as. 22.

primus, a, um, adj., (sup. of **prior**), first, foremost, principal, excellent, illustrious; in the van, in front. 62.

princeps, **ipī**, adj., (**primus** + **capiō**), foremost, the first. 11.

principātus, ūs, m., pre-eminence, sovereignty, rule, dominion. 11.

principēs, rulers, chiefs, leaders. 39.

prior, us, gen. **ōris**, adj., first, former, precious, foremost. 4.

pristinus, a, um, adj., old, former, ancient, original. 9.

prīus, adv., sooner, before. vii. 47.

prīusquam, adv., before. 30.

privātim, adv., privately, in private. i. 17, v. 3, 55.

privātus, a, um, adj., private. 8.

privātus, i, m., a private citizen. 4.

prō, prep. with the ablat., *before, in front of, right opposite to; on, in; according to, for; in place of, instead of, as.* 79.

probō, āre, āvi, ātus, *to approve, be satisfied; to examine, try; to prove, show, demonstrate.* 16.

procēdō, ere, cessi, —, *to advance, proceed, go forth.* 15.

Procillus, i, m. See **Valerius**.

prōclīnō, āre, āvi, ātus, *to bend forward, incline.* vii. 42.

prōcōnsul, ulis, m., *a proconsul.* iii. 20, vi. 1.

procul, adv., *far, far off, at a distance.* 11.

prōcumbō, ere, cubui, cubitus, *to fall forward, fall down, lean.* 5.

prōcūrō, āre, āvi, ātus, *to take care of, attend to, look after.* v. 13.

prōcurrō, ere, cucurri or curri, cursus, *to rush forward, run forth.* 5.

prōdeō, ire, ii, itus, *to advance, proceed, come forth, go out.* 4.

prōditiō, ōnis, f., *treachery; discovery.* 4.

prōditor, ōris, m., *a traitor.* vi. 23.

prōdō, ere, didi, ditus, *to give or bring forth, divulge, disclose, manifest; to report, relate, hand down; to betray, abandon.* 7.

prōducō, ere, dūxi, ductus, *to lead forth, bring out; to draw out, lengthen, prolong.* 14.

proelior, āri, ātus, dep., *to combat, contend, fight.* 6.

proelium, i, n, *a battle.* 121.

profectiō, ōnis, f., *a departure.* 10.

profectus, a, um. See **prōficiō**.

profectus, a, um. See **proficiator**.

prōferō, ferre, tuli, lātus, *to bring forth, say, produce; to defer, put off; to enlarge, prolong.* vii. 48, 82, 84.

prōficiō, ere, fēcī, fectus, (prō + faciō), *to advance, gain ground; to obtain, effect, accomplish, bring about.* 7.

proficiator, i, fectus, dep., *to set out, go, travel, march, depart, begin.* 79.

profiteor, ēri, fessus, dep., (prō + fa-teor), *to declare publicly, acknowledge, confess, avow; to promise.* 4.

prōflīgō, āre, āvi, ātus, *to throw or dash down; to overthrow, conquer, overcome, destroy.* ii. 23, vii. 13.

prōfluō, ere, flūxi, —, *to issue, flow forth.* iv. 10.

prōfugiō, ere, fūgi, —, *to flee, flee from; to escape; to flee for refuge.* 12.

prōfui. See **prōsum**.

prōgnātus, a, um, adj., *descended, sprung from, born.* ii. 29, vi. 18.

prōgredior, i, gressus, (prō + gradior), *to go forth, advance, proceed.* 27.

prohibeō, ēre, ui, itus, (prō + habeō), *to hold back, keep in check, restrain, hinder, keep from; to preserve, keep, defend.* 43.

prōiciō, ere, iēcī, iectus, (prō + iaciō), *to cast forth or forward; to throw away, fling down; to resign, renounce, reject; to abandon, forsake, neglect.* 10.

proinde, adv., *therefore, then, hence.* 4.

prōlātus, a, um. See **prōferō**.

prōmineō, ēre, ui, —, *to stand or jut out, overhang, project.* vii. 47.

prōmiscuē, adv., *promiscuously.* vi. 21.

prōmittō, ere, misi, missus, *to promise; to let down.* v. 14.

prōmoveō, ēre, mōvi, mōtus, *to move forwards, advance, push away.* 4.

prōptus, a, um, adj., *quick, active, prompt.* iii. 19.

prōmunturium, i, n, (prō + mineō), *a headland, promontory.* iii. 12.

prōnē, adv., *in an inclined position, leaning forward.* iv. 17.

prōnūntiō, āre, āvi, ātus, *to make known publicly, announce, proclaim, report, tell, narrate.* 15.

prope, prep. with the acc. and adv., *near, nearly.* 23.

prōpellō, ere, puli, pulsus, *to drive before one's self, propel, impel, urge on; to put to flight, hurl.* 4.

properō, āre, āvi, ātus, to make haste, hasten, be quick. ii. 11, 35, v. 33.
propinquitās, ātis, f., nearness, proximity; relationship. 7.
propinquus, a, um, adj., neighboring, near, not far off, related; **propinquus**, i, m., a kinsman, relative. 18.
propior, ius, gen. ōris, comp. adj., nearer; sup. **proximus**. 12.
prōpōnō, ere, posui, positus, to put, place or set forth; to present, expose; to explain, represent; to make known, declare, say, relate. 17.
proprius, a, um, adj., one's own, peculiar, special, particular. vi. 22, 23.
propter, prep. with the acc., by reason of; on account of; for, because of. 58.
propterea, conj., therefore, on that account. 20.
prōpugnātor, ōris, m., a defender. vii. 25.
prōpugnō, āre, āvi, ātus, to go forth to fight; to defend; to make sorties; to defend one's self. ii. 7, v. 9, vii. 86.
prōpull. See **prōpellō**.
prōpulsō, āre, —, ātus, to repel, repulse, drive back. i. 49, vi. 15.
prōra, ae, f., the prow. iii. 13.
prōruō, ere, i, tus, to demolish, pull down. iii. 26.
prōsequor, i, secūtus, dep., to follow, accompany; to pursue, attack, assail. 4.
prōspectus, ūs, m., a sight, view, prospect. ii. 22, v. 10, vii. 81.
prōspiciō, ere, spēxi, spectus, (prō + speciō), to look forward; to take care of, provide for. i. 23, v. 7, vii. 50.
prōsternō, ere, strāvi, strātus, to throw down, prostrate, overthrow. vii. 77.
prōsum, prōdesse, prōfui, —, to be of use, do good; to benefit, profit; to avail; to conduce. vi. 40.
prōtegō, ere, tēxi, tēctus, to shelter, protect, defend. v. 44.
prōterreō, ēre, ui, itus, to frighten away, terrify. v. 58, vii. 81.

prōtinus, adv., right on; continually, constantly; immediately, instantly. 5.
prōturbō, āre, āvi, ātus, to repel, repulse, drive off. ii. 19, vii. 81.
prōvehō, ere, vēxi, vēctus, to carry forwards, convey away; to drive away; **prōvehor** as dep., to sail, ride, drive. iv. 28, v. 8.
prōveniō, ire, vēni, ventus, to appear, come forth; to turn out. v. 24.
prōventus, ūs, m., a fortunate issue; coming forth; success; result. vii. 29, 80.
prōvideō, ēre, vidi, visus, to see before; to discern; to look out for, take care of; to foresee. 19.
prōvincia, ae, f., a province; the Province. See *Gallia*. 47.
prōvincialis, e, adj., provincial, of a province. vii. 7.
prōvolō, āre, āvi, —, to fly forth, hasten forth, rush out. ii. 19.
proximē, adv., last, lately. 6.
proximus, a, um, adj., (sup. of **propior**), next, nearest, last. 47.
prudentia, ae, f., foresight, wisdom, prudence, discretion. ii. 4.
Ptāniū, ōrum, m. pl., a tribe in Aquitania.
pūbēs and **pūber**, eris, adj., adult, grown up; **pūberēs**, um, m. pl., adults, men. v. 56.
pūblicō, adv., publicly; by the state, in the name of the state. 6.
pūblicō, āre, āvi, ātus, to confiscate, make public property. v. 56, vii. 43.
pūblicus, a, um, adj., public, common, of the state. 27.
pudet, ēre, uit or puditum est, impers., to be ashamed; me pudet, I am ashamed. vii. 42.
pudor, ōris, m., modesty, shame; respect, regard; disgrace, ignominy. i. 39, 40.
puer, eri, m., a boy. 5.
puerilis, e, adj., boyish, childish, youthful. vi. 18.
pūgna, ae, f., fight, battle. 34.

pūgnō, āre, āvi, ātus, to combat, contend, fight. 58.

pulcher, chra, chrum, adj., fair, beautiful; noble, glorious. vii. 15, 77.

Pulio, ōnis, m., a centurion. v. 44.

pulsus, a, um. See **pellō**.

pulsus, ūs, m., a stroke. iii. 13.

pulvis, eris, m., dust. iv. 32.

puppis, is, f., the stern. iii. 13, 14.

purgō, āre, āvi, ātus, to cleanse, make clean; to excuse, exculpate, clear. 4.

putō, āre, āvi, ātus, to suppose, think; to count; to hold; to judge, decide. 20.

Pyrenaeus, a, um, adj., Pyrenean.
Pyrenaei montēs, m. pl., the Pyrenees between France and Spain. i. 1.

Q

quā, adv., in which place; where, wherever; how; on which side. 9.

quadrāgēni, ae, a, dist. num. adj., forty each. iv. 17, vii. 23.

quadrāgintā, num. adj., forty. 5.

Quadrātus, i, m. See **Volusōnus**.

quadringenti, ae, a, num. adj., four hundred. i. 5, v. 46, vii. 72.

quaerō, ere, quaesivī, quaesitus, to seek, search for; to get, procure, obtain; to need, ask, require; to investigate, examine into. 15.

quaestiō, ōnis, f., inquiry, investigation, examination; question; trial. 5.

quaestor, ōris, m., a quaestor. 8.

quaestus, ūs, m., (quaerō), profit, gain, acquisition. vi. 17.

quālis, e, adj., of what nature, of what sort, what; as, such as. i. 21 (twice).

quam, adv. and conj., how, how much, in what manner; as, than. with sup., as possible; **quam māximus**, as large as possible. 113.

quamdiū, adv., as long as, how long. i. 17.

quamobrem, conj., wherefore. 8.

quamvis, adv., as much as you will; as you will; however, although, though, very. ii. 31, iii. 13, iv. 2.

quandō, adv., when; si **quandō**, if ever. iii. 12.

quantōpere, adv., (quantus + opus), how much, how greatly. ii. 5, vii. 52.

quantus, a, um, adj., how great, how much, so much; **quantō — tantō**, the — the. 40.

quantusvis, tavis, tumvis, adj., as much as you will; however much, however great. unq. v. 28.

quārē, conj., wherefore, why. 8.

quartus, a, um, num. adj., fourth. 13.

quam, conj., as if, as it were, just as if; nearly. vii. 38.

quattuor, num. adj., four. 20.

que, conj. and; que — que, or que — et, both — and. 892.

quemadmodum, adv., after the manner of, just as, how, as. See **quis** and **modus**.

queror, i, questus, dep., to lament, complain of, bewail. 10.

quī, quae, quod, rel. and adj. pron., who, which, what, that. 1214.

quicumque, quaecumque, quodcumque, indef. pron., whoever, whatever, whosoever; all that, every, all. 12.

quidam, quaedam, quoddam and quidam, indef. pron., a certain one, some one, some, something, somebody. 17.

quidem, adv., truly, indeed, at least, assuredly, in truth; **nē — quidem**, not even. 43.

quies, ētis, f., quiet, rest, repose. 5.

quiētus, a, um, adj., at rest, calm, quiet, peaceful. 4.

quīn, conj., (quī + nē), but that; that not; that, but; **quīn etiam**, moreover, nay even. 25.

quīnam, quāenam, quodnam, interrog. adj. pron., who? which? what? what pray? ii. 30, v. 44.

quincunx, *uncis*, *m.*, (*quinque* + *uncia*, *a twelfth*), *five twelfths*; the five spots on dice; in *quincuncem*, after the manner of these spots, —: .: vii. 73.

quindecim, *num. adj.*, *fifteen*. 8.

quingenti, *ae*, *a*, *num. adj.*, (*quinque* + *centum*), *five hundred*. 5.

quini, *ae*, *a*, *dist. num. adj.*, *five each*, *five*. 4.

quinquaginta, *num. adj.*, *fifty*. 6.

quinque, *num. adj.*, *five*. 10.

quintus, *a*, *um*, *num. adj.*, *fifth*. 4.

quis, *quae*, *quid*, *interrog. pron.*, *who?* *which?* *what?* **quid**, *adv.*, *why?* *how?* *indef. pron.*, *any one*, *one*; *somebody*, *something*, [especially after *nē*, *sī*, *nisi*] The fem. sing. is *qua*, as *nēqua*, etc., when used adjectively. 158.

quisnam, **quasnam**, **quidnam**, *interrog. pron.*, *who*, *pray?* *which*, *pray?* *what*, *pray?* See *quīnam*.

quispiam, **quaequam**, **quodpiam** or **quidpiam**, or **quippiam**, *indef. pron.*, *some*, *any*; *some one*, *any one*; *something*, *anything*. v. 35, vi. 17.

quisquam, **quaequam**, **quidquam** or **quicquam**, *indef. pron.*, *some*, *any*, *any one*, *anything*. 28.

quisque, **quaeque**, **quodque**, or **quidque**, or **quicque**, *indef. pron.*, *each*, *every*, *every one*, *all*, *everything*. 45.

quisquis, **quaequae**, **quodquod** or **quidquid**, or **quicquid**, *indef. pron.*, *whoever*, *whichever*, *each*, *all*. ii. 17, vii. 46.

quīvis, **quaevis**, **quodvis** or **quidvis**, *indef. pron.*, *any one you please*; *every one*, *any one*; *whoever*; *anything*. ii. 31, iii. 13, iv. 2.

quō, *adv. and conj.*; as *adv.*, old dat. of *quī*, *whither*, *where*; *to what place*: after *sī*, *to any place*, *anywhere*. **quō** as a conj. is the ablat. of *quī*, *that*, *in order that* (usually with comparative). 42.

quoad, *adv.*, *as long as*, *as far as*; *till*, *until*. 4.

quod, *conj.*, *because*, *that*, *in that*, *in so far as*; **quodsi**, *and if*, *but if*. 299.

quōminus, *conj.*, (see *quō*), *that not*, *so that not*. iv. 22, vii. 19.

quoniam, *conj.*, *because*, *since*. 15.

quoque, *conj.*, *too*, *also*. 10.

quōqueversus, *adv.*, *in every direction*. iii. 23.

quot, *indecl. adj.*, *as*, *as many as*; *how many*. vii. 19.

quotannis, *adv.*, (*quot* + *annus*), *yearly*, *every year*. 4.

quotiens, *adv.*, *as often as*; *how often*. i. 43, v. 34.

R.

rādix, *icis*, *f.*, *a root*; *the base of a mountain*. 5.

rādō, *ere*, **rāsi**, **rāsus**, *to smooth*, *scrape*, *shave*. v. 14.

rāmus, *I*, *m.*, *a bough*, *branch*. 4.

rapiditās, **ātis**, *f.*, *velocity*, *swiftness*, *rapidity*. iv. 17.

rapina, *ae*, *f.*, (**rapīō**), *robbery*, *rapine*, *plundering*. i. 15.

rārus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, *far apart*, *scattered*, *thin*, *scanty*, *dispersed*; *single*; *few*. 6.

ratiō, **ōnis**, *f.*, *account*, *calculation*, *computation*; *transaction*, *affair*; *regard*, *respect*, *concern*, *care*, *consideration*; *judgment*, *understanding*, *reason*; *method*, *manner*, *fashion*; *motive*; *stratagem*. 41.

ratis, *is*, *f.*, *a raft*. i. 8, 12, vi. 35.

Raurici, **ōrum**, *m. pl.*, *a Celtic tribe*, neighbors of the Helvētīi from the mouth of the Arar to Basel. i. 5, 29, vi. 25, vii. 75.

rebelliō, **ōnis**, *f.*, *a rebellion*, *revolt*. iii. 10, iv. 30, 38.

Rebilus, *I*, *m.* See **Caninius**.

recēdō, *ere*, **cessi**, **cessus**, *to retreat*, *withdraw*, *depart*, *retire*. v. 43.

recēns, entis, adj., recent, fresh, new, vigorous. 9.

recēnsēō, ēre, uī, —, to reckon up, enumerate, review, count over. vii. 76.

receptāculum, ī, n., a shelter; a receptacle; a lurking place. vii. 14.

receptus, a, um. See **recipiō**.

receptus, ūs, m., a retreat, shelter, refuge. iv. 33, vi. 9, vii. 47.

recessus, ūs, m., a retreat. v. 43.

recidō, ere, cidi, cāsūrus, (re + cadō), to fall back, recoil; to occur, happen; to fall upon, light upon. vii. 1.

recipiō, ere, cēpi, ceptus, (re + capiō), to receive, take back; to recover, get again; to take, capture; to engage, undertake; **sē recipere**, to withdraw, betake one's self. 76.

recitō, āre, āvi, ātus, to read aloud. v. 48.

reclinō, āre, āvi, ātus, to lean backwards, recline. vi. 27 (twice).

rēctē, adv., in a straight line; correctly, well. vii. 6, 80.

rēctus, a, um, adj., direct, exact, straight. vi. 25, vii. 23, 46.

recuperō, āre, āvi, ātus, (re + capiō), to recover, regain. 4.

recūsō, āre, āvi, ātus, (re + causā), to object, refuse, decline, reject. 9.

rēda, ae, f., a Gallic carriage. i. 51, vi. 30.

redāctus, a, um. See **redigō**.

reddō, ere, didi, ditus, to give back, return, restore; to yield, give up, surrender; to grant; to cause. 11.

redēptus, a, um. See **redimō**.

redeō, ire, īi, itus, to return, come back; to be reduced; to descend. 10.

redigō, ere, ēgi, āctus, (re + agō), to drive or bring back; to render; to reduce, diminish; to make, compel, force. 10.

redimō, ere, ēmi, ēmptus, (re + emō), to buy back; to release, redeem, ransom; to hire, procure, farm, acquire, purchase. i. 18, 37, 44.

redintegrō, āre, āvi, ātus, to restore, renew, revive, recruit. 9.

reditō, ōnis, f., a return. i. 5.

reditus, ūs, m., a return. iv. 30, vi. 29, 36.

Rēdonēs, um, m. pl., a Celtic tribe in the Bretagne, about the modern Rennes. ii. 34; vii. 75.

redūcō, ere, dūxi, ductus, to bring or conduct back, remove, draw back, withdraw. 28.

referō, ferre, rettuli, relātus, to carry, bring, draw, or give back; **referre pedem**, to retreat. 16.

reficiō, ere, fēci, fectus, to make anew, repair, restore, rebuild; to refresh, rein-vigorate, reassure, recruit. 11.

refringō, ere, frēgi, frāctus, (re + frangō), to break, break open; to destroy; to repress. ii. 33, vii. 56.

refugiō, ere, fūgi, —, to escape, flee away; to retreat, flee back. v. 33, vii. 31.

Reginus, ī, m. See **Antistius**.

regiō, ōnis, f., (**regō**), course, direction; territory, region; **e regiōne**, opposite. 41.

rēgius, a, um, adj., (**rēx**), kingly, royal, regal. vii. 32.

rēgnō, āre, āvi, ātus, to rule, reign, govern. v. 25.

rēgnum, ī, n., dominion, sovereignty; kingdom; royal power. 19.

regō, ere, rēxi, rēctus, to govern, rule, direct, conduct. iii. 13, vi. 17.

regredior, ī, gressus, dep., (**re + gradior**), to return. v. 44.

rēiciō, ere, iēcī, iectus, (re + iaciō), to hurl back, drive back, repel; to fling down, cast off, reject. 6.

relanquēscō, ere, languī, —, to grow weak, languid; to become enfeebled. ii. 15.

relātus, a, um. See **referō**.

relēgō, āre, āvi, ātus, to remove, send away. v. 30.

relictus, a, um. See **relinquō**.

rēligiō, ōnis, f., *piety, religion, plighted faith; religious rites; superstition.* 5.
relinquō, ere, liqui, lictus, (re + lin-
quō), *to leave behind, abandon, leave.*
 78.
reliquus, a, um, adj., *remaining, the rest of; future, to come; reliquum, i, n.,*
the rest, remainder. 173.
remaneō, ēre, mānāi, —, *to continue, re-*
main, last, endure. 10.
rēmex, igis, m., *a rower.* iii. 9.
Rēmi, ōrum, m. pl., *a Belgic tribe be-*
tween Mātrona (Marne) and Axona
(Aisne). See Iccius, Andecumborius.
Capital: Durocortorum, modern
Rheims. ii. 3 ff, 6; iii. 11; v. 3, 24,
 53 f., 56; vi. 4, 12, 44; vii. 63, 90;
 viii. 6, 11. Their chieftain: **Vertiscus.**
rēmigō, āre, āvi, ātus, (rēmus + agō),
to row. v. 8.
remigrō, āre, āvi, —, *to return, remove*
back. iv. 4, 27.
reminiscor, i, —, dep., *to remember.* i.
 13.
remissus, a, um, partic. pass., (remittō),
remiss, relaxed, loose, slack. v. 12.
remittō, ere, misi, missus, to hurl back,
send back; to abate, slacken, relax, re-
lieve. 18.
remollēscō, ere, —, —, *to become ener-*
gated. iv. 2.
remōtus, a, um, partic. pass., (removeō),
distant, remote. 4.
removeō, ēre, mōvi, mōtus, to with-
draw, remove, take away. 8.
remuneror, āri, ātus, dep., to reward,
remunerate. i. 44.
rēmus, i, m., *an oar.* 8.
rēnō, ōnis, m., *a reindeer.* vi. 21.
renovō, āre, āvi, ātus, to review, renew.
 iii. 2, 20.
renūntiō, āre, āvi, ātus, to bring back
word; to announce, report. 9.
repellō, ere, puli, pulsus, to repel, re-
pulse, drive back. 10.
repentē, adv., suddenly. 5.

repentiō, adv., suddenly. ii. 33.
repentinus, a, um, adj., unexpected, sud-
den. 14.
reperiō, ire, peri, pertus, to discover,
ascertain, find; to devise, invent. 27.
repetō, ere, ivi, itus, to claim, demand.
 i. 30, 31.
repleō, ēre, ēvi, ētus, to furnish, refill,
supply. vii. 56.
reportō, āre, āvi, ātus, to carry or bring
back, convey. iv. 29, v. 23.
repscō, ere, —, —, *to exact, demand*
back. v. 30.
repraesentō, āre, āvi, ātus, to perform
immediately, do. i. 40.
reprehendō, ēre, i, hēnsus, to censure,
rebuke, reprove. 4.
reprimō, ere, pressi, pressus, (re +
premō), *to restrain, check, prevent.* iii.
 14, vii. 8.
repudiō, āre, āvi, ātus, to refuse, reject,
decline. i. 40.
repugnō, āre, āvi, ātus, to oppose, fight
against, disagree with, be contrary to, be
inconsistent; to stand opposed. i. 19,
 iii. 4, vii. 42.
repuli. See **repellō.**
repulsus, a, um. See **repellō.**
requirō, ere, quisi, quisi, quisit, (re +
quærō), *to seek again; to seek after,*
search for; to demand, require; to miss,
look in vain for. vi. 34, vii. 63.
rēs, rei, f., *a thing, affair, business, pur-*
pose, circumstance, event, fact. 394.
rēs publica, the republic, commonwealth,
state; the public affairs. 15.
resarciō, ire, —, sartus, to restore, re-
pair. vi. 1.
rescindō, ere, scidi, scissus, to destroy,
tear down. 7.
resciscō, ere, ivi, itus, to learn, ascertain.
 i. 28.
rescribō, ere, scripsi, scriptus, to write
again, transfer. i. 42.
reservō, āre, āvi, ātus, to retain, reserve,
preserve. 4.

resideō, ēre, sēdi, —, (re + sedeō), to rest, remain, abide; to be left. vii. 77.

residō, ere, sēdi, —, (re + sidō), to settle, sit down, subside, grow calm. vii. 64.

resistēns, entis, partic. pres., (resistō), resolute, firm. 4.

resistō, ere, stitī, —, to halt, stop, stand still; to withstand, oppose; to continue, remain. 21.

respicī, ere, spēxi, spectus, (re + specīō), to look back; to have a care for, be mindful of. 4.

respondeō, ēre, I, spōnsus, to reply, answer. 16.

respōsum, I, n., a reply, answer. 4.

rēspūblica. See **rēs.**

respuō, ere, I, —, to spit out; to repel, reject, refuse. i. 42.

restringuō, ere, stinxi, stinctus, to quench, extinguish, put out. vii. 24, 25.

restitī. See **resistō.**

restituō, ere, I, ūtus, (re + statuō), to replace, restore, reinstate; to deliver up, give up; to renew. 7.

retineō, ēre, tinui, tentus, (re + teneō), to keep back, detain, retain; to hinder, restrain, check, keep, hold fast, maintain. 18.

retrahō, ere, trāxi, trāctus, to draw or bring back; to recover. v. 7.

retuli. See **referō.**

revellō, ere, velli, vulsus, to tear away, pluck away. i. 52, vii. 73.

revertō, ere, ti, —, and revertor, i, sus, dep. to turn back, return. 34.

revincio, ire, vinxi, vinctus, to tie, fasten, bind. 5.

revocō, ēre, āvi, ātus, to recall, call back. 5.

rēx, rēgis, m., a king. 14.

Rhēnus, i, m., the Rhine, the boundary line between Gallia and Germania; Caesar crossed it twice; (a) iv. 17, near the modern Neuwied; (b) vi. 9 ff., near the modern Andernach. In the laud

of the Batavi it divides itself into two kills (multis capitibus, iv. 10, 5, is wrong; Vergil Aen., viii. 727, calls the Rhēnus bicornis) of which the Vacalus (modern *Waal*), receives the Maas near the modern Workum. i. 1; ii. 4; iii. 11; iv. 10, 15; v. 3; vi. 9; vii. 65; viii. 13. 62.

Rhodanus, i, m., the Rhone, the boundary line between Allobrogēs and Helvēti. i. 1, 2, 6, 8, 10 ff., 33; iii. 1; vii. 65. 13.

ripa, ae, f., the bank of a river. 18.

rivus, i, m., a brook, stream. v. 49, 50.

rūbur, oris, n., hard oak; strength, power. iii. 13.

rogō, āre, āvi, ātus, to ask, question; to request, solicit, inquire; rogāre militēs sacramentō, to bind soldiers by an oath. 9.

Rōma, ae, f., Rome. i. 31, vi. 12, vii. 90.

Rōmānus, a, um, adj., Roman. 172.

Rōmānus, i, m., a Roman.

Roccius, i, m., L., legate of Caesar, praetor urbānus in 49 B. C. v. 24, 50.

rōstrum, i, n., the beak or bill of a bird; the beak of a ship. iii. 13, 14.

rota, ae, f., a wheel. i. 26, iv. 33.

rubus, i, m., a bramble-bush, bramble. ii. 17.

Rūfus, i, m. See **Sulpicius.**

rūmor, ōris, m., report, rumor, talk. 6.

rūpēs, is, f., a rock or cliff. ii. 29.

rūrsus, adv., again, anew; back, backwards. 24.

Rutēni, ōrum, m., a tribe in Celtic Gaul. Capital: Segodūnum (modern Rhodes). i. 45, vii. 5, 75, 90.

Rutilus, i, m. See **Semprōnius.**

S.

Sabīnus, i, m. See **Titurius.**

Sabis, is, m., modern Sambre, empties into the Mosa. ii. 16, 18.

sacerdōs, ōtis, m. and f., a priest or priestess. vii. 33.

sacrāmentum, i, n., an oath. vi. 1.

sacrificium, i, n., a sacrifice. 5.

saepe, adv., often, frequently. 12.

saepeumerō, adv., often, frequently, time and again. 5.

saeviō, ire, ii, itus, to be cruel or fierce. iii. 13.

sagitta, ae, f., an arrow. iv. 25, vii. 41, 81.

sagittārius, i, m., a bowman, archer. 7.

sagulum, i, n., a small military cloak. v. 42.

saltus, ūs, m., a woodland pasture; a forest; a mountain-pass. vi. 43, vii. 19.

salūs, ūtis, f., security, safety; welfare, deliverance, prosperity. 48.

Samarobriva, ae, f., capital of the Ambiani, q. v., modern Amiens. v. 24, 47, 53.

sanciō, ire, sānxi, sānctus, to render sacred or inviolable; to appoint, establish, decree, ordain. i. 30, vi. 20, vii. 2.

sānctus, a, um, adj. (sanciō), holy, sacred, inviolable. iii. 9, vi. 23, vii. 66.

sanguis, inis, m., blood. vii. 20, 50.

sānitās, ātis, f., health, soundness; good sense, discretion. i. 42, vii. 42.

sānō, āre, āvi, ātus, to cure, restore, heal, repair, allay; to obviate. vii. 29.

Santonēs, um, **Santonī**, ōrum, m. pl., a tribe in Celtic Gaul on the north side of the Garumna. Capital: **Mediōlānum** = modern Saintes. i. 10, 11; iii. 11; vii. 75.

sānus, a, um, adj., sensible, sound, sober, discreet. v. 7.

sānxi. See **sanciō**.

sapiō, ere, ivi, —, to understand, know. v. 30.

sarcina, ae, f., a pack, bundle, load; baggage. 4.

sarmentum, i, n., brushwood, twigs. iii. 18.

satis, adv., sufficiently, enough. 24.

satisfaciō, ere, fēcī, factus, to give satisfaction, satisfy, content; to apologize, ask pardon for. 6.

satisfactiō, ōnis, f., reparation, satisfaction, excuse, apology. i. 41, vi. 9.

satus, a, um. See **serō**.

saucius, a, um, adj., wounded. iii. 4, v. 36.

saxum, i, n., a rock, stone. 7.

scāla, ae, f., a sculing-ladder. v. 43, vii. 81.

Scaldis, is, m., the modern Schelde. vi. 33. It is exceedingly probable that Caesar meant here the Sabis (modern Sambre), which empties into the Maas, near modern Namur.

scapha, ae, f., a boat, skiff. iv. 26.

scelerātus, a, um, adj., accursed, impious, wicked, vicious. vi. 13, 34.

scelus, eris, n., an evil deed; crime, guilt, sin. i. 14.

scienter, adv., expertly, skilfully. vii. 22.

scientia, ae, f., skill, knowledge, science, experience. 6.

scindō, ere, scidi, scissus, to cut, tear, rend, split, divide; to destroy, demolish, break down. iii. 5, v. 51.

sciō, ire, ivi or ii, itus, to know, understand, perceive. 12.

scorpiō, ōnis, m., a scorpion, a military engine for throwing darts, stones, etc. vii. 25 (twice).

scribō, ere, scripsi, scriptus, to write. 5.

scrobia, is, m. and f., a ditch, pit, trench. vii. 73 (twice), 82.

scūtum, i, n., a buckler, shield. 10.

secō, āre, ui, tus, to cut off, cut down; to mow. vii. 14.

sēcrētō, adv., apart, separately, secretly. i. 18, 31.

sectiō, ōnis, f., division, lot; spoils, booty. ii. 33.

sector, āri, ātus, dep., to follow, pursue, hunt after, pursue eagerly. vi. 35.

sectūra, ae, f., a digging, cutting. iii. 21.

secundum, prep with acc., *along, after, near; according to; close to, next.* 4.
secundus, a, um, adj., (*sequor*), *next, following; successful, prosperous, favorable.* 18.

secūris, is, f., (*secō*), *an axe.* vii. 77.

secus, adv., *otherwise, differently.* See *sētius*.

secūtus, a, um. See *sequor*.

sed, conj., *but, now.* 104.

sēdecim, num. adj., *sixteen.* i. 18, 49.

sēdēs, is, f., *a seat; a home, dwelling-place, habitation.* 5.

sēditio, ōnis, f., *insurrection, sedition, dissension, civil discord.* vii. 28.

sēditioſus, a, um, adj., *turbulent, seditious, factious.* i. 17.

Sedulius, i, m., chieftain of the Lemo-vicēs. vii. 88.

Sedūni, ōrum, m. pl., a tribe in the Alpēs, in the modern Wallis, where the town *Sitten* preserves the name. iii. 1, 2, 7.

Sedūsi, ōrum, m. pl., a Germanic tribe between Main and Neckar. i. 51.

seges, itis, f., *a cornfield; a crop.* vi. 36

Sēgni, ōrum, m. pl., a Belgic tribe between Eburōnēs and Treveri. (*Bourg-Sègne*, a village near Givet, perhaps preserves the name.)

Segontiaci, ōrum, m. pl., a tribe in the south of Britain (modern Hampshire and Berkshire).

Segovax, actis, m., a king of the Britons. v. 22.

Segūsiāvi, ōrum, m. pl., a Celtic tribe between Rhodanus (Rhône), Arar (Aisne), and Liger (Loire). Capital: *Lugdūnum* (modern *Lyon*), founded 44 B. C. i. 10; vii. 64, 75.

semel, num. adv., *once.* i. 31.

sementis, is, f., *a sowing.* i. 3.

sēmita, ae, f., *a footpath, path.* v. 19, vii. 8.

semper, adv., *ever, always.* 10.

Semprōnius, i, m., *M. Semprōnius Rutilus*, a general of Caesar's cavalry. vii. 90.

senātor, ōris, m., *a senator.* ii. 28.

senātus, ūs, m., *senate.* 3.

senātus cōsultum, i, n., *a decree of the senate.* i. 43.

senex, senis, adj., *old, aged.* **senex**, senis, m., *an old man.* i. 29.

sēni, ae, a, dist. num. adj., *six each, six in six.* i. 15, vii. 75.

Senonēs, um, m. pl., a mighty and powerful tribe in Celtic Gaul between Loire and Marne. Town: *Vellaunodūnum*. Capital: *Agedincum* = modern *Sens*. ii. 2, v. 54, 56, vi. 2, ff.; vii. 4, 11, 34, 56, 58, 75, viii. 30. Their chieftains: *Moritaſus*, *Drappēs*, *Cavarinus*, *Acoō*.

sententia, ae, f., (*sentio*), *a purpose, intention, design; a judgment, decision, sentence; a resolution.* 18.

sentio, ire, sēni, sēnsus, *to discern by the senses; to be sensible of, perceive, discover, observe; to imagine, suppose.* 12.

sentis, is, m., *a bramble, briar.* ii. 17.

sēparātim, adv., *apart, separately.* i. 19, 29, vii. 36.

sēparātus, a, um, partic. pass., (*sēparō*), *distinct, separate.* iv. 1.

sēparō, āre, āvi, ātus, *separate, divide.* iv. 1, vii. 63.

sēpes, is, f., *a hedge, fence.* ii. 17, 22.

septem, num. adj., *seven.* iv. 23, v. 49.

septentrionēs, um, m. pl., *the Great Bear, the Little Bear; Charles's Wain; the north; the North Pole.* 7.

septimus, a, um, num. adj., *the seventh.* 14.

septingenti, ae, a, num. adj., *seven hundred.* v. 13, vii. 51.

septuāgintā, num. adj., *seventy.* iv. 12.

sepultūra, ae, f., *the act of burying; a funeral, funeral rites, obsequies, burial.* i. 26.

Sēquana, ae, f., *the Seine*. i. 1, vii. 57, 58. 6.

Sēquani, ōrum, m. pl., a tribe in Celtic Gaul, between the Saône, Rhone, and Jura. Town: **Melodūnum**. Capital: **Vesontio** = modern *Besançon*. i. 1 ff., 3, 6, 8 ff., 19, 31 ff., 38, 40, 44, 48, 54; iv. 10; vi. 12; vii. 66 f., 75, 90. See **Casticus**. Chieftain: **Catamantaloedēs**.

Sēquanus, a, um, adj., *Sequanian*. 40.

sequor, ī, secūtus, dep., *to go, come, or follow after; to follow, attend, accompany; to pursue; to aim at, seek for*. 31.

sermō, ōnis, m., a discourse, talk, conversation. v. 37, 41, vi. 13.

sērō, adv., *late, too late*. v. 29.

serō, ere, sēvi, satus, *to sow, plant*. v. 14.

Sertorius, ī, m., Q., propraetor in Spain in 82 B. C., assassinated 72 B. C. In the first Civil War he joined Marius' party. iii. 23.

servilis, e, adj., *servile, of slaves*. i. 40, vi. 19.

serviō, īre, īvi, itus, *to be a slave; to be subject to, devote one's self to, give heed to*. iv. 5, vii. 34.

servitūs, ūtis, f., *servitude, slavery*. 15.

servō, āre, āvi, ātus, *to keep, preserve, watch, guard; to observe*. 11.

servus, ī, m., a bondman, slave, servant. 6.

sēsquipedālis, e, adj., (*sēsqui*, half as much, + *pēs*), a foot and a half in length, breadth, or diameter. iv. 17.

sētius, adv., (comp. of *seous*), *differently, less, otherwise*. 4.

seu, conj., *whether*. 8.

sevēritās, ātis, f., *severity, harshness, rigor*. vii. 4.

sēvocō, āre, āvi, ātus, *to call off or aside; to draw aside*. v. 6.

sēvum, ī, n., *tallow, fat*. vii. 25.

sex, num. adj., *six*. 16.

sexāgintā, num. adj., *sixty*. ii. 4.

sexcenti, ae, a, num. adj., *six hundred*. 8.

sexdecim, num. adj., *sixteen*. vii. 16.

Sextius, ī, m. (1) *T.*, one of Caesar's legates, vi. 1; vii. 49, 51, 90; viii. 11. (2) *P. Sextius Baculus*, a centurion in Caesar's army. ii. 25; iii. 5; vi. 38.

si, conj., *whether; if*. 172.

Sibuzātēs, um, m. pl., a tribe in Aquitania, near the Pyrenees (modern *Sauvusse*, between Dax and Bayonne).

sic, adv., *in this manner; thus*. 29.

siccitās, ātis, f., *dryness, drought*. iv. 38, v. 24.

sicut or **sicuti**, adv., *as if, just as, as it were, like*. **sicut**, 6; **sicuti**, 4.

sidus, eris, n., *star, constellation*. vi. 14.

signifer, eri, m., (*signum* + *ferō*), a standard-bearer. ii. 25.

significātiō, ōnis, f., *intimation, expression, declaration; sense, import*. 5.

significō, āre, āvi, ātus, (*signum* + *faciō*), *to make a sign; to signify, indicate, show, intimate, declare*. 7.

signum, ī, n., a sign, mark; a watchword, signal; an ensign, a standard. 46.

Silānus, ī, m., *M.*, a legate of Caesar. vi. 1.

silentium, ī, n., *stillness, silence*. 10.

Silius, ī, m., *T.*, a military tribune. iii. 7, 8.

silva, ae, f., *forest, wood*. 54.

silvestris, e, adj., *wooded, woody*. 6.

similis, e, adj., *resembling, like, similar*. 11.

similitūdō, inis, f., *likeness, resemblance, affinity, similarity*. vii. 50, 53.

simul, adv., *together, at once, at the same time*; **simul** — **simul**, partly — partly; **simul ac**, as soon as. 22.

simulācrum, ī, n., a likeness or representation; a picture, image, effigy, figure. vi. 16, 17.

simulātiō, ōnis, f., *pretence, disguise, counterfeiting, deceit, hypocrisy*. 7.

simulō, āre, āvi, ātus, to feign, pretend, counterfeit. i. 44, iv. 4.

simultās, ātis, f., enmity, hatred, jealousy, rivalry. v. 44.

sin, conj., but if; if however. i. 13, v. 35.

sincērō, adv., frankly, sincerely, candidly. vii. 20.

sine, prep. with ablat., without. 41.

singillātim, adv., one by one, singly. iii. 2, v. 4, 52.

singulāris, e, adj., single, one only; extraordinary, excellent, remarkable, singular. 8.

singulī, ae, a, dist. num. adj., separate, single, individual, each, every. 34.

sinister, tra, trum, adj., left, on the left; adverse, contrar.; pernicious, bad. 7.

sinistrōrsus, adv., towards the left hand; on the left. v. 25.

sino, ere, āvi, situs, to permit, allow, suffer; to give one leave. iv. 2.

siquandō, adv., if ever. iii. 12.

siquis, aliqua. See **quis**.

sistō, ere, stiti, status, to set, place; to stand still, stop. See **circumsistō**.

situs, ūs, m., position, situation, site. 5.

sive, conj., or, whether; if, either; sive — sive, whether — or. 9.

socer, eri, m., a father-in-law. i. 12.

societās, ātis, f., a company, union, conjunction, alliance, league, confederacy. vi. 12.

socius, a, um, comrade, partner, associate. 11.

sōl, sōlis, m., the sun. 14.

sōlātium, i, n., comfort, consolation. vii. 15.

soldūrii, ōrum, m. pl., retainers (Celtic word). iii. 22.

soleō, ēre, itus, semi-dep., to be wont; to be accustomed. vi. 15, vii. 35.

sōlitūdō, inis, f., wilderness, desert; solitude. iv. 18, vi. 23.

sollertia, ae, f., adroitness, shrewdness; expertness, skill. vii. 22.

solicitō, āre, āvi, ātus, to rouse, move, urge, induce, incite; to investigate. 12.

solicitūdō, inis, f., anxiety, disquiet, trouble, uneasiness. v. 53, vii. 40.

solum, i, n, the soil, ground; foundation, bottom. 4.

solum, adv., alone, only. 12.

sōlus, a, um, adj., alone, only, single, sole. 9.

solvō, ere, solvi, solūtus, to untie, unbind, loose. 5.

sonitus, ūs, m., a noise, sound. vii. 60, 61.

Sontiatēs, um, m. pl., a tribe in Aquitania (modern town Sās, in the Département Lot et Garonne). iii. 20, 21. Chieftain: **Adiatunnus**.

sonus, i, m., noise, sound. vii. 47.

soror, ōris, f., a sister. i. 18, 53.

sors, sortis, f., chance, lot, fate, destiny. i. 50, 53 (twice).

spatium, i, n., distance, space; an interval. 43.

speciēs, ēi, f., a form, figure, fashion, shape, appearance; a spectacle, sight; pretence, semblance. 12.

spectō, āre, āvi, ātus, to see, observe; to endeavor; to tend; to examine, prove; to look, face, lie towards; to expect, wait for. 6.

speculātor, ōris, m., spy, scout. ii. 11, v. 49.

speculātōrius, a, um, adj., for scouting, of observation. iv. 26.

speculor, āri, ātus, dep., to watch, observe, reconnoitre, wait for. i. 47.

spērō, āre, āvi, ātus, to trust, hope, expect. 12.

spēs, ei, f., expectation, hope. 52.

spiritus, ūs, m., spirit, breath; haughtiness, arrogance. i. 33, ii. 4.

spoliō, āre, āvi, ātus, to spoil, strip, plunder, deprive. v. 6, vii. 66.

sponte, ablat., of one's own will, voluntarily. 5.

stabiliō, īre, īvi, itus, to fix, settle; to make firm. vii. 73.

stabilitās, ātis, f., *stability, firmness, steadiness.* iv. 33.

statim, adv., *forthwith, immediately.* 9.

statiō, ōnis, f., *a post, station; outpost, picket, guard, sentinel, sentry.* 11.

statuō, ere, ī, ūtus, *to raise, erect, set up, place, station, establish; to decide, conclude.* 18.

statūra, ae, f., *stature.* ii. 30, vi. 21.

status, ūs, m., *condition, state, posture.* vi. 12, vii. 54, 55.

stimulus, ī, m., *spur, goad; pointed stake.* vii. 73, 82.

stipendiarius, a, um, adj., *tributary.* i. 30, 36, vii. 10.

stipendium, ī, n., *tribute, tax.* 7.

stipes, itis, m., *post, log, stake.* vii. 73 (twice).

stirps, stirpis, f., *stock, stem, stalk, lineage.* vi. 34 (twice).

stō, āre, steti, status, *to continue, stand; to persist, remain.* 4.

strāmentum, ī, n., (*sternō*), *straw, thatch; covering, coverlet.* v. 43, vii. 45.

strepitus, ūs, m., *a din, noise, uproar, tumult.* ii. 11, iv. 33, vi. 7.

studeō, ēre, ul, —, *to pay attention to, cultivate, strive after, be eager for.* 16.

studiōsē, adv., *zealously, eagerly, attentively.* vi. 28 (twice).

studium, ī, n., *zeal, eagerness; attachment, devotion; vocation; exertion.* 15.

stultitia, ae, f., *foolishness, folly.* vii. 77.

sub, prep. with acc., *below, under, beneath; by, at the base of; about, towards, during, on, in; within.* 10.

subāctus, a, um. See *subigō*.

subdolos, a, um, adj., *cunning, crafty.* vii. 31.

subducō, ere, dūxi, ductus, *to withdraw, draw off, take away, remove; to draw up on the shore.* 6.

subductiō, ōnis, f., *a hauling ashore, a drawing up.* v. 1.

subeō, Ire, ī, itus, *to come or go under; to advance, proceed; to endure, encounter, undergo.* 7.

subesse. See *subsum*.

subfodiō, ere, fōdi, fossus, *to dig under, undermine, dig below.* iv. 12.

subiciō, ere, iēcī, iectus, (*sub + iaciō*), *to throw under, place under, subject.* 8.

subigō, ere, ēgi, āctus, (*sub + agō*), *to force, compel, constrain, oblige; to drive; to subdue, reduce.* vii. 77.

subitō, adv., *quickly, suddenly.* 30.

subitus, a, um, adj., (*subeō*), *unexpected, sudden.* iii. 7, 8.

sublātus, a, um, partic. pass., (*tollō*), *proud, elated.* 11.

sublevō, āre, āvi, ātus, *to lift, support, lessen, diminish; to relieve, ease.* 9.

sublica, ae, f., *a pile, stake.* iv. 17 (twice), vii. 35.

subluō, ere, —, lūtus, *to wash beneath; to flow near.* vii. 69.

subministrō, āre, āvi, ātus, *to afford, furnish, supply.* i. 40, iii. 25, iv. 20.

submittō, ere, misi, missus, *to send after; to send, furnish, dispatch.* 9.

submoveō, ēre, mōvi, mōtus, *to displace, remove, dislodge, drive back.* 5.

subruō, ere, ī, tus, *to dig under, undermine; to pull down, demolish, overturn.* ii. 6, iv. 27.

subsequor, ī, secūtus, dep., *to follow after, follow immediately.* 15.

subsidiū, ī, n., *a reinforcement; help, defence, remedy.* 27.

subsidiō, ere, sēdi, sessus, *to sink down, remain, stay behind.* vi. 36.

subsistō, ere, stiti, —, *to halt, stand still; to hold out, withstand.* i. 15, v. 10.

subsum, esse, —, —, *to be under; to be near.* 4.

subtrahō, ere, trāxi, tractus, *to remove, withdraw; to take away secretly.* i. 44, vii. 22.

subvēctiō, ōnis, f., *transportation, conveyance.* vii. 10.

subvehō, ere, vēxi, vēctus, to convey, carry or bring up. i. 16.

subveniō, ire, vēni, ventus, to come up; to help, assist, aid, succor. 4.

succōdō, ere, cessi, cessus, (sub + cōdō), to go under; to go towards, approach; to come behind, follow after, succeed; to be successful; to prosper. 14.

succendō, ere, ī, cēnsus, to kindle, set on fire, burn. 5.

successus, ūs, m., approach, advance, success. ii. 20

succidō, ere, cidi, cisus, (sub + caedō), to cut off, mow, cut down. iv. 19, 38, v. 9.

succumbō, ere, cubui, —, (sub + cumbō), to sink under, yield, surrender, succumb, be overcome. vii. 86.

succurrō, ere, curri, cursus, (sub + currō), to run to one's assistance; to help, aid, succor, assist. v. 44, vii. 80.

sudis, is, f., a pile, stake. 4.

sūdor, ōris, m., toil, sweat. vii. 8.

Suēbi, ōrum, m. pl., collective name for the Germanic tribes between Thüringerwald, Böhmerwald, and Schwarzwald, in the modern Sachsen-Meiningen, Cohnrg, Bavaria, and Würtemberg (modern name: English, Suebia; and German, Schwaben). i. 37, 51, 53, 54; iv. 1 ff., 7, 8, 16, 19; vi. 9, 10, 29. Chieftains: **Cimberius, Ariovistus.**

Suessiōnēs, um, m. pl., a Belgic tribe between the modern Marne and Isère. Capital: Noviodūnum = modern Soissons. ii. 3 f., 12 f.; viii. 6. Chieftains: **Galba, Divitiacus.**

sufficiō, ere, fēcī, fectus, (sub + faciō) to give, supply; to be sufficient, supplied with; to hold out. vii. 20.

suffrāgium, ī, n., (sub + frangō), a vote, voice, suffrage. vi. 13, vii. 63.

Sugambri, ōrum, m. pl., a Germanic tribe from the river Sieg to the river Lippe. iv. 16, 18; vi. 35.

suggestus, ūs, m., (suggerō), a raised place; a stage, platform, tribunal. vi. 3.

sui, sibi, sē, refl. pron., of himself, herself, itself, or themselves. 639.

Sulla, ae, m., L. Cornēlius, Marius' adversary, Dictator, died 78 B. C. i. 21.

Sulpicius, ī, m. (1) P. Sulpicius Rūfus, a legate of Caesar. iv. 22; vii. 90. (2) **S. Sulpicius Galba, see Galba (1).**

sum, esse, fui, futūrus, to be, exist, remain, continue; to happen, take place. 999.

summa, ae, f., the main thing, chief point; sum, amount, sum total, aggregate, whole. 18.

summus, a, um, adj., (sup. of superus), the highest, greatest, very great; most important, consummate; the summit of, surface of. 84.

sūmō, ere, sūmpsi, sūmptus, to take up or away; to arrogate, assume, claim, appropriate; to undertake, begin. 8.

sūmptuōsus, a, um, adj., costly, expensive. vi. 19.

sūmptus, ūs, m., (sūmō), cost, expense, charge. i. 18.

sūmptus, a, um. See **sūmō.**

superbē, adv., haughtily, proudly, insolently, arrogantly. i. 31.

superfui. See **supersum.**

superior, us, adj., (comp. of superus), higher, upper; superior, greater, stronger, more powerful; past, preceding. 64.

superō, āre, āvi, ātus, (superus), to excel, surpass, overcome, outstrip, subdue, conquer; to remain, survive. 26.

supersedō, ēre, sēdi, sessus, to abstain, forbear, restrain from; to omit, pass, desist from. ii. 8.

supersum, esse, fui, —, to be left, remain, exist still, survive. 7.

superus, a, um, adj., above, upper, over. See **superior.**

suppetō, ere, īvi, itus, (sub + petō), to be present, be in store, be at hand. 5.

supplēmentum, *i*, *n.*, a filling up, supply, recruiting, reinforcements, supplies. vii. 7, 9, 57.

supplex, *icis*, *adj.*, (*sub* + *plicō*), humble, submissive, suppliant, supplicant. ii. 28.

supplicātiō, *ōnis*, *f.*, a prayer, supplication; a thanksgiving; a day set apart for prayer. ii. 35, iii. 38, vii. 90.

suppliciter, *adv.*, humbly, submissively, suppliantly. i. 27.

supplicium, *i*, *n.*, (*supplex*), penalty, punishment. 12.

supportō, *āre*, *āvī*, —, (*sub* + *portō*), to carry, bring, convey up or to. 5.

suprā, *prep.* with *acc.*, and *adv.*, over, on the top, above; formerly, before, previously. 26.

suscipiō, *ere*, *cēpī*, *ceptus*, (*sub* + *capiō*), to take up, lift up; to undertake, assume, enter upon; to undergo, suffer: to engage in, begin. 11.

suspectus, *a*, *um*, *partic. pass.*, (*suspi-ciō*), mistrusted, suspected, suspicious. v. 54.

suspiciātus, *a*, *um*. See *suspicio*.

suspiciō, *ōnis*, *f.*, mistrust, distrust, suspicion. 11.

suspicio, *ārī*, *ātus*, *dep.*, to mistrust; to surmise, suppose, believe, apprehend. 6.

sustentō, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus*, (*sustineō*), to hold up, support, sustain, maintain; to hold out, endure, suffer. 4.

sustineō, *ēre*, *tinui*, *tentus*, (*sub* + *teneō*), to hold up, keep up, support, sustain, restrain, check: to undergo, withstand, endure, make a stand, hold out. 38.

suus, *a*, *um*, *poss. adj. pron.*, one's own; belonging or relating to him, her, it, or them. 357.

T.

T., for *Titus*.

tabernāculum, *i*, *n.*, a tent. i. 39, vi. 38, vii. 46.

tabula, *ae*, *f.*, a plank, board; a picture, painting; a tablet, register. i. 29.

tabulātum, *i*, *n.*, a story in a building; a boarded floor. vi. 29.

taceō, *ēre*, *uī*, *itus*, to be silent, say nothing; to keep secret, disregard. i. 17 (twice).

tacitus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, silent. i. 32.

tālea, *ae*, *f.*, staff, stick; rod, bar. v. 12, vii. 73.

tālis, *e*, *adj.*, such, of this or that kind, such like. 5.

tam, *adv.*, so much, so very, so. 14.

tamen, *conj.*, nevertheless, yet, however, at least. 76.

Tamesis, *is*, *m.*, the Thames in England. v. 11, 18.

tametsi, *conj.*, (*tamen* + *etsi*), though, although, notwithstanding. 4.

tandem, *adv.*, at last, at length, finally, however, yet, still. 6.

tangō, *ere*, *tetigi*, *tāctus*, to border upon, touch. v. 3.

tantopere, *adv.*, so greatly, so much. i. 31.

tantulus, *a*, *um*, *adj. dim.*, (*tantus*), so little, so small, so trifling. 4.

tantum, *adv.*, so far, so much; only, alone, merely; *nōn tantum* — *sed etiam*, not only — but also. 5.

tantummodo, *adv.*, merely, only. iii. 5.

tantundem, *adv.*, just as far, so far, just as much. vii. 72.

tantus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, so great, so much, such; so little, so small; *quantō* — *tantō*, the — the. 92.

Tarbelli, *ōrum*, *m. pl.*, a tribe in Aquitania, between the Pyrenees and the river Aturis (*Adour*). iii. 27.

tardē, *adv.*, slowly, tardily. iv. 23.

tardō, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus*, to hinder, retard, impede, delay. 9.

tardus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, tardy, slow. ii. 25.

Tarusātēs, *ium*, *m. pl.*, a tribe in Aquitania, in the modern Département des Landes. Name preserved in modern town *Tartus* on the *Adour*. iii. 23, 29.

Tasgētius, *i*, m., chieftain of the Car-nūtēs. v. 25, 29.

taurus, *i*, m., a bull. vi. 28.

Taximagulus, *i*, m., chieftain of the Britons. v. 22.

taxus, *i*, f., the yew-tree. vi. 31.

Tectosagēs, um, m. pl. See Volcae.

tēctum, *i*, n., (**tegō**), the covering or roof of a house; a house, dwelling. i. 36, vii. 66.

tēctus, a, um. See **tegō**.

tegimentum, *i*, n., a covering. ii. 21, vi. 21.

tegō, ere, tēxi, tēctus, to cover, conceal, disguise; to protect, defend. 5.

tēlum, *i*, n., a weapon; a javelin, dart, spear. 40.

temerārius, a, um, adj., inconsiderate, rash, imprudent. i. 31, vi. 20.

temerō, adv., without reason, thoughtlessly, at random; readily, easily. 4.

temeritās, ātis, f., inconsiderateness, rashness, indiscretion. 5.

tēmō, ōnis, m., the beam, pole, or tongue of a carriage, etc. iv. 33.

temperantia, ae, f., moderation, temperance, abstinence, self-control. i. 19.

temperātus, a, um, partic. pass., (**temperō**), temperate, moderate, sober, mild. v. 12.

temperō, āre, āvi, ātus, (**tempus**), to temper, moderate, restrain; to forbear, refrain from, abstain. i. 7, 33.

tempestās, ātis, f., (**tempus**), time; a period, season; weather; storm, tempest. 18.

temptō, āre, āvi, ātus, to feel, examine; to try, attempt, put to the test, prove, tamper with, sound; to incite, urge.

tempus, oris, n., season; time. 111.

Tencteri, ōrum, m. pl., a Germanic tribe near the mouth of the Rhine. iv. 1, 4, 16, 18, v. 55, vi. 35.

tendō, ere, tetendi, tentus or tēnsus, to stretch, stretch out; to go, advance; to

encamp, tent. For transfer in meaning see under **contendō**. 4.

tenebrae, ārum, f. pl., darkness. vii. 81.
teneō, ēre, ui, —, to hold, hold fast; to keep, have, occupy, possess; to continue, keep on; to defend; to keep back, detain. 50.

tener, era, erum, adj., tender, soft; young. ii. 17.

tenuis, e, adj., slender, thin; mean, low, poor; feeble, delicate. v. 40, vi. 35.

tenuitās, ātis, f., fineness, thinness; poverty. vii. 17.

tenuiter, adv., thinly, slightly. iii. 13.

ter, num. adv., three times. i. 53.

teres, etis, adj., (**terō**), slender, smooth; rounded, long. vii. 73.

Tergestini, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Tergeste (modern Trieste). viii. 24.

tergum, *i*, n., the back of men or animals; the rear; ab **tergō**, in the rear; post **tergum**, in the rear. 12.

terni, ae, a, dist. num. adj., three each, every three, three. iii. 15, vii. 73, 75.

terra, ae, f., the earth; ground, land, district; a region; orbis **terrārum**, the earth, the world. 14.

Terrasidius, *i*, m., a military tribune. iii. 7, 8.

terrēnus, a, um, adj., (**terra**), earthy, of the earth. i. 43.

terreō, ēre, ui, itus, to frighten, alarm, terrify; to deter. 4.

terrītō, āre, —, —, to frighten, terrify, affright. 4.

terror, ōris, m., fear, terror, affright. 5.

tertius, a, um, num. adj., (**ter**), third, the third. 34.

testāmentum, *i*, n., a will. i. 39.

testimōnium, *i*, n., (**testis**), testimony, proof, evidence. 4.

testis, is, m and f., a witness. 4.

testūdō, inis, a tortoise; a wooden covering or shed, under which the besiegers stood and applied the battering-ram; see p. 48; a shelter of shields. 6.

Teutomatus, i, m., king of the Nitio-brogēs. vii. 31, 46.

Teutoni, ōrum, m. pl., a Germanic tribe on the shores of the East Sea (Ost See), who united with the Cimbri. They invaded Italy in 113 B. C., but were defeated by Marius in 102 B. C. near Aquae Sextiae. i. 33, 40, ii. 4, 29. Gen. plur. Teutonum, vii. 77.

tēxi. See **tegō**.

tignum, i, n., a log, stick, beam. iv. 17 (twice).

Tigurini, ōrum, m. pl., one of the four Helvetian clans in the modern cantons Freiburg and Waadt. i. 12; **pāgus Tigurinus**, i. 12.

timeō, ēre, ui, —, to fear, be afraid of; to dread, fear for. 16.

timidē, adv., fearfully, timidly. iii. 25, v. 33.

timidus, a, um, adj., fearful, cowardly, afraid, timid. i. 39, iii. 24, vi. 40.

timor, ōris, m., dread, fear. 34.

Titūrius, i, m., Q. Titūrius Sabinus, one of Caesar's legates. ii. 5, 9, 10; iii. 11, 17 ff.; iv. 22, 38; v. 24, 26 ff., 36 ff.; vi. 1, 32, 37.

tolerō, āre, āvi, ātus, to bear, bear patiently; to support, tolerate, endure; to nourish, maintain; to hold, keep. 4.

tollō, ere, sustuli, sublātus, to raise, lift up, set up, send up; to carry off, remove; to kill, destroy, break off. 20.

Tolōsa, ae, f., capital of the Volcae Tectosagēs in Gallia Provincia, the modern Toulouse. iii. 20.

Tolōsatēs, ium, m. pl., the inhabitants of Tolōsa, q. v. i. 10, vii. 7.

tormentum, i, n., (torqueō), a hurling-engine for throwing stones, darts, etc.; a cord, rope; torture, torment. 8.

torreō, ēre, ui, tostus, to dry, roast, scorch, bake, burn, parch. v. 43.

tot, indecl. adj., so many. 7.

totidem, indecl. adj., just as many, as many. 7.

tōtus, a, um, gen. tōtius, adj., all, the whole, total, the entire. 63.

trabs, trabis, f., rafter, beam. 6.

tractus, a, um. See **trahō**.

trādō, ere, didi, ditus, (trāns + dō), to give, consign, deliver; to pass from hand to hand; to surrender; to transmit; to commend, intrust. 28.

trādūcō or **trānsdūcō**, ere, dūxi, ductus, to carry or bring over, transport, transfer, lead, convey. 32.

trāgula, ae, f., a dart, javelin. 4.

trahō, ere, trāxi, tractus, to drag along, drag away; to protract, put off, detain, spin out. i. 53, vi. 38.

trāciō. See **trānsiciō**.

trāiectus, ūs, m., (trāciō), crossing over; a passage. iv. 21, v. 2.

trānō, āre, āvi, —, (trāns + nō), to swim across or over. i. 53.

tranquillitās, ātis, f., a calm; stillness, calmness, rest, quiet, tranquillity. iii. 15, v. 23.

trāns, prep. with acc., across, over, beyond. 23.

trānsalpinus, a, um, adj., transalpine, beyond the Alps. **trānsalpina** Gallia, f., transalpine Gaul. vii. 1, 6.

trānscedō, ere, i, —, (trāns + scandō), to climb or mount over, pass, surmount, cross. iii. 15, vii. 70.

trānseō, ire, ii or ivi, itus, to go, cross, or pass over; to elapse, pass away. 64.

trānsferō, ferre, tuli, lātus, to carry or bring over; to transport, transfer. vi. 3, 13; vii. 8.

trānsfigō, ere, fixi, fixus, to pierce or thrust through; to pierce, transfix. i. 25, v. 44, vii. 62.

trānsfodiō, ere, fodi, fossus, to thrust through, pierce, stab through; to transfix. vii. 82.

trānsgredior, i, gressus, dep., (trāns + gradior), to go or pass over; to cross. ii. 19, vii. 25, 46.

trānsitus, ūs, m., (*trānsēō*), a passing or going over; crossing, passage. v. 55, vi. 7, vii. 57.

trānsiciō, ere, iēcī, iectus, (*trāns + iaciō*), to throw or cast over; to transport across; to thrust or pierce through, transfix. 4.

trānalātus, a, um. See *trānsferō*.

trānsmarinus, a, um, adj., beyond the sea; foreign; transmarine. vi. 24.

trānsmisus, ūs, m., a passage. v. 2, 13. **trānsmittō**, ere, misi, missus, to send over, transmit. vii. 61.

trānsportō, āre, āvi, ātus, to carry over, convey, transport. 10.

trānsrhēnānus, a, um, adj., across the Rhine. iv. 16, v. 2, vi. 5. **trānsrhēnāni**, ōrum, m. pl., the tribes on the left side of the Rhine. iv. 16, vi. 5; *Trānsrhēnāni Germāni*, v. 2.

trānstrum, ī, n., a cross-beam. iii. 13.

trānsvērus, a, um, adj., (*trāns + vērtō*), lying across, crosswise, athwart, oblique. ii. 8.

Trebius, ī, m., *M. Trebius Gallus*, military tribune. iii. 7, 8.

Trebōnius, ī, m., *C.* (1) A Roman knight. vi. 40. (2) a legate of Caesar. v. 17, 24; vi. 33; vii. 11, 81; viii. 6, 11, 14, 46, 54.

trecentū, ae, a, num. adj., (*trēs + centum*), three hundred. iv. 37, v. 9, vi. 36.

tredecim, num. adj., thirteen. vii. 51.

trepidō, āre, āvi, ātus, to hurry with alarm; to be in a state of trepidation and alarm; to run up and down in fear and confusion; to hasten about; to be alarmed, agitated. v. 33, vi. 37.

trēs, tria, num. adj., three. 36.

Trēveri, ōrum, m. pl., a tribe of Germanic origin in Celtic Gaul on both sides of the Mosel. Capital: *Augusta Trēverōrum* = modern *Trier*. See *Nasua*. i. 37; iii. 11, iv. 6, 10; v. 2 ff., 24, 26, 47, 53; vi. 2 f., 5 ff., 29,

32, 44; vii. 63; viii. 25, 45, 52; *equitēs Trēveri*, ii. 24. Their chieftains: *Indutiomārus*, *Cingetorix*.

Trēvir, iri, m., a *Trevirian*. 38.

Tribōci, ōrum, or **Tribōces**, um, m. pl., a German tribe on both sides of the Rhine about the modern *Strassburg*. i. 51; iv. 10.

tribūnus, ī, m., (*tribus*), a tribune. **tribūnus militum**, a tribune of the soldiers, an officer of the army; each legion had six. 20.

tribuō, ere, ī, ātus, to assign, distribute, give; to impute, attribute; to grant, allow. 7.

tribūtum, ī, n., (*tribuō*), tribute, impost, tax. vi. 13, 14.

triduum, ī, n., three days. 10.

triennium, ī, n., three years. iv. 4.

trigintā, num. adj., thirty. vi. 35.

trīni, ae, a, dist. num. adj., three each, every three, three. 4.

Trīnobantēs, um, m. pl., a tribe in the south of Britain. Capital: *Camalodūnum* = modern *Colchester*. v. 20 ff.

tripartitō, adv., in three parts, in three divisions. 4.

triplex, icis, adj., (*trēs + plicō*), triple, three, threefold. 4.

triquetrus, a, um, adj., triangular, three-cornered. v. 13.

tristis, e, adj., sorrowful, sad. i. 32.

tristitia, ae, f., sadness, sorrow. i. 32.

truncus, ī, m., the trunk or stock of a tree. iv. 17, vii. 73.

tū, tui, pers. pron., m. and f., you, thou. v. 30 (twice).

tuba, ae, f., a trumpet. ii. 20, vii. 47, 81. **tueor**, ēri, tuitus, or **tūtus**, to behold, look at, watch, guard, defend, protect; to support, keep, maintain. 8.

tuli. See *ferō*.

Tulingi, ōrum, m. pl., a Germanic tribe in the southern part of the modern *Baden*. i. 5, 25, 28, 29.

Tullius, ī, m. See *Cicero*.

Tullus, *i*, *m*. See **Volcatius**.
tum, *adv.*, at that time, then. 48.
tumultuor, *āri*, *ātus*, *dep.*, to make a disturbance, raise a tumult; to be in confusion. vii. 61.
tumultuōsē, *adv.*, tumultuously. vii. 45.
tumultus, *ūs*, *m.*, a tumult, broil, disturbance, uproar; sedition, mutiny, insurrection. 7.
tumulus, *i*, *m.*, (*tumēō*), a hillock, hill, mound. 6.
tunc, *adv.*, at that time, then. v. 41.
turma, *ae*, *f.*, a squadron of thirty horsemen. 5.
Turonēs, *um*, or **Turonī**, *ōrum*, *m. pl.*, a Celtic tribe on both sides of the Liger (Loire). Capital: **Caesarodūnum** = modern **Tours**.
turpis, *e*, *adj.*, ugly, deformed. unseemly; dishonorable, infamous, scandalous. 6.
turpiter, *adv.*, disgracefully, basely, shamefully. vii. 20 (twice), 80.
turpitūdō, *inis*, *f.*, dishonor, shame, disgrace. ii. 27.
turris, *is*, *f.*, a tower. 29.
tūtō, *adv.*, safely, securely, without danger. iii. 13, 24, vii. 36.
tūtus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, (*tueor*), secure, safe, out of danger, protected. 9.
tuus, *a*, *um*, *poss. adj. pron.*, thy, thine, of thee; yours, your, of you. v. 44.

U.

ubi, *adv.*, where, when. 58.
ubicumque, *adv.*, wherever. vii. 3.
Ubiī, *ōrum*, *m. pl.*, a German tribe on the right side of the Rhine; later under Augustus they emigrated to the left side. In 50 B. C. their capital received the name **Colōnia Agrippina** = modern **Cōln**. i. 54; iv. 3, 8, 11, 16, 19; vi. 9 f., 29.
ubique, *adv.*, everywhere; wherever; anywhere. iii. 16.

ulciscor, *i*, *ultus*, *dep.*, to avenge, revenge. 5.
ūllus, *a*, *um*, *gen.* *ūllius*, *adj.*, any, any one. 25.
ūltior, *us*, *gen.* *ōris*, *comp. adj.*, farther, on the farther side; more distant, more remote. 8.
ūltimus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, (*sup.* of *ūltior*), the most distant, last, the most remote, farthest. 5.
ūltrā, *prep* and *adv.*, beyond, past, farther. i. 48, 49.
ūltrō, *adv.*, beyond; on both sides, to and fro; moreover, besides, further; actually, voluntarily, spontaneously. 11.
ultus, *a*, *um*. See **ulciscor**.
ululātus, *ūs*, *m.*, a yelling, howling, shout. v. 37, vii. 80.
umquam, *adv.*, ever, at any time. 4.
ūnā, *adv.*, together; at the same time, along with. 31.
unde, *adv.*, whence, from which, from whom. 10.
ūndecim, *num. adj.*, eleven. vii. 69, 87.
ūndecimus, *a*, *um*, *num. adj.*, the eleventh. ii. 23, v. 46.
undique, *adv.*, from all parts, from every part; on all sides, everywhere. 26.
Unellī, *ōrum*, *m. pl.* See **Venellī**.
ūniversus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, whole, entire; all together. 9.
ūnus, *a*, *um*, *gen.* *ūnūs*, *num. adj.*, one, single, one alone, one only; the same, one and the same. 115.
urbānus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, of a city; of the city (Rome). vii. 1, 6.
urbs, *urbis*, *f.*, a city; the city (Rome). 9.
urgeō, *ēre*, *ursi*, —, to press upon, urge, drive, impel; to press hard, weigh down, oppress. ii. 25, 26.
ūrus, *i*, *m.*, a kind of ox. vi. 28.
Usipetēs, *um*, *m. pl.*, a German tribe, driven out of their seats by the **Suēbī**. They settled near the mouth of the Rhine. iv. 1, 4, 16, 18; vi. 35.

usitatus, a, um, adj., *usual, accustomed, ordinary, common, customary.* vii. 22.

usque, adv., *even, quite, as far as; with eo, to such a degree.* 10.

usus, a, um. See **utor**.

usus, ūs, m., *use, practice, exercise; skill; advantage, benefit, profit; occasion; necessity, need; usū venire, to happen, occur.* 34.

ut or **uti**, conj. and adv., *that; so that, in order that; sous to, to; as; though, although; that not (after verbs of fearing).* **ut**, 380; **uti**, 56.

uter, tra, trum, gen. **utrius**, adj., *which, which of the two.* 4.

uterque, traque, trumque, gen. **utriusque**, adj., *both, each.* 38.

uti. See **ut**.

utilis, e, adj., (**utor**), *useful, profitable, advantageous.* iv. 7, vii. 20, 76.

utilitās, ātis, f., *usefulness, profit, advantage.* iv. 19, vii. 23.

utor, I, ūsus, dep., *to use, make use of, enjoy; to exercise, practise; to employ; to show; to manage.* 52.

utrimque, adv., *on both sides.* 5.

utrum, conj., *whether*, in indirect questions; in double questions **an** or **necne** follows. i. 40, 50, 53.

Uxellodūnum, I, n., a town of the Cadurri on an isolated steep rock near the river Oltis (modern Lot).

uxor, ōris, f., *a wife.* 9.

V

Vacalus (or **Vahalis**), is, m., the western kill of the Rhēnus, Rhine, *q. v.*, modern name *Waal*. iv. 10.

vacātiō, ōnis, f., (**vacō**), *exemption, respite, immunity, freedom.* vi. 14.

vacō, āre, āvi, ātus, *to be empty, free from, without, vacant, without a possessor.* 4.

vacuus, a, um, adj., *free from; empty; destitute; vacant.* 5.

vadum, I, n., *a ford, a shallow place.* 13.

vāgīna, ae, f., *scabbard, sheath.* v. 44.

vagor, āri, ātus, dep., *to wander about, roam, ramble.* 9.

valeō, ēre, ui, itūrus, *to enjoy health; to be powerful, strong; to have interest, weight, or influence; to have force.* 13..

Valērius, I, m. (1) *C. Flaccus*, proprætor in Gaul in 83 B. C. i. 47. (2) *L. Præcōnius*, legate in Gaul before the time of Caesar. iii. 20 (3) *C. Calpurnus*, a Celt honored with the rights of a Roman citizen i. 47; vii. 65. His sons (4) *C. Procillus*. i. 19, 47, 53; and (5) *C. Donotaurus*. vii. 65.

Valetiacus, I, m., brother of the Ilædian Cotus. vii. 32.

valētūdō, inis, f., (**valeō**), *good health; ill health, disease.* v. 40, vii. 78.

vallis or **vallēs**, is, f., *a valley.* 9.

vāllum, I, n., (**vāllus**), *a rampart set with stakes or palisades; intrenchments, earthworks.* 35.

vāllus, I, m., *a stake, palisade.* See **vāllum**.

Vangionēs, um, m pl, a German tribe on the left side of the Rhine near the modern Worms. i. 51.

varietās, ātis, f., *variety, in respect to colors; variety, diversity.* vi. 27, vii. 23.

varius, a, um, adj., *variegated, changing, changeable; different.* ii. 22, vii. 77.

Vārus, I, m. See **Atius**.

vāstō, āre, āvi, ātus, *to lay waste, ravage, desolate, devastate.* 10.

vāstus, a, um, adj., *vast, huge, enormous, immense.* iii. 9, 12.

vāticinātiō, ōnis, f., *a foretelling, prophecy, divination.* i. 50.

Vatinius, I, m., *T.*, legate of Caesar. viii. 46.

ve, enclit. conj., = **vel**, or; either. See **vel**.

vēctigal, ālis, n., a tax, impost, duty; revenue. i. 18, 36, v. 22.

vēctigālis, e, adj., tributary. iii. 8, iv. 3.

vēctōrius, a, um, adj. (vehō), for carrying or transportation. v. 8.

vehementer, adv., exceedingly, eagerly, impetuously, ardently, vehemently, strongly. 9.

vehō, ere, vēī, vēctus, to bear, carry, convey. i. 43.

vel, conj., or, even; **vel — vel**, either — or. 12.

Velānus, i, m., Q., military tribune. iii. 7.

Vellocasī, ōrum, or **Vellocasēs**, ium, m. pl., a tribe on the right side of the Sēquana (Seine). Capital: **Rotomagus** = modern *Rouen* (Normandie). ii. 4, vii. 75, viii. 7.

Vellaunodūnum, i, n., a town of the Senonēs between Agedincum and Cenabum. vii. 11, 14.

Vellāvi, ōrum, m. pl., a Celtic tribe in the Cévennes. vii. 75.

vēlōcitās, ātis, f., fleetness, swiftness, velocity, speed, rapidity. vi. 28.

vēlōciter, adv., swiftly, rapidly, quickly, speedily. v. 35.

vēlōx, ōcis, adj., quick, swift, fleet, rapid, speedy. i. 48.

vēlum, i, n., a sail. iii. 13 (twice), 14.

velut, adv., as, like as, just as. i. 32.

vēnātiō, ōnis, f., the chase, hunting. iv. 1, vi. 21, 28.

vēnātor, ōris, m., a hunter. vi. 27.

vēndō, ere, didī, ditus, (vēnum + dō), to sell. ii. 33, iii. 16, iv. 2.

Venellī, ōrum, m. pl., a tribe in the northwest of the modern Normandie. ii. 34; iii. 11, 17; vii. 75. (**Civitas Armorica**.) Their chieftain: **Viridovix**, q. v.

Venetī, ōrum, m. pl., a Celtic tribe in the modern Bretagne. Capital: **Venetæ** = modern *Vannes*. ii. 34, iii. 7 ff., 11,

16 ff.; iv. 21, vii. 75. (**Civitas Armorica**.)

Venetia, ae, f., the land of the Veneti, q. v. iii. 9.

Veneticus, a, um, adj., of the Venetian, Venetian. iii. 18, iv. 21.

venia, ae, f., indulgence, favor, forgiveness, pardon, forbearance. vi. 4, vii. 15.

veniō, ire, vēnī, ventus, to come, arrive. 133.

venitō, āre, āvi, —, to resort; to come often. iv. 3, 32, v. 27.

ventus, i, m., the wind. 11.

vēr, vēris, n., the spring. vi. 3.

Veragrī, ōrum, m. pl., a Celtic tribe near the union of Dranse and Rhone. iii. 1, 2. Town: **Octodūrus**.

Verbigēnus, pāgus, m., one of the four Helvetian clans, probably between the Rhine and Jura. i. 27.

verbum, i, n., a word, expression, remark, saying. 4.

Vercassivellaunus, i, m., an Arvernian, cousin of Vercingetorix. vii. 76, 83, 85, 88.

Vercingetorix, igris, m., son of Celtillus, an Arvernian, chieftain of the Gauls. vii. 4, 8, 9, 12, 14.

vereor, ēri, itus, dep., to fear. 25.

vergō, ere, —, —, to lie; to face; to incline. 4.

vergobretus, i, m., the title of the chief magistrate among the Haeduanus. i. 16.

vērisimilis, e, adj. (vērus + similis), likely, probable. See vērum.

veritus, a, um. See vereor.

vērō, adv., (vērus), indeed, in truth, assuredly. 24.

versō, āre, āvi, ātus, (vertō), to turn often, twist, change; to agitate, exercise; to employ; to exert; to occupy; to be busy. v. 44.

versor, āri, ātus, pass., to remain, dwell, stay; to be engaged in, busy one's self with; to be associated with; to occupy. 11.

versus, adv. and prep., (*vertō*), towards.

5.

versus, ūs, m., (*vertō*), a line, verse. vi. 14.

Verticō, ōnis, m., a Nervian. v. 45, 49.

Vertiscus, i, m., chieftain of the Rēmi. viii. 12.

vertō, ere, i, **versus**, to turn, turn round; to alter, change, transform. 6.

Verucloetius, i, m., ambassador of the Helvetians. i. 7.

vērum, i, n., the truth. 4.

vērus, a, um, adj., real; true; reasonable; right. See **vērum**.

verūtum, i, n., a javelin, dart. v. 44 (twice).

Vesontio, ōnis, m., capital of the Sēquani, modern Besançon. i. 38, 39.

vesper, eris and eri, m., evening, the evening star. 5.

vester, tra, trum, poss. adj. pron., yours, your; of you, of yours. 5.

vestigium, i, n., the print of a footstep; a track, trace; a place, spot; an instant, a moment; ē **vestigio**, immediately, on the spot. 4.

vestiō, ire, ivi, itus, to attire, clothe, cover, array. v. 14, vii. 23, 31.

vestis, is, f., clothing, garment. vii. 47.

vestitus, ūs, m., dress, clothing. iv. 1, vii. 88.

veterānus, a, um, adj., (*vetus*), veteran, old. i. 24.

vetō, āre, ui, itus, to forbid, prevent, prohibit. ii. 20, v. 9, vii. 33.

vetus, eris, adj., old, former, ancient. 12.

vēxillum, i, n., (*vehō*), a military ensign, standard, banner, flag. A red cavalry-flag displayed from the general's tent as a signal for action. See illustration, p. 33. ii. 20, vi. 36, 40.

vēxō, āre, āvi, ātus, to harass, distress, annoy, molest, trouble, agitate. 4.

via, ae, f., a road, way, passage. 20.

viātor, ōris, m., a traveller. iv. 5.

vicesimus, a, um, num. adj., the twentieth. vi. 21.

vici. See **vincō**.

viciēs, num. adj., twenty times. v. 13.

vicinitās, ātis, f., neighborhood, vicinity; the neighbors. vi. 34.

vicia, (gen.), f., succession, change, alternation; in *vicem*, by turns, alternately; mutually. iv. 1, vii. 85.

victima, ae, f., a victim, sacrifice. vi. 16.

victor, ōris, m., a conqueror; adj., victorious. 9.

victōria, ae, f., victory. 9.

victus, a, um. See **vincō**.

victus, ūs, m., (*vivō*), sustenance, food, provisions; mode of living. 4.

vicus, i, m., a village, hamlet. 18.

videō, ēre, vidī, vīsus, to see, behold, observe, perceive; **videor**, ēri, vīsus, pass., to seem, appear; to seem good or fit. 144.

Vidomarus, i, m., a Haeduan. vii. 38 ff., 54, 55, 63, 76.

Vienna, ae, f., capital of the Allobroges in Gallia Provincia, modern *Vienne*. vii. 9.

vigilia, ae, f., a watching, being awake; guard, watch; the watch, sentinels. A watch among the Romans was equal to one fourth of the night. 19.

viginti, num. adj., twenty. i. 31, iv. 38.

vimen, inis, n., a twig, osier. ii. 33, vi. 16, vii. 73.

vinciō, ire, nxi, nctus, to bind, fasten. i. 53.

vincō, ere, vici, victus, to conquer, overcome, subdue, vanquish, prevail, succeed. 18.

vinctus, a, um. See **vinciō**.

vinculum, i, n., (*vinciō*), a fetter, chain, bond; in *vincula*, into prison. 4.

vindicō, āre, āvi, ātus, to lay claim to, maintain, assert; to liberate, rescue, free; to revenge, punish, avenge. iii. 16, vii. 1, 76.

vinea, ae, f., a shed, built like an arbor, under which soldiers assailed the walls of towns. 8.

vinum, i, n., wine. ii. 15.

violō, āre, āvi, ātus, to violate, injure, hurt; to lay waste. vi. 23, 32.

vir, viri, m., a man, husband. 10.

virēs. See **vis**.

virgō, inis, f., a maiden, maid, virgin. v. 14.

virgultum, i, n., a copse, bush, shrub. iii. 18.

Viridovix, igis, m., chieftain of the Venelli. iii. 17, 18.

viritim, adv., man by man, singly, individually. vii. 71.

Viromandui, ōrum, m. pl., a Belgic tribe in the modern Vermandois (Picardie). ii. 4, 16, 23.

virtūs, ūtis, f., (**vir**), manhood, manliness, bravery; firmness, constancy; excellence, worth; virtue. 70.

vis, vis, f., power, strength, force, energy, vigor; influence; efficiency; number, multitude; pl. **virēs**. 44.

visus, a, um. See **videō** or **videor**.

vita, ae, f., life. 19.

vītō, āre, āvi, ātus, to shun, seek to escape, avoid, beware of. 9.

vitrum, i, n., wood, a plant used for dyeing blue. v. 14.

vivō, ere, vivi, —, to live on, live. iv. 1, 10; v. 14.

vivus, a, um, adj., living, alive. 5.

vix, adv., hardly, scarcely, with difficulty. 12.

Vocātēs, ium, m. pl., a tribe in Aquitania about the Garumna. iii. 23, 27.

Vocciō, ōnis, m., king in Noricum. i. 53.

vocō, āre, āvi, ātus, to call, summon; to name. 7.

Vocontii, ōrum, m. pl., a tribe in Gallia Provincia, between Isara (*Isère*) and Druentia (*Durance*). i. 10.

Volcae, ārum, m. pl., a tribe in Gallia Provincia, between the Rhone and Garonne. (1) *Volcae Tectosagēs* with capital, *Tolōsa* (*Toulouse*). (2) *Volcae Arecomici*, with capital, *Nemansus* (*Nismes*). vii. 7, 64. See also *Narbō*. **Volcātius**, i, m., *C. Volcātius Tullus*, one of Caesar's party. vi. 29.

volō, velle, volui, —, to be willing; to wish, desire; to intend, purpose; to ordain, appoint; to command. 66.

voluntārius, a, um, adj., willing, voluntary, spontaneous; **voluntārius**, i, m., a volunteer. v. 56.

voluntās, ātis, f., will, wish, choice, desire, inclination; favor, affection, goodwill; approbation; willingness, consent. 18.

voluptās, ātis, f., enjoyment, pleasure, delight, joy. i. 53 (twice), v. 12.

Volusēnus, i, m., *C. Volusēnus Quadrātus*, military tribune and general of Caesar's cavalry. iii. 5; iv. 21, 23; vi. 41; viii. 23, 48.

Vorēnus, i, m., *L.*, a centurion. v. 44.

vōs. See **ego**. 7.

Vosegi, i, m., the *Vosges*, French *les Vosges*, German *Wasgenwald*. iv. 10. **voveō**, ēre, vōvi, vōtus, to promise solemnly, vow. vi. 16.

vōx, vōcis, f., word; voice; saying; speech. 13.

Vulcānus, i, m., *Vulcan*, the god of fire. vi. 21.

vulgō, adv., commonly, generally; everywhere; here and there. i. 39, ii. 1, v. 33.

vulgus, i, n., the multitude, people, public; the populace; a throng, crowd. 8.

vulnerō, āre, āvi, ātus, to wound. 12.

vulnus, eris, n., a wound. 21.

vultus, ūs, m., the countenance, looks, features, aspect, mien, expression, visage. i. 39 (twice).

VOCABULARY TO BOOK VIII.

The numerals indicate all the chapters where each word occurs, and not the number of occurrences as in the previous Vocabulary:
e. g. *advento* occurs in chapters 20 and 26.

A LIST OF WORDS FOUND IN HIRTIUS WHICH ARE NOT CONTAINED IN CAESAR.

A.

absolutus, a, um, (part. *ab-solvō*), *set free from, brought to a conclusion, ended.* 15.

acer, *cris*, *cre*, adj., *violent, severe, sharp, fierce.* 5, 28.

admiratō, *ōnis*, f., (*admiror*), *surprise, astonishment, admiration.* Pref. (twice).

adventō, *āre*, —, —, (*adveniō*), *to come nearer; to arrive at; to come to.* 20, 26.

Africānus, a, um, adj., *pertaining to Africa; African.* Pref.

aggeratō, *ōnis*, f., *a heaping up, a mole, dike.* 9.

Alexandrīnus, a, um, adj., *pertaining to Alexandria; Alexandrian.* Pref.

aquātor, *ōris*, m., *a water-carrier.* 41.

aquor, *ārī*, *ātus*, dep., (*aqua*), *to bring water.* 41.

ascitus, a, um, (part. *asciscō*), *taken, appropriated, received.* 30.

augur, *uris*, m. or f., *an augur, a diviner, seer.* 50.

B.

brūmālis, e, adj., *pertaining to the winter solstice; wintry.* 4.

C.

calcar, *āris*, n., *a spur, stimulus, incitement.* 48.

calliditās, *ātis*, f., *shrewdness, craft, cunning.* 16.

cantus, *ūs*, m., *sound, tone.* 20.

cautus, a, um, (part. *caveō*), *careful, wary, safe, cautious.* 23.

cōgitatō, *ōnis*, f., *meditation, thought; design, plan.* 10.

cohaerere, *ēre*, *haesi*, *haesus*, *to be united with; to adhere to, cleave to.* Pref.

commendatō, *ōnis*, f., *a commendation, recommendation.* 52.

commentārius, *īl*, m., *a note-book; memorandum; commentary.* Pref. (twice), 4, 15, 30, 38, 48 (twice).

compingō, *ere*, *pēgi*, *pactus*, *to unite together; to compose, frame.* 5.

comprimō, ere, pressi, pressus, to press together, make more dense, compress; to hold back, repress; to suppress. 23.

conciātor, ōris, m., he who excites, an exciter. 21.

cōnficō, āre, āvi, ātus, to kindle, stir up; to accomplish, produce, effect. 6.

conlātiō, ōnis, f., collection; union. 8.

cōnsōlātiō, ōnis, f., a consoling, comfort. 38.

convellō, ere, velli, vulsus, to tear, pull, destroy. 26, 50.

crebrō, adv., oftentimes, frequently. 10, 17, 44, 52.

crimen, inis, n., judgment; accusation; reproach. Pref. (twice).

cūpa, ae, f., a tub, cask. 42.

D.

dēcursiō, ōnis, f., a running down, incur-sion. 24.

dēprecātiō, ōnis, f., prayer for pardon; an imprecation. Pref.

dēprimō, ere, pressi, pressus, to press down, depress; to suppress. 9 (twice), 40.

dērivō, āre, āvi, ātus, to lead off; to divert. 40.

dēscēsus, ūs, m., descent. 40 (twice).

diffugiō, ere, fūgi, —, to fly in different directions; to disperse. 23, 24, 35.

disceptō, āre, āvi, ātus, to dispute, discuss; to decide. 55.

discessiō, ōnis, f., a departure; separation. 52, 53.

discursus, ūs, m., a running to and fro. 29.

dominātiō, ōnis, f., rule; dominion; lordship. 52.

ducēni, ae, a, dist. num., two hundred each. 4.

E.

ēlegantia, ae, f., refinement, grace, elegance. Pref. (twice).

ēmendātō, adv., faultlessly, perfectly. Pref.

ēvitō, āre, āvi, ātus, to avoid, shun. 20, 24, 48.

exārēscō, ere, ārui, —, to dry up, become dry. 43.

explicō, āre, āvi and ui, ātus, to unfold, display. Pref., 4, 14.

expectātiō, ōnis, f., an awaiting, expectation. 9, 40.

extruō, ere, strūxi, strūctus, to heap up, build. 41.

F.

fascis, is, m., a bundle; the rods and are carried before the highest magistrates. 15.

feriō, ire, —, to strike; to cut. 38.

feritās, ātis, f., wildness, savageness. 25.

fōns, fontis, m., a spring, fountain; source. 41 (five times), 43 (twice).

foris, is, f., a door; pl. two leaves of a door, door. 9.

frēnō, āre, āvi, ātus, to furnish with a bridle; to bridle. 15.

frequentia, ae, f., a multitude, crowd, concourse. 50.

G.

gradus, ūs, m., a step, pace. 9.

H.

hibernō, āre, āvi, ātūrus, to pass the winter; to spend the winter in quarters. 46, 48.

hostia, ae, f., an animal sacrificed, a victim.

I.

impressiō, ōnis, f., an impressing; an assault, onset. 6.
impūnitus, a, um, adj., unpunished; unrestrained. 48.
inaedificō, āre, āvi, ātus, to build up, erect. 5, 9.
indāgō, inis, f., an inclosing, a surrounding. 18.
inertia, ae, f., inactivity, laziness. Pref.
infidēlitās, ātis, f., faithlessness. 23.
inflō, āre, āvi, ātus, to blow into; to puff up. 12.
inserviō, ire, —, itus, to be submissive to; to be devoted to. 8.
insolēns, entis, adj., immoderate; unusual; haughty, arrogant. 13. insolenter, 50.
intercidō, ere, cidi, cīsus, to cut to pieces. 14, 43.
intolerandus, a, um, adj., (intolerō), —, insupportable, intolerable. 4.
invādō, ere, vāsi, vāsus, to go into, enter, assail. 27.
invocō, āre, āvi, ātus, to call upon, invoke. 48.

L.

lancea, ae, f., a spear, lance. 48.
latitō, āre, āvi, ātus, to lie hid. 31.
legō, ere, lēgi, lēctus, to gather; to peruse, read. Pref.
lōricula, ae, f., a small breastwork. 9 (twice).
lūstrō, āre, āvi, ātus, to purify; to review; exercitum lūstrāvit. 52.

M.

māgnificētia, ae, f., grandeur, splendor, eminence. 51.
mētor, āri, ātus, dep., to measure; to erect, pitch; mētātis with passive sense. 15.

moderātō, adj., with moderation. 12.
mortifer, era, erum, adj., death-bringing, deadly. 23.
municipium, ii, n., a town; a free town. 50 (twice), 51.
mūtātīō, ōnis, f., a changing, alteration, change. 52.
mūtuo, āri, ātus, to borrow.

N.

nīmīrum, adv., without doubt, surely. Pref.

O.

obscūrō, adv., darkly, obscurely. 54.
obsidēō, ēre, sēdi, sessus, to besiege, blockade; to beset. 26, 37 (twice).
operōsē, adv., with great labor, laboriously. Pref.
optō, āre, āvi, ātus, to wish for, desire. 9, 41.
opulentus, a, um, adj., rich, wealthy. 51.

P.

patientia, ae, f., patience; quality of enduring. 4.
percellō, ere, culi, culsus, to beat down; to strike; to destroy. 19, 29, 48.
perennis, e, adj., everlasting, perennial. 43.
perniciōsus, a, um, adj., ruinous, pernicious. 11.
pernoctō, āre, āvi, to pass the night. 15.
pertināciter, adv., very firmly, tenaciously. 13, 22, 41, 43, 48.
petitiō, ōnis, f., solicitation; candidature. 50 (twice), 52.
polleō, ēre, —, —, to be strong; to prevail; to avail. 22.
postulātiō, ōnis, f., a demand; request; desire. 48.
praecido, ere, cidi, cīsus, to cut off in front; to cut to pieces. 44.

praefectūra, ae, f., the office of overseer; prefecture. 12.

praeripio, ere, ripui, reptus, to snatch away. Pref.

profectō, adv., truly, indeed, certainly. 21.

prōrumpō, ere, rūpi, ruptus, to cast forth, burst forth. 41.

prōterō, ere, —, tritus, to tread under foot, crush. 48.

prōvolvō, ere, volvi, volūtus, to roll forth, roll away. 42.

Q.

quadrātus, a, um, squared; square, in regular order of battle. 8.

quamquam, conj., although. Pref., 42, 52, 55.

quia, conj., because. 23.

quondam, adv., once, at a certain time; heretofore. 32.

R.

recūsatiō, ōnis, f., refusal. Pref.

rūs, rūris n., the country; lands; fields. 3.

S.

sacerdōtium, ii, n., the priesthood. 50.

salūbritās, ātis, f., healthfulness, salubrity. 52.

scandula, ae, f., a shingle. 42.

scriptor, ōris, m., writer. Pref. (twice).

sedeō, ēre, sēdi, sessus, to sit, remain. 15.

sēstertius, ii, m., a sesterce.

sōlicitus, a, um, adj., disturbed, stirred up. 34.

spectātus, a, um, (part. spectō), tested; respected; excellent. 51.

sternō, ere, strāvi, strātus, to spread out; to strew. 51.

stultus, a, um, adj., foolish. 10.

submissus, a, um, (part. submitto), let down; calm; humble. 31.

submoveō, ēre, mōvi, mōtus, to remove; to withhold. 10.

subsidiō, āri, ātus, to stand in reserve. 13.

suppressus, a, um, (part. suppressō), held back. 42.

suspēsus, a, um, (part. suspendō), raised; wavering, doubtful. 43.

T.

tamquam, adv., so as, just as, as it were, like as. 54.

templum, i, n., an open place for observation; a sacred place, a temple. 51.

tentōrium, ii, n., a tent. 5.

testātus, a, um, (part. testor), shown; proved; public. 42, 44.

togātus, a, um, adj., wearing a garb of peace. 24, 52 (twice).

triclinium, ii, n., a table-couch.

triumphus, i, m., triumph. 51.

turmātim, adv., by troops. 18.

V.

vēna, ae, f., a vein. 43.

verber, eris, n., a lash; scourging. 38.

vetustās, ātis, f., old age. 8.

vicissim, adv., in turn; again. 10.

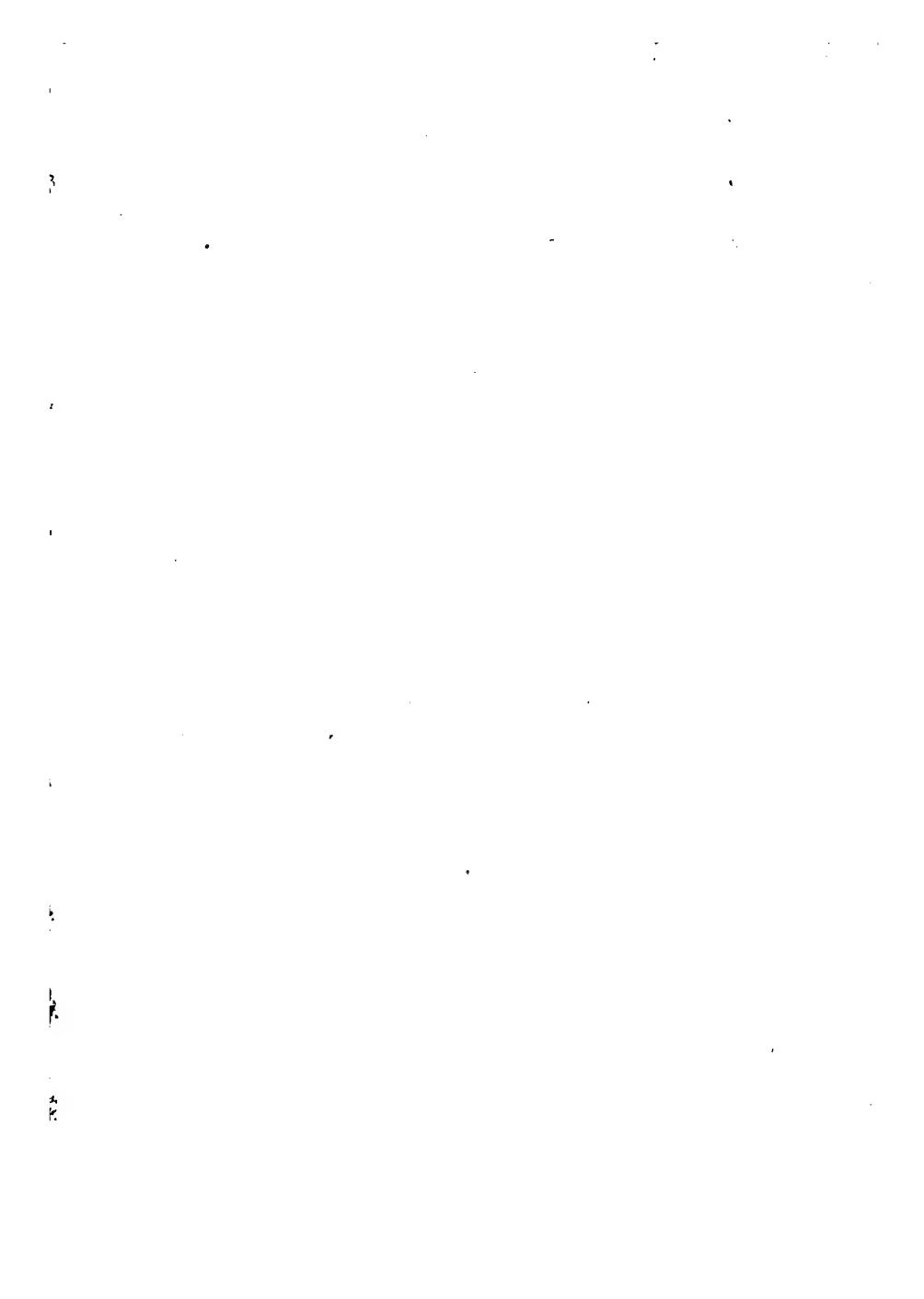
vigil, ilis, adj., wakeful, active. 35.

vimineus, a, um, adj., made of osiers, of wicker-work. 9.

vulgō, āre, āvi, ātus, to spread among the people; to publish. 3.

vulnerātiō, ōnis, f., a wounding. 47.

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